

GENEALOGY COLLECTION



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HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS

.....OF THE.....

JOSEPH HABERSHAM CHAPTER,

DAUGHTERS AMERICAN

REVOLUTION.

VOLUME II.

ATLANTA, GA.
BLOSSER PRINTING CO.
1902.

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JOSEPH HABERSHAM
HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS

Vol. I, Paper, \$1.25

Vol. 2, Paper, \$1.25, Cloth, \$1.50



PREFACE

In April, 1900, when this chapter was barely two months old, space was obtained from *The Atlanta Constitution* for a weekly article devoted to historical subjects and the extension of the principles of our National Society. This feature became so popular and the demand for back numbers of the paper so great that the Joseph Habersham Chapter undertook the publication of the first year's papers in book form.

Since then our work has broadened, and grown in extent and in importance until we feel that in the impetus we have given to the study of American history generally and to the collection and preservation of records in particular, not only in Georgia but wherever our papers have been read, we have done a work that will live.

In presenting Volume II of our Historical Collections, we do not ask that the time, labor or expense which have been expended upon this work be taken into consideration; but we do beg the critics to remember that these pages, containing court records, documents, lists of Revolutionary soldiers, sketches, pedigrees and valuable historical papers, are current newspaper articles after all, which were not originally intended to form a permanent collection. That these might have been polished and refined, and condensed or elaborated to advantage, is quite apparent; but the time that was given to this work has been taken from busy lives, overflowing with duties and obligations, and more time was not at our command. We thank the kind friends who have made these books possible, and assure them that all our success goes into renewed effort for Georgia and the South. No one can see the faults of this volume more plainly than the editor, who would like to change many things if it were possible. But, as the poet says:

“All success proves partial failure;

All progress something crushed at the chariot wheels,”

“Perhaps the most exquisite penciling that embellishes the work of Sir Walter Scott is the portraiture of ‘Old Mortality.’ There is almost sublime pathos in the picture he presents of the devout old Cameronian passing from place to place throughout the lowlands of Scotland, practicing without fee or reward the task of clearing away with humble but devoted chisel the accumulated moss and weather-stains from the tombstones which sheltered the dust of former generations.”

EDITED BY

MRS. WILLIAM LAWSON PEEL,

(Hon. State Regent of Georgia,)

Regent Joseph Habersham Chapter.

Testimonial
OF THE
GEORGIA FEMALE COLLEGE.

The President, as the representative of the Faculty of the Georgia Female College, gives this Testimonial, that Miss Catherine E. Brewster, after having passed through a Regular Course of Study in that Institution, embracing all the Sciences which are usually taught in the Colleges of the United States, with such as appropriately belong to Female Education in its most ample range, was deemed worthy of the First Degree conferred by this Institution, and accordingly it was conferred upon her on the 1st July, 1840.

In Testimony of which the signatures of the President and Faculty, and the Seal of the College are hereto affixed.

George F. Pierce, President

W. H. Ellison, Prof. Math.

Thomas B. Lewis, Prof. Nat. Sci.

A. Mansueti, Prof. Lang.

H. F. GEORGE, Printer, Milledgeville, Ga.

A Reduced Copy of the World's First Diploma to a Woman; Conferred by the Wesleyan Female College, 1840, upon Miss Catherine E. Brewster; Bishop George F. Pierce, President.



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CHAPTER I.

With this issue the Joseph Habersham Chapter completes its first year's work, and enters on the second volume. There is great demand for back numbers which cannot be supplied, as many issues of *The Sunday Constitution* are wholly exhausted. In order to meet this demand, and as our work consists almost entirely of original documents, we are now arranging to collect in pamphlet form our first year's work. This collection will contain sketches and data of upward of three hundred families and will be furnished to all who wish it at about cost price.

We thank our readers for the many kind expressions of praise and appreciation which we have received during the year.

QUERIES.

1. COX—Can you give me any information about the father, mother, sisters or brothers of Aris Cox, who was born about 1774, near Yorktown, Va.

When a boy of eleven he came to Georgia and settled in Franklin county, now Banks. He married Ruth Box. Their children were Michael, Rubin, Polly, Matthew and Rhoda. Polly married Perry Bowen. I have heard that one brother of Aris Cox lived in South Carolina; his name was John Cox. C. H. T.

2. LEE—I would like to know what county in Virginia John Lee came from, who settled in Leesville, Campbell county, Virginia, in 1792. The names of his parents; also his wife's name. John Lee died in 1818. He was always called Captain John Lee. I am anxious to find out if he was captain in the revolution or held any office under the commonwealth. Very truly yours,

G. E. S.

3. HERRING-TYSON—I have fallen in love with your dear chapter. I trust mother's ancestors may be traced with your help. My great-grandfather on my mother's side was a Herring. He came from England some time in 1700; settled in the State of Virginia, moved from there to Georgia, settled in Clarke county, Georgia, near Athens. My grandmother was his youngest daughter by his second wife. My grandmother married E. H. Tyson.

My grandmother's eldest sister married Howell Elder. My grandmother's brother served, I think, in the Revolutionary War. My mother's father's name was E. H. Tyson, known by his old friends as Job Tyson. His eldest sister was Winston Tyson. She was employed in the home of General Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary fame, to teach his children. She never married; was a great writer. Dear Chapter, please help me trace Herring and Tyson.

F. N. H.

4. DOUGLASS-HARRIS—Will you please give through the D. A. R. department of The Constitution what information you have regarding the Douglasses of Georgia and the Harrises and the McLendons and the Lowes, all of Georgia, and the part they played in the Revolutionary War? I think they lived in what was at the time Wilkes county, Georgia.

H. M. W.

5. BELL—Will you please give me the ancestry of John Bell, of Tennessee, who was a candidate for presidency in 1860?

Was he a descendant of Thomas Bell, who fought in the Revolution?

C. B. H.

6. BYNUM-MILLER—I would like to know who was the father of Turner Bynum, who was born in Southampton, Va., November 17, 1777; married Elizabeth Miller at Charleston, S. C., August 13, 1799, and died at Columbia, S. C., December 25, 1828. Also any information of the family of John Miller, who was born in Berks county, Pa., May 5, 1756; removed to South Carolina about 1779, and died in Charleston, S. C., March 3, 1802.

S. C. P.

7. NUNNALLY—Pardon me for the following inquiries. I have for a number of years longed to know something authentic as to my grandfather, John Nunnally. It is an established fact that he was a Revolutionary soldier. Now, it would be gratifying if you can ascertain when and where he was mustered in service, under what general and what division of the army and how long he served as a soldier, and when and where mustered out. All I know authentic is that my grandfather, John Nunnally, was of English descent and served in the Revolutionary War. My grandmother applied for pension in 1840, or maybe as late as 1845, and received several thousand dollars before she died. Her death occurred in 1849, my grandfather having died in 1825. John Nunnally was born, so the records say, in 1758. Now, whether he was born in England or America, I know not. When a child I was told my grandfather, with two brothers, came over from England, sacrificing their all, and joined the army; that my grandfather served his time and then as substitute for others the whole seven years. His consideration as substitute was large tobacco notes made payable when peace was declared. The notes were paid, and my grandfather married Susan Burton, of Virginia, and somewhere about 1820 moved with his family to Clarke county, Georgia, near Watkinsville, where he spent the remainder of his days. Now, if you can from the little information I am able to give, trace up who my grandfather was, it will afford me much pleasure and gratification. I am told he was always called Major Nunnally, but whether he ranked as major or not in the army I do not know. My father, William Branch Nunnally, served in the war of 1812, but unfortunately I am not informed as to what division or what company or captain he was with. He often told incidents that happened when he was stationed on the James or Potomac rivers in Virginia. He was orderly sergeant. It is strange in childhood we listen to amusing incidents from our parents with no thought of their passing away and leaving us with so little of their real history. Then in mature years when all have passed over the river we long to know more and more, but all is blank then. Soon many noble names are lost to history and forgotten to the busy world.

Hoping through the historic research you are making some real authentic information may be gained as to my parentage, the time may come when it may prove a blessing to be able to say I am a descendant of one who fought for the independence of these United States. I cherish the free independent blood that ran through my grandfather's veins and feel it a duty to get as far as possible every data that we may be able to trace our lineage back and know that the constitution framed by our forefathers was gained by the helping hand of John Nunnally, my grandfather. And my own father, William Branch Nunnally, served his time in the war of 1812, and my brothers fought, bled and died for State rights.

8. LOCKARD—I should like to know the ancestors of John Lockard (or Lockert, as it was sometimes spelled), who was born about 1770 in Chester District, South Carolina, near Lockard Shoals on Broad river, and married Elizabeth Going in 1798. They had three children—Aaron, Narcissa and Betsy. Narcissa married John Bell, of South Carolina, who after their marriage moved to Georgia. Betsy married Mr. McChimey, of Pickens county, Alabama.

I will greatly appreciate any information that can be given.

H. W. T.

9. WOOD-NICHOLS—Can you give any information concerning the Wood family, of Spartanburg county, South Carolina? William Wood, I think, owned the Fullwood Iron Furnace in the above county, and was murdered for giving aid to the American prisoners during the Revolutionary War.

His son, whose given name I cannot recall, was sheriff of Spartanburg county during the Revolutionary War, and William Wood's daughter, Sarah Wood, married Christopher Nichols, who fought in the battle of Cowpens. Also, information concerning Christopher Nichols' Revolutionary record and who his descendents were.

E. T. F. B.

10. BILLUPS-RICHARDSON—Will you kindly give me any

information you can of the Billups and Richardson families? I thing they first came to Virginia and North Carolina, but are now in Alabama. Would also like to know if I can obtain the genealogy of the Houston family from you. I have most of it, but would like to have it complete. A. H. B.

(Will the writer kindly send what he has, and we hope in that way to get at the other.—Ed.)

11. BOLTON-CAMPBELL—Fort Worth, Tex., March 25, 1901.—Joseph Habersham Chapter: I am desirous of learning about the Bolton family of North Carolina. Benjamin Bolton's granddaughter, Frances Harris, married George P. Campbell, a Revolutionary soldier, and early in the nineteenth century moved to Monroe county, Georgia. The Boltons were interested in the North Carolino gold mines. Can the Joseph Habersham Chapter furnish any information of this family? L. K. S.

12. DOBBS—Joseph Habersham Chapter, 469 Peachtree street: Some two years ago there appeared an article in *The Constitution* on Nathan Dobbs, who was a Revolutionary soldier in General Greene's command, and was at the surrender of Yorktown. He drew a pension for thirty years, which was paid to him at Lawrenceville, Ga. He died in 1856. I would like to get the article or information contained therein. L.

13. RUTHERFORD—I wish to know what part of Scotland they were from and where first settled in this country. I am a daughter of Susan Thweatt and Adolphus Rutherford, of Georgia, who formerly lived in Milledgeville, Ga. My sister, Lizzie Rutherford, originated the idea of Memorial Day in Columbus, Ga., where the citizens and soldier friends will unveil a slab to her memory April 26, 1901. I am very proud of my family history; it shows their patriotism. I cannot see very well; am an old lady and shaky. MRS. MARY RUTHERFORD JONES.

14. LINDSEY—Nashville, Tenn., March 20, 1901.—I am greatly interested in the history of John Lindsey, who was a cit-

izen of the State of South Carolina, and was a volunteer in the War of the Revolution. In a conversation a few days ago, with Colonel A. S. Reaves, of Hartsville, Tenn., who was then on a visit to Nashville, and who is a member of the society of the Sons of the Revolution, and who has requested me to join the society, I remarked to him that I would be much pleased to join, but while I felt sure of being a descendant of a Revolutionary ancestor, yet I was not able, owing to the destruction of the family records, many years ago, to trace my great-grandfather, John Lindsey's, history, but the tradition in the family was that John Lindsey was a volunteer in the South Carolina service in the Revolutionary War, was a prisoner in the hands of the British and at the same time with Isaac Hayne, and was in Charleston when Hayne, who had escaped and been recaptured, was court-martialed and condemned to be shot, and was shot, although a numerously signed petition by friends in the city of Charleston was presented to have his sentence commuted.

Colonel Martin, of Georgia, came up, and was introduced, and at the request of Colonel Reaves I repeated the above conversation to Colonel Martin, who said if I would write to the president of your chapter, you would kindly give me my great-grandfather, John Lindsey's, history in full, so far as it related to the Revolutionary War.

I would be pleased to know the branch of service, and the regiment to which he belonged, where and when he entered the service and when and where mustered out, when and where captured and when and where released, or exchanged, and anything of interest you may be able to obtain regarding his service to his State or country, for which I desire in advance to extend to you my most sincere thanks.

Yours very respectfully,

A. LINDSEY.

15. CALDWELL—Lawrence, Douglas county, Kas., March 1, 1901.—Mr. John Temple Graves recently delivered a lecture in this city and it fell to me to introduce him for the second time (he was here two years ago), and then, as now, he has urged me to look up the history of the Caldwell family. He informs me

that your paper recently (in December, I believe) published an extract from the annals of Newberry relative to this well-known family. Could I secure a copy of your paper containing this article, or any information as to the book referred to. Kindly advise.

Respectfully,

E. F. CALDWELL.

ANSWERS.

1. BRYAN—Hon. Jonathan Bryan (son of Joseph Bryan, the pioneer) was born in South Carolina, September 12, 1708. His first settlement in Georgia was 1752, when he was an ardent Revolutionist and became "the first object of royal vengeance in Georgia." He married October 13, 1737, Mary Williamson, probably daughter of John Williamson, and Mary Bower, daughter of William Bower and Martha Hixt. The Williamsons were descended from the old Huguenot family of Prioleau. They had among other children Josiah Bryan, born in South Carolina, August 22, 1746. He married Elizabeth, only daughter of Josiah Pendarvis, Sen., and Mary, only child of Colonel Richard Bedon, third generation of the Carolina colonial family of Bedon. Josiah Pendarvis, Sen., was also third generation of the colonial family of Pendarvis—the pioneer of that family, Joseph Pendarvis, having been a prominent political character.

This synoptical genealogy brings us down to the Georgia congressman, Joseph Bryan, son of Josiah Bryan and Elizabeth Pendarvis. He was born on Mary river, in South Carolina, August 18, 1773, and died September 5, 1812. Member of congress between 1802-1806, he was notable for his opposition to some of Thomas Jefferson's favorite views, viz: "The embargo scheme and French affiliations," in which opposition he was associated with Cæsar Rodney, Joseph Nicholson Clay, of Pennsylvania; Rutledge, of South Carolina, and Randolph, of Virginia. Bryan was also a resolute opponent to the Yazoo speculation.

To go fully into the political and genealogical record of Hon. Jonathan Bryan, and his grandson, Joseph, would consume too much of your space,

JAMES B. HEYWARD,

2. GRIFFIN—General Thomas Griffin married Sarah Foster, of Madison. They both died of yellow fever in Mississippi within an hour of each other. General Thomas Griffin was the son of John (Jack) Griffin. Can any one give me data concerning this family? G.

In reply to Griffin, in paragraph above, would say that General Thomas Griffin did not marry Sarah Foster. He married Sarah Colbert, whose sister married one of the Madison Fosters. Sarah Colbert was married near Macon at the house that was afterwards made so prominent as the scene of the Woolfolk tragedy.

Thomas Griffin was the son of John (Jack) Griffin. John Griffin was the son of John Griffin and Mary Andrews. John Griffin was the son of David Griffin and Susan Garnett.

Thomas Griffin was the son of Sarah Barnett, daughter of William Barnett and Caroline Tindall.

William Barnett had two brothers, Nathaniel and Leonard.

Was William Barnett a soldier in the Revolution? Who was the father of William, Nathan and Leonard?

3. BRYAN—Genealogy of the Bryans in America. Male line. Lived mostly on Wilmington island.

Jonathan Bryan, the son of Joseph and Janet Bryan, was born September 12, 1708, and married Mary Williamson, October 13, 1737; from above were born: 1, Hugh Bryan; 2, Jonathan Bryan; 3, John Bryan; 4, Joseph Bryan; 5, Mary Bryan; 6, Josiah Bryan; 7, William Bryan; 8, John Bryan; 9, James Bryan; 10, Elizabeth Bryan; 11, Hannah Bryan; 12, Ann Bryan; 13, Sarah Janet Colhean Bryan. The Woodbridge family are descended. Josiah Bryan, son of Jonathan Bryan, born 1746, married Elizabeth Pendarvis, August 14, 1770.

Joseph Bryan, son of Josiah Bryan and Elizabeth Pendarvis, was born August 18, 1773, died September 5, 1812; member of congress, noted for great strength. Lived on Wilmington island.

Joseph Bryan and Delia Forman were married at Colonel Chambers', Chester Town, Maryland, April 9, 1805, of whom were born: John Randolph Bryan, married, 1830, Elizabeth Coulter; Hannah Georgia Bryan, married Dr. J. P. Terrence in 1826; Thomas Forman Bryan, married in 1834, Florida Troup; Virginia Bryan, married, 1835, William Mackay; Joseph Bryan, married Jane Burke in 1834.

There are only two of the male line left in Georgia, but there are four in Virginia of the Bryan name.

Captain Thomas F. Screven, of Savannah, is the only one alive of the generation of the name. He has two children, John and Richard.

Virginia Bryan, Mrs. William Mackay, was lost on the steamer Pulaski, from Savannah to New York, with her three children.

John Randolph Bryan (male line), St. George Tucker Bryan, Randolph Bryan and Corbin Braxton Bryan live in Virginia.

Thomas M. Bryan, afterwards Forman, and Florida Troup, still live in Georgia.

Mrs. A. F. Wayne, of Lawrence county, and J. S. Bryan, and Mrs. Holmes Conrad, of Winchester, Va.

Henry Bryan, son of Jane Burke and Joseph Bryan, married Miss Jane Howard, of Walker county, had a son, but I do not know his name.

John Randolph, of Roanoke, was a great friend of Joseph Bryan. After his death and that of his wife, Mr. Randolph came to Georgia and carried the two sons, John Randolph Bryan and T. M. Bryan, to his house, Roanoke, in Charlotte county, Virginia. John Randolph Bryan afterwards married his niece, Elizabeth Coulter. In one of his wills, his first, he gave them his immense fortune, eight hundred negroes and ten thousand acres of land. It was all for affection, as their estates in Georgia amply supported them, their uncle, John Screven, being their faithful guardian. Mr. Randolph, the morning of the duel with Henry Clay, gave to Thomas M. Bryan his watch, which is still in the family.

Respectfully,

JOHN S. BRYAN.

4. THWEATT—I saw, accientally, in a *Constitution* of January 6, 1901, asking for information of Peterson Thweatt's family. I am a niece of his daughter, Mrs. John Mickle, who lives in Montgomery, Ala. Mrs. Edgar Tucker, his second daughter, married and died in eight months, in Opelika. Alexander Stephens Thweatt, his only son, has a fine railroad position in New York.

Peterson Thweatt was a son of Peterson Thweatt and Elizabeth Williamson, of Sparta, Ga. They had eight daughters and four sons.

Sarah Thweatt married Tracker Howard, of Milledgeville, Ga.; Elizabeth married Homer, a brother of Thacker; Rebecca married David Brady Mitchell, son of Governor Mitchell, of Georgia; Martha married Aaron Cooper, of New Jersey; Susan married Adolphus S. Rutherford, Milledgeville, Ga.; Mary married William A. Bell, of Falmworth, Va.; Margaret married George S. Casy, of Athens, Ga.; John Griffin Thweatt married Miss Julia Brown, of Milledgeville, Ga.; Micajah married Miss Mary Thomas, of Athens, Ga.; Peterson married Mrs. Hawley, nee Miss Annie Campbell, of Milledgeville. Her father was from Charleston.

5. BEALL-MARSHALL—You ask information in regard to the Bealls or Marshalls. There is a Mrs. Jane Gunby, who lives with her daughter, Mrs. Mitchell, 242 Ponce de Leon avenue, who was one of the descendants of Chief Justice Marshall. She is the youngest and last of a large family, who was a daughter of Robert Augustus Beall. She is in her eighty-seventh year. If you will visit her you will find her very entertaining.

MRS. M. A. BARNETT.

6. GEORGIA MILITIA—March 9, 1901.—Joseph Habersham Chapter, D. A. R., Atlanta, Ga.: Dear Chapter—Inclosed I hand you a copy of a return I copied from an old paper found in our Capitol building. The return was not signed, but was evidently correct. Hope you will have it published in *The Constitution*.

Very truly,

M. S. WILLIAMS.

Return of the militia belonging to the upper counties of the State of Georgia, serving with the army under the command of General Wayne, Head Quarters, Ebenezer, 22d April, 1782.

From Burke county: Captain William Darcey, Lieutenant William Ryals, Sergeant Major Levi Emanuel, Q. M. Sergeant James Young, Sergeant William Marshall; Privates Matthew Jordan, William Flinn, James Bruton, Robert Allen, Benjamin Moxley, Henry Elliott, Zebulon Cox, Jonathan Coleman, Elijah Sapp, Thomas Hannah, James Wiere, John Everett, Peter Wynne, John Farmer, Henry Todd, Samuel Buxton, Grosse Scruggs.

From Richmond county: Captain William Kemp, Lieutenant Jonathan Jones; Wagoners Joseph Brown, James Brown, Daniel McKewn, Henry Anglin, Thomas Vicarr; Privates Joseph Beezly, Daniel Runnels, Darby Riggins, William Hunt, Robert Walden, John Grotehouse, James Swords, John Curtis.

Deserters, reclaimed citizens: Captain Marbury's company, John Hicks, Josiah Nobles, Oliver Martin, Thomas Jones.

From Burke county: John Nelson, John Howell, Benjamin Powell, George Lewis, Lewis Deshazer, Jacob Young.

From Richmond county: Adam Shows, Abraham Perkins, Edward Eckles, John Saunders, Moses Hill, James Scott, Benjamin Cooper, James Hogg, Jordan Wells, Alexander Angely, William Perritt, Abraham Greason, Burrel Beezly.

CHAPTER II.

We have arranged our year's work in this department into "The Joseph Habersham Historical Collection, Vol. I," a limited edition of which will be printed and ready for delivery about July. The volume will be large octavo, about 350 pages, and contain nearly 400 pedigrees, sketches, etc. It will be beautifully bound

in heavy paper, blue and silver, the D. A. R. colors, and sold for \$1 per copy. Any of the historical quarterlies sell for this much and more for a single number, and a back number of *The Constitution* sells for as much, and many of the Sunday papers are not to be had at any price. The contents of this volume are almost entirely original documents and have never appeared elsewhere in print.

Many thanks to Mrs. T. M. Green for Miss Bowen's *History of Wilkes County*.

Also to Hon. A. S. Clay for valuable documents.

There have been brought out since January 1, 611 historical works by American publishers, which shows the trend of thought of the new century.

QUERIES.

16. STOKES—Would like the military record of William Stokes during the Revolutionary War. His son, John Stokes, married Lucy Wickliffe, who was the daughter of Frankie Edwards and ——— Wickliffe Stokes. The Wickliffes were originally from Maryland. Frankie Edwards had a brother, Robert. Lucy Wickliffe, who married John Stokes, had no sister and only one brother, William Wickliffe. They lived in Fauquier county, Virginia.

L. D.

17. DENNIS—I desire to trace the ancestry of my mother's people, she being a daughter of Stephen A. Dennis, of whom I know nothing further than my mother's talk of them, which extended back into the '50s. Now, about my father, whose name was William Henry Harrison, born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, as far as I have heard, I know nothing of his people. Now, I wish to trace my grandmother and grandfather, Stephen A. Dennis. In regard to my grandfather Dennis, I understand that he enlisted in some company in Georgia for the battle of New Orleans, under General Hickory Jackson, as I believe he was known in those days. I think it

was a contest between the United States army, under said Jackson, and the British General Packenham. He enlisted for United States service for a term of five years. Now, I want to know if there was any record kept as to this past and what became of him and his relatives.

Now, friends, if there is any obligation that I have assumed in this request of a serious nature more than a subscription to paper inclusive, I am willing to contribute to my ability. I am a lone widow, but I am willing to do all I can for a good cause.

Yours truly,

F. A. P.

18. PRITCHETT—Will you kindly give the history of one John Pritchett, who came from Liverpool to Virginia, where he met and married a Miss Taylor, said to have been first cousin to Zachary; served in the Revolutionary War, afterwards removing with a large family of girls to Kentucky, settling temporarily near Harrodsburg, where one of the girls, Kitty, met and married John Hanks, an uncle of Abraham Lincoln. At least, this is the family tradition, and if so, explains the almost relationship between the Lincoln and Davis families, Jefferson Davis's first wife having been a daughter of Zachary Taylor. A reply will be greatly appreciated by

E. H.

19. MCINTOSH—I am very anxious to trace my father's family. My father was Dr. M. E. McIntosh, son, I believe, of Jesse McIntosh. I am pretty sure of this, but who Jesse's father was I am somewhat in doubt. Colonel A. J. McBride, of your city, who is my uncle on my mother's side, says Jesse was a son of Colonel John McIntosh, who lived in Liberty county, Ga. If you can tell me what steps to take in regard to the matter I shall be greatly obliged and will gladly pay for information if I can get anything that is of use. My father was a prominent physician of Georgia; his brother, Judge A. C. McIntosh, was a member of the constitutional convention of 1876 and a member of the legislature from Cobb county. If there is a bureau for such research, kindly let me know.

J. McI.

(We are a bureau. Will some one kindly answer.—Ed.)

20. VANCE, SALSURY, SWIFT, TALBOT, BAILEY—My father's father was Governor Matthew Talbot, who married Lucy Bailey, of Talbotton, Ga. I would like to have information of Baileys and Talbots. Thomas Swift married Miss Lucy Talbot. Would like to know more of the Swift family. Also desire data concerning the Vance and Salsbury families, who inter-married.

MRS. J. E. R.

21. OVERTON—Wanted to know the name of Miss Overton, who married a Walton in Virginia. One of her descendants, possibly more than one, settled in Georgia. His name was Overton Walton. Any information regarding the Overtons or Waltons will be much appreciated.

A. B.

22. POSTELL—I should appreciate very much any information regarding the ancestors of James Coachman Postell, who was descended from one of the three Postell brothers who fought with Marion in the Revolutionary War.

M. M. P.

23. GOLDSMITH—William Goldsmith enlisted in the army during the Revolutionary War at Richmond, Virginia, when only seventeen years old. He was the son of Richard Goldsmith, a Presbyterian minister. Will one of William Goldsmith's grandsons write out his Revolutionary service as they heard it from their father, the late Turner Goldsmith. They are living in Atlanta. Is there any printed record of his military service? William Goldsmith married Elizabeth Rountree. Was her father William Rountree, of Henrico county, Virginia?

Abbeville, S. C.

24. SHORTER—Wanted a sketch of the Shorter family, of Alabama and Georgia, their ancestry and where they came from.

C. S. D.

25. GLASS—Can any one give me any information concerning the Revolutionary record of one James Glass? Family records show that James Glass enlisted from Virginia and was a major in the Revolutionary War.

26. MERRITT—There were three orphan boys, William, Mickleberry and Henry Clinton Merritt, who came from North Carolina and settled in Georgia and Alabama. Can any one give me any clew to their ancestors?

W. W.

27. GRESHAM—Can any one tell me who Major Davis Gresham, of Greene county, Georgia, married? He was a Revolutionary soldier, an early frontier settler of Georgia and for many years a valuable member of the Georgia Legislature. Judge Young Gresham, of the Superior Court of Georgia, was his son.

28. BOOKS—Has Alex. H. Stephens' "War Between the States" gone out of print? Can you tell me where I can get a copy? Also, has General Gordon's "Reminiscences of the War" been printed?

Yours truly, A. V. SELLERS.

29. JOHNSTON-MOBLEY—Can any one tell me of the ancestors of Littleton Johnston and Stephen Mobley? One or both. They came originally from North Carolina to Elbert county, thence to Jasper county some time in the early part of the century. Any information will be thankfully received. I am a descendant of these families.

30. ADDRESS—Wanted the address of Secretary of the Historical Society of North Carolina; also of Connecticut.

K. F. R.

31. CRAWFORD—I should be very grateful for some information concerning my great-grandfather, Charles Crawford, who was captured and taken prisoner at Augusta, Ga., during the American Revolution. This Charles Crawford was a native of Scotland, I believe, and was the father of Dr. Nathan Crawford, of Columbia county, and the sire of my father, Nathan A. Crawford, of Lincoln county.

The information I wish is, what company or regiment was this Charles Crawford in? His sword is a keepsake in the family.

Respectfully, MRS. T. E. M.

ANSWERS.

7. TUCKER, OF VIRGINIA—The founder of the family was St. George Tucker, L.L. D. He was born in Bermuda, June 29, 1752. His father was Henry Tucker and his mother Anne Butterfield. His brother, Henry Tucker, went to England to be educated, while St. George Tucker and Thomas Tudor Tucker, his elder brother, came to the New World. Dr. Thomas Tudor Tucker settled in North Carolina. He was a prominent member of the Congress of the Confederation, and also of the first two Congresses under the Constitution of the United States in the House of Representatives. Mr. Jefferson, in 1801, appointed him Treasurer of the United States, which office he held with unsullied integrity until his death in 1828. St. George Tucker was the junior brother and came to Virginia about 1770 and took an academic course of study at William and Mary College and afterwards a course of law in same institution. He came to the bar at once, settling in Williamsburg. He was an enthusiastic friend of the Revolutionary cause when hostilities broke out between the mother country and the colonies. He left the bar and conducted a secret and successful expedition to Bermuda, his native island, where he knew there was a large quantity of military stores in a fortification slenderly garrisoned. These stores he captured and brought home and they served to eke out the scanty supply of Washington's army in the siege of Boston. The scheme was boldly conceived and bravely executed, and tradition says he narrowly escaped with his life. When Cornwallis invaded North Carolina Mr. Tucker, as colonel of Chesterfield militia, in which county he then resided, joined Greene's army and distinguished himself very highly by his courage and conduct at the battle of Guilford Court House. Afterwards as lieutenant colonel of a troop of horse at Yorktown, he took an active part in the siege of that place and was wounded by the explosion of a bomb.

Mr. Tucker in 1778 married the widow of John Randolph, of Watson, Chesterfield county, Virginia, the mother by her first marriage of three sons, one of whom was John Randolph, of Roanoke. After the death of his beloved wife in 1788 he re-

turned to Williamsburg. In January, 1788, he was made a judge of the General Court, and was afterwards professor of law in William and Mary College, succeeding the eminent Chancellor George Wythe. He had previously been made one of the commissioners to the famous Annapolis convention and in 1803 was made judge of the Court of Appeals. In 1791 he married a second time. His second wife was the widow of Hill Carter, a daughter of Peyton Skipworth.

By his first marriage to Frances Bland Randolph, widow of John Randolph, of Matoan, he had two sons, Henry St. George Tucker and Beverley Tucker. These boys under their father's care were educated at William and Mary College, of which their father was professor. Henry St. George Tucker graduated in college in 1798 and in law about 1801. His father had in his judicial career been associated with the judges of the General Court in the western part of the State, and determined to send his eldest son to the Valley of Virginia to settle. He commenced the practice of law in Winchester, Va., on the 23d of September, 1806. He married Miss Eselina Hunter, a member of a prominent family in that part of the State. When the War of 1812 broke out and the British attack on Washington or Baltimore was threatened, Mr. Tucker went to the defense of his country. When peace was declared in 1815 Mr. Tucker was elected to Congress before he was 35 years of age. The close of the war brought to the House of Representatives the ablest body of men in the country. Mr. Clay was speaker of the House, and Calhoun, Webster, Lounes, Gaston, Randolph, Barbour, Tyler, Sheffey, Pinckney and others made a gathering of ability rarely gathered in that house during any period of its history. In 1819 he was elected to the Senate of Virginia, where he served four years. In April, 1831, he was elected judge of the Court of Appeals, and in 1841 professor of law at the University of Virginia, which position he held until compelled to resign and return to Winchester. He died there the 28th of August, 1848. He left six sons and two daughters. One of the sons, Hon. John Randolph Tucker, who was for twelve years member of Congress from Virginia. The second son of St. George Tucker and

Frances Bland Randolph, Beverley Tucker was professor of law at William and Mary College for many years. There are many descendants of these brothers in Virginia now. Those who went into North Carolina and Tennessee must be descendants of Dr. Thomas Tudor Tucker, who settled in South Carolina. Those in Virginia are my own blood, and I think very few left their own State, being quite satisfied with the Old Dominion as a residence.

MRS. I. Y. EDWARDS.

8. BALL—There appears to have been several of the name of Ball who settled in New England about the year 1640. We find them later in New Jersey and Virginia. Edward Ball, of this New England colony, came from Wales. He brought with him a son, Edward, who moved to New Jersey and was one of the original incorporators of Newark. He was a man of affairs and was sheriff of Essex county, New Jersey, in 1693. I can give the lineage only of this Edward Ball, of Newark, N. J., and even that is too long for this place. If the person asking the information will state the particular line desired, I will take pleasure in giving it. Edward Ball married Abigail Blatchley, and of their children, who lived to have families of their own, I have the names and descendants of Caleb, Abigail, Joseph, Lydia, Moses and Thomas.

Thomas married Sarah Davis. Was not this an ancestor of Jefferson Davis?

The exact relationship between Edward Ball and Mary Washington cannot be given because the information regarding the ancestry of Mary Ball Washington is so meager. I have never seen stated even the Christian name of her father. But it is known that Stephen Ball, grandson of Edward, was with Washington at Trenton, and that they claimed blood relationship.

MRS. T. M. GREEN.

9. MARSHALL-MARTIN—Elizabeth Marshall Martin was a daughter of Captain John Marshall, of the "Forest," and an aunt of Chief Justice Martin, and married Abram Martin, b.

1716. Their children were William, b. 1746, m'd Grace Waring. John, b. 1749, m'd first Miss Bagg (no c.) second Elizabeth Terry, third Mrs. Barksdale (nee Wilson). George, b. 1751, m'd Alice Freeman. Barclay, b. 1753, m'd Rachel Clay (no c.). Marshall, m'd Mary Key. Edmund m'd Katherine Tutt. Matthew, b. 1759, m'd Sarah Clay. M.

1136313

10. BEALL-MARSHALL—John Beall, an only son, b. in Eng., came to America, settled in Montgomery county, Maryland, was a farmer, had son, Josiah Beall, and daughter, Mary Beall, who married Thomas Marshall, nephew of Chief Justice John Marshall. Josiah married Mellicent Bradley, whose mother was Ann Fendall. They had the following sons: 1, John Bradley B.; 2, James Alexander; 3, Benjamin, who married Mary Marshall; 4, Robert Augustus B., who married Elizabeth Marshall, daughter of William and Susan Whitter; 5, Ann Fendal, who married Arthur Moncrief and A. Bradley. Robert Augustus had Josiah Brady Beall, who married Sarah B. Butt. Anna T., Mrs. William H. Young. Mrs. Robert Gunby, Mrs. Billups. Mrs. Lockheart, Robert Augustus, Jr., and William Marshall. Mrs. Gunby and Mrs. Billups are the only two living now. M.

11. MARSHALL-BEALL—Some weeks since there was an inquiry about the William Marshall whose daughter was Elizabeth Beall. That inquiry has been incorrectly answered in The Constitution by Mrs. Felton. Being a descendant of Elizabeth Marshall-Beall (sister of Rebecca, who married Latimer), who married Robert Augustus Beall, I can perhaps give the inquirer some information they may not be in possession of. Will you kindly furnish me with the name of the person making the inquiry, so I may communicate with them directly, and greatly oblige,

R. L. C.

(We do not know the name. This column is open for any correction of any statement and we greatly desire that attention be called to all mistakes. What we are all aiming at is to get the facts in every case.—Ed.)

12. LEWIS—"It has been seen that there is nothing from the records to show the existence of any General Robert Lewis as the propositus of the Lewis family of Warm Hall." The foregoing is from the April number of the William and Mary Quarterly and is misleading, unfair and, taken as a whole, is positively incorrect. It is a partial statement of facts which contradicts the actual facts. It is a plausible statement, partially sustained, which is the very worst form of misrepresentation. I cannot believe the editor responsible, except to the extent of publishing the article. The late Henry Howell Lewis, of Baltimore, visited England for the express purpose of learning the history of his great ancestor. What he reports is not hearsay or tradition, but is from the records as he found them. I have his letters, which are full and clear. He says: "Robert Lewis and Elizabeth, his wife, embarked on April, 1635, from Gravesend, England, in the 'Blessing,' and settled in Gloucester county, Virginia. Robert had a grant of 33,333 1-3 acres of land from the crown, under Charles I. His son, John Lewis, married Isabella Warner, sister of Speaker Augustine Warner, and built Warner Hall on the Severn river, which enters into Mob Jack bay, near the mouth of the York. Their tombs are there. I have seen them. It is to be supposed that his father and mother lie there also, as the cemetery is large and has tombs and slabs. These are facts taken from the tombs and records. What more can we desire?" No one will question the correctness, much less the veracity of Henry Howell Lewis, besides he is corroborated by Mr. Thomas M. Green, of Danville, Ky., who has made the history of the Lewis family a life study. Mr. Green says that Robert Lewis died about 1645 and that his widow married Major Longley. It is not claimed that Robert Lewis, of 1635, can be found on Virginia record. He died before the records of Gloucester begun. And the records of York are so much effaced from age that up to a period five years after his death they cannot be intelligently deciphered. He brought with him a grant to land from the crown, therefore the entry is in England, and not on the Virginia land books. The location of this land, which would necessarily appear on the court records of York or Gloucester

cannot be found, owing to the effaced condition of the York, and the destruction of the Gloucester records. If ignorance of the existence of facts could be employed to prove anything, the writer in the Quarterly would have a good case.

JOHN MERIWETHER McALLISTER.

CHAPTER III.

QUERIES.

32. WINFIELD—I would like to use your valuable department in *The Constitution* to find out about the Revolutionary service of my great-great-grandfather, Edward Winfield, or Wingfield, born in Brunswick county, Virginia, 1750. He married Frances Smith, 1781. He served, so tradition says, in the Revolutionary war, but I have no record of his service. I would like to know what branch of service he was in, date of enlistment and all other information to be obtained. Edward Winfield died in 1820, in Brunswick county, Virginia, being noted in his county for his hospitality. His aunt, Elizabeth Winfield, or Wingfield, was grandmother of General Winfield Scott, her daughter, Ann Mason, having married William Scott, father of General Winfield Scott. Thanking you in advance for your assistance.

33. MOORE—As to the Moore family, which has been discussed of late, I wish the following information: Was the James Moore, who was proprietary governor of the Carolinas in 1700-1703, the same man as the James Moore who was elected governor of Carolina by the people when they revolted against the proprietary government in 1719? Some records have it that the same man served both times; others, that the Governor Moore of 1719 was the son of Governor Moore of 1700. Which is correct?

J. C. C.

34. MARSHALL-WADDELL—A. D. A. R. is very anxious to know the parentage of a Mary Marshall, who married Charles Waddell, son of Noel Waddell, or Waddill, perhaps. She had three daughters, Sarah, Obedience and Mary, and other children, perhaps. Her daughters lived in Halifax county, Virginia. This D. A. R. wishes to be referred to some one who is authority on the Marshall family of Virginia.

35. SLATTER—Will you kindly give information concerning the ancestry and Revolutionary service of Solomon Slatter, who came from North Carolina and settled in Jones county some time in the early part of the last century. Solomon Slatter was a member of the Georgia Legislature. His sons, Shadrach and Hope Hull, made large fortunes in Mobile and New Orleans, and one of his daughters, who married first a Billingslea, then a Bunkley, and last a Lowther, gave rise to the famous Lowther-Bunkley case so well known in Georgia reports. Another daughter married a Parish.

ANSWERS.

13. GRIFFIN—I notice in The Sunday's Constitution where some one is asking about the Griffin family. As I am related to the Griffins, I will give you a few notes from an old letter that I received many years ago from my old uncle. I would like for you to give me all the information you can as to my relatives as far back as possible.

My great-great-grandparents are as far back as I know. My grandfather was the first governor appointed by the king after North and South Carolina were divided. He was named Salsbury. After his administration the king appointed Vance governor. Afterwards a grandson married a granddaughter of Governor Vance. They had a daughter, Susan, who married John Ray; their oldest daughter married John Griffin. Their sons were Joseph, Ambrose, Zacharay, John and James. They had three other daughters, Sarah Vickers, Agnes——, the other name is illegible, and Mary Ayres. This Mr. John Griffin and wife moved to Columbia county, Georgia, several years before

the Revolutionary War. It is said they built the first Baptist church in Georgia, or rather meeting house. John Ray was the deacon of the first Baptist church in Georgia. His grave and that of his wife is within fifty steps of the Columbia courthouse. John Griffin and Susan Griffin named their first born, a son, Joseph; the next child, a daughter, named Mary, married Thomas Leverett. Then came a son, Jeremiah, and then a daughter, Sarah, who married a Buice. They then moved to a new purchase across Little river, now Lincoln county. This was perhaps 125 years ago. They had sixteen children and raised all but one. Their names were as follows: Elizabeth Griffin; Rebecca, my grandmother, married Dickerson Holiday; Martha married Daniel Walker, and was the grandmother of ex-Governor McDaniel; Cynthia died; Jane married Thomas Henry Hill. Now he says their children were Robert, Nancy, Elizabeth, Hiram, Emily, Cyrus. Now, these two last are my own grandparents. Emily married General Paul T. Sims, or Sems, I cannot tell which, as the letter is so worn. They moved to or near Columbus. Jane married Thomas Hemphill, and there were three Hemphill girls. After Thomas Hemphill died, Jane married Francis Gideon. They raised one child, a daughter, Louisiana, who married Colonel Edmund King. They moved to Shelby county, Alabama. Lucinda Ragan married John Cutcliffe near Eatonton, Putnam county, Georgia. Elizabeth married Dr. Thornton, of Columbus, Ga. After moving to their new home there was another daughter, Elizabeth, and after that another son, John, and their son, John Griffin, was killed in battle with the British Tories. This was my great-grandfather. Was he an officer in the army? John Griffin's widow afterwards married Nathaniel Ragan and had five Ragan daughters, Rebecca, Cynthia, Jane, Nancy and Lucinda. Elizabeth Griffin married John Paxon, from New Jersey, related to Daniel Webster, first cousin. They had one daughter and one son, John M. Cutliff, lived in Albany, Ga.

MRS. J. E.

14. LEWIS—I will take up the William and Mary Quarterly where I left it off, with the proposition that it was not

claimed that Robert Lewis, of Wales, could be found on the Virginia records, as he died before any of the records now extant in the counties in which he lived were in existence; but that his existence is no way dependent on what the Quarterly does not know about the Virginia records, but is amply established by English and family records, against which the writer on the Quarterly has nothing to interpose, except his ignorance of facts, and while he doubtless considers that sufficient, the law of evidence and the facts in the case are against him. As before said, the correctness or veracity of Henry Howell Lewis dare not be questioned, and if mine is not so well established, I have the letters of Mr. Lewis which speak for themselves, and can be seen by any one. Seemingly content in the belief that he was successfully annihilated Robert Lewis, of Wales, the writer proceeds to furnish another head for the Warner Hall family. The effort is too puerile to be entitled to serious consideration. From among the numerous John Lewises that were as plentiful in the colony of that time as the John Smiths, he introduces one with no evidence, record, or traditional, that he ever had a wife or children. Without any history, lineal or collateral, a sort of Melchisedec, so to speak, and offers him as a new found head of the Warner Hall family; and with no authority whatever makes another John Lewis, whose identity is wholly unknown, the son of the first named John, who, according to the records, clearly has no children, and offers him as the husband of Isabelle, and the father of Counselor John Lewis. Such recklessness passes all comprehension. It is a well known fact in Lewis history that the second and third generations of the Warner Hall family were headed by two John Lewises in succession, the identity of whom is fully settled, and in no way dependent upon the vagaries of dreaming genealogists. English records show that Robert Lewis came to Virginia in 1635. Family records show that he had two sons—William and John. That John married Isabelle Warner and had issue, and that Wellborn died without issue, and the records of the State confirm the family records in this respect. The Quarterly admits that the lands of Major William Lewis came into possession of the Warner Hall family, but true

to its instincts, it does not know how. There is no evidence of a purchase. They did not descend lineally, as William and the first John were coterminous, but as William died without issue they reverted to the descendants of John and proved the family records that William and John were brothers. These facts are fully shown by Henning's statute between the sailing of Robert Lewis from Gravesend and the appearance of his son John upon the scene, less than a generation intervenes, and is fully accounted for by family records, and confirmed by public history. What more could be desired? What the contributor to the William and Mary Quarterly does not know about the Lewis family of Warner Hall makes curious reading, but contributes nothing to history or genealogy. It is a matter of no concern to the descendants of Robert Lewis, of Wales, whether he was a general in the English army, or held that position in the colony, or was only so-called by courtesy; certain it is that the title attached to him and his standing in England is fully established by the land grant which he brought with him and that standing was fully sustained by his immediate and remote descendants. Of course, the contributor to the Quarterly knows nothing about the grant of land, or the fact that Robert Lewis sailed from Gravesend in April, 1635, nor does he know anything about his death in 1645, or the marriage of his son John to Isabella Warner, or the fact that John and Isabella are buried at Warner Hall, but he cannot be allowed to offer what he does not know in contradiction of what Henry Howell Lewis, Thomas M. Green and others do know; because of this lack of information he would have us believe that the Lewises were of no importance prior to their association with the Warners, if, indeed, they were not a lot of adventurers, a band of Arabs, so to speak, with no permanent abiding place. He tells us that Warner Hall "probably came to Counselor John Lewis from his wife, Elizabeth Warner," and the only reason given is that Augustus Warner, Sr., and his wife and Speaker Augustus Warner are buried there. When in fact the Warner Hall property was in possession of the father and grandfather of Counselor John Lewis forty years before Elizabeth Warner was born,

while the father and grandfather of Elizabeth Warner had their residence at "Chesscake" on the south side of Piankitank river for more than twenty years before she was born at this residence. The burial of the Warners at Warner Hall was a mere incident, growing out of the proximity and intimacy of the two families. On the 26th of October, 1652, Augustine Warner, with his wife, Mary, entered 2,500 acres of land, known as the "Chesscake," and here he and his son Augustine spent their entire lives, and here Elizabeth Lewis and the other children of Speaker Augustine Warner were born, but the most of them were buried at the Lewis burying ground at Warner Hall.

JOHN MERIWETHER McALLISTER.

15. KEITH-RANDOLPH—In the following will be found the answer to question 131, L. C. K., in Constitution of November 18, last. Keith, an old Scotch family, which takes its name from the barony of Keith in East Lothian, bestowed by Malcolm II on a member of the house along with hereditary grand marischal, in reward of bravery shown in a battle against the Danes. The family first appears on record during the twelfth century, enters history in the fourteenth. The importance of the house was increased in 1320 by a grant of land to Sir Robert Keith for his valor in the support of the cause of Robert the Bruce, and later by inheritance of the lands of the Frasers of Kincardineshire, he having married the sister of Sir Alexander Fraser Bruce's brother-in-law. Sir Robert Keith was the wealthiest peer in Scotland, owning seven shires, Haddington, Linlithgow, Kincardine, Aberdeen, Bauf, Elgin and Caithness. He was able to travel from Tweed to Pentland Firth without sleeping a single night, or eating a meal off his own lands. He was joint justician of Scotland, and sat in council at Westminster. On Marischal College he had inscribed the words, "Thay haif said, quhat say they lat thame say," in allusion to a reproach for the taking of the Abbey of Deer. Lady Keith tried to dissuade him from this, so the story goes, having had a dream which she interpreted as foretelling the destruction of Dunnottar (the castle of the Keiths). She dreamed that, standing on the tower, she

laughed to scorn the monks who were trying, with their pen-knives to pick to pieces the castle. The castle was besieged and totally, or in part, demolished some time later. In 1458 Sir William Keith was created Lord Keith, and Earl Marischal of Scotland. William, earl marischal, distinguished himself at the battle of Pinkil, in 1547, and was a member of the council of the kingdom during the minority of Queen Mary. He nearly doubled his estates by his marriage with his cousin, Margaret, daughter of Sir William Keith, of Inverugal, becoming involved in money embarrassments, he lived in seclusion for some time at Dunnottar, thus earning the title of "William, who kept the tower." The fifth earl succeeded to the estates in 1581. He was a man of much learning, had acquired great knowledge of politics in the various courts of Europe; was chosen by King James to negotiate his marriage with Queen Anne of Denmark and to bring her to Scotland; was appointed one of the commissioners in 1582 to manage King's college. Out of his private means he endowed Marischal college, Aberdeen. He died in his castle of Dunnottar, 1628.

Sir John Keith, third son of sixth Earl Marischal, was created Earl Kintore, and Lord Keith of Inverurie and Keith Hall, on account of the part he took in saving the regalia of Scotland when Dunnottar castle, where they were deposited, was besieged by Cromwell. In his death the male line (of his line) became extinct, but he had his rights of patent extended to his own daughters, and to those of his brother George. From the female line are descended the Keith-Elphinstone. The Keith estates were forfeited in 1715 by the part taken by George, tenth earl, and his brother, Francis James, in the rebellion.

George Elphinstone-Keth was created Irish peer in 1799, for brilliant naval exploits, with title of Baron Keith of Stone Haven Marischal. It was owing to his disposition of cruisers that Napoleon surrendered. The most notable of the house of Keith was Francis Edward James, 1696-1758, known as Marshall Keith. He was a very learned man, and a great soldier. Is described by Carlyle as "sagacious, skillful, imperturbable, without fear, and without noise, a man quietly ready; not given

to talk unless there is something to be said, but well capable of it then." After the rebellion of 1715 he and his brother George went to Prussia, where both occupied places of honor. James was appointed field marshal by Frederick the Great. Was killed October 14, 1758, at the battle of Hochkirch. George, by service rendered the British government in 1759, received permission to return home; he bought back part of his estates in Scotland, but refused restoration of family titles. The present Lord Keith, of Keith Hall Inverurie, was lord in waiting to the queen in 1855-6; has been governor of South Australia since 1899. (Ency. Brit., Ency's of Am. Biog., Dods English Peerage.)

Keith-Edson—Rev. James Keith, b. in Scotland, 1643, came to America on the Ann, landed at Plymouth, 1662; preached his first sermon standing on a rock in mill pasture by Town river. The rock, river and pasture are about the same today, the rock being known as Minister's Rock. He married Susanna, dau. of Dea. Samuel Edson. After a ministry of about 56 years he died July 23, 1719. The old parsonage is standing in better condition than when the Rev. James was living. He and his wife are buried at Bridgewater, Mass. Some years ago iron bolts were put through the tomb so it will stand firm forever.

(From late letter from des. of Rev. James Keith.)

Rev. James Keith had much to do in saving the lives of the wife and son of King Phillip, 1676. His Bridgewater, Nahum Mitchell, George Keith, clerg., b. Aberdeen, Scot., 1645, d. Sussex, 1715, came to Am. 1648, was a Quaker, but becoming dissatisfied was ordained in the Church of England. Is said to have been the most learned man in the Quaker sect, being well versed in oriental tongues, well up in philosophy and mathematics. (Ency. Am. Biog.). There are descendants of George Keith in Virginia, though not of the Keith name.

Keith, Sir William, 1680-1749, son Sir William of Aberdeen, Scot., came to Am. in reign of Queen Anne, was governor of Pennsylvania; had country seat in Montgomery county; issued first paper money made for the colonists; erected first iron furnace in the limits of his government. Wrote history of Virginia, 1738.

Keith-Randolph—Rev. James Keith came to Am. about 1717, having been engaged in the rebellion in 1715 when he was a mere boy. It is stated was full cousin of James Keith, field marshal of Frederick the Great. He became an Episcopal minister, preached in Prince William county, Virginia, in 1745. In 1733 he married Mary, dau. Thomas Randolph. Their children and other descendants, so far as I have, are as follows: James Keith, Mary Randolph Keith. Chil., James 2, John 2, Thomas 2, Alexander 2, Isham 2, Mary Isham 2, Elizabeth 2, Judith 2, James 2 (James 1), mar. lived and died in Alexandria, Va. Chil., John 3, James 3, John 2, (James), m. Doniphan. Chil., Thomas 3, Alexander 3, Peyton 3, Anderson 3, George 3, and three daughters, whose names I do not know. Thomas 2, (James), m. Judith Blackwell. Chil., Harriet 3, John Marshall 3, Isham 3, Peter 3, Strother 3, Polly 3, Fleming 3, Susan 3.

Thomas Keith was a purser in the Revolutionary War, was wounded and received as a pension a grant of land in Columbia county, Georgia. He lived there with his son, John Marshall, the old home is still occupied by his descendants who have the deed made to him by the crown of England.

Alexander 2, Isham 2. Lived in Fauquier county, Virginia. This is all the data I have in regard to them.

Mary Isham 2, (James 1) m., Thomas Marshall. There were fourteen children, only one of whom I know, John the eldest, afterward chief justice. Elizabeth 2, (James 1) m. Edward Ford, lived in Kentucky. Judith 2, (James) m. James Key, lived in Kentucky. Thomas 3 Keith (John 2, James 1) m. Judith Key. Harriet 3 Keith (Thomas 2, James 1) m. Skinner. Chil., Sally 4, James 4.

John Marshall 3 Keith (Thomas 2, James 1) Elizabeth Jones. Chil., John 4, Joe 4, Mary 4, Lucy 4, Judith Blackwell 4, Isham 3, Keith (Thomas 2, James 1) Julia Chilton. Chil., Isham 4, James 4.

Peter 3 (Thomas 2, James 1), lived in Tennessee. Have no data except he had dau. Catherine. Polly 3 (Thomas 2, James 1), m. Daniel Payne. Chil., Judith 4, Daniel 4, Mary 4.

Fleming 3 (Thomas 2, James)—— Chil., Harriet 4, Judith 4, Fleming 4.

Susan 3 (Thomas 2, James 1), David James. Chil., John Wright 4, Alridge, Sally 4, Fleming 4, Mary 4, Marshall 4.

Marshall 3, John chief justice (Mary Keith 2, James 1), Mary Willis Ambler. Chil., Thomas 4, Jaqueline 4, John 4, James 4, Edward 4, one daughter 4, who married General Jaqueline Burwell Harvie.

I shall be glad to have, through the Joseph Habersham Chapter, data in regard to any line not filled out in above record.

L. E. T.

A daughter of Governor Moore married William Coachman, and from them comes the names Mathews and Fraser, thus the name Coachman comes into the Postell family. I am sorry I cannot furnish more facts, but the data furnished may elicit more information elsewhere. Can you give me any information regarding the Culberts, who are descended from Governor James Moore?

ANSWERS.

16. LEWIS, OF VIRGINIA—I notice in your issue of April 21, 1901, a communication by John M. McAllister criticising a statement in my magazine as “misleading, unfair and taken as a whole positively incorrect.” The statement referred to discredits the so-called tradition that the ancestor of the family of Lewis, of Warner Hall, in Virginia, was “General Robert Lewis.” Notwithstanding that the statement is based, as the article shows, upon the records as preserved in Virginia, Mr. McAllister prefers the statement of Henry Howell Lewis, who gives no idea of the English records that he examined, but in the very letter quoted by Mr. McAllister shows that he is quoting the old traditions or misquoting the authorities.

In the first place, Mr. Lewis in stating that Robert Lewis and Elizabeth, his wife, embarked in the “Blessing” in April, 1635, for Virginia, was evidently relying upon Hotten’s “Lists of Emigrants to America.” But, unfortunately, as the book

shows, the destination of the parties named was not Gloucester county, Virginia, but New England.

In the second place, Mr. Lewis could not have been quoting the records when he says that he had a grant of 33,333 1-3 acres from the crown. The Virginia land books are intact from 1626 down to the present day and there is no such grant to any Robert Lewis.

As to the statement that the tombstones of John Lewis, son of General Robert Lewis, and Isabella, his wife, are at Warner Hall, in Gloucester county, Virginia, I have visited the place, as well as Henry Howell Lewis, and there are no such tombstones. I published in the magazine the inscriptions on all that were there. There is a tombstone of John Lewis, son of John Lewis, and one of Elizabeth Warner, his wife.

As to General Robert Lewis having obtained his grant in England, this is sheerest nonsense. All grants had necessarily to be entered in the land office of Virginia, and such a large grant could not possibly have escaped notice. There is a book in the land office of Virginia giving all the grants in York county from its formation as a county in 1634. Supposing the absurd claim of an English grant is correct, some of the Virginia grants must have bounded it at some point. But no such bounds are called for.

It is clear that Mr. McAllister knows nothing of what he is talking about. He ought to know that the general assembly of Virginia in 1646 denounced the penalty of death upon any white men who would seat in that part of York county, afterwards called Gloucester. The York records from 1645 on are easily decipherable to those who have made a study of them. And finally the Robert Lewis to whom Mr. T. M. Green refers did not die in 1645, but in 1656, and left only two daughters, and Captain Langley, their step father, was their guardian. This from the records of York county.

LYON G. TYLER,
Editor William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine.

17. MERCER—Answer No. 267. There is being prepared a full and comprehensive history of the Mercer family by Mr. John

I. Mercer, of Philadelphia, Pa. His address is 3821 Fairmount avenue.
 Mrs. T. M. GREEN.

18. MILTON—It may be of interest to state that in Washington's diary of his western campaigns may be found the names of James Milton, who served in 1754 in Captain Stobo's company; also Joseph Milton, who served at the same time under Captain Hogg.
 A. W. M.

19. JACK—The following letter may be found in the diary of Washington's Western campaigns:

"Fort Luther, Pa., June 6, 1755.—Sir: Captain Jack has promised his aid in the contemplated attack on Fort Du Quesne. He will march with his 'Hunters' by a circuitous route and join Braddock. He and his men are dressed in hunting shirts, moccasins, etc.; are well armed and equally regardless of heat and cold. They require no shelter for the night. They ask no pay. If the whole army was composed of such men there would be no cause for apprehension. I shall be with them in turn for duty.

Yours, etc.,

"GEORGE CROGHAN."

A. W. M.

20. HEARD-CARROLL-DARDEN—For making true history and helping those interested, I would like to give you some facts about the Heard family of Georgia, and get all the information I can from others who may be able to help me. Seven or eight brothers—Heard—came to Virginia in 1740—Stephen, John and others whose names I have never learned. Stephen Heard married Mary Falkner, of Wales and had children: Thomas, captain in Revolutionary War; Jesse and George, subordinate officer in Revolutionary War; Stephen and John, private soldiers in Revolutionary War; Susan, Mary and Ann.

For those interested in Stephen Heard, who came from Ireland, I can give other information, if desired; but I am the great-great-grandchild of John Heard, who came with his brother Stephen and others to Virginia in 1740. I have John Heard's will, copied from records of Wilkes county, Georgia. I enclose you a copy.

John Heard had sons and daughters. His son Stephen Heard was a colonel in the Revolutionary War, and became governor of Georgia in 1781; Barnard Heard, major in Revolutionary War; Bridget Heard, who married Joseph Staten, and another daughter married — Austin.

The will of John Heard is dated February, 1787. His executors were Stephen Heard, his son; Joseph Staten, his son-in-law, and Jesse Heard, his nephew, a son of his brother Stephen.

The property willed was the remnant reserved for himself and wife, as he divided his estate with his children soon after the Revolutionary War.

I have been told that Major Barnard Heard, son of John, died before his father; and the daughter, Mrs. Austin, mother of Jane Austin, mentioned in will, must have been dead also.

Governor Stephen Heard, son of John Heard, of Ireland, is said to have been born in Ireland. It is so stated in "White's Statistics of Georgia," but I believe it is an error. The two Stephens, uncle and nephew, have doubtless been confused.

The brothers came to Virginia in 1740. Stephen, who married Mary Falkner, is said to have been the eldest of the Heard brothers. His eldest son, Captain Thomas Heard, was born in Virginia in 1742. Governor Stephen Heard, son of John Heard, of Ireland, died in 1815, in his seventy-fifth year, consequently he was seventy-four years old and born in 1741, a year after the arrival of his father in Virginia, and must have been born there. I think the inscription on his tomb proves the date of his birth, as to the year, and as you have asked for inscriptions from old tombs I send those of Governor Heard and his wife. They and many of their descendants are buried at Heardmont, Elbert county, Georgia, in our old family cemetery.

In the family Bible their marriage is quaintly recorded:

"Stephen and Betsy Heard joined in Holy Wedlock 25th of August, 1785."

SACRED
TO THE MEMORY
OF
COL. STEPHEN HEARD.

He was a soldier of the American Revolution and fought, with the great Washington, for the liberties of his country. He died on the 15th of November, 1815, in the 75th year of his age. Beloved and lamented by all who knew him.

An honest man is the noblest work of God.

SACRED

TO THE MEMORY

OF

MRS. ELIZABETH HEARD.

She was born in the State of Virginia. At an early age she came with her father, Mr. George Darden, to Georgia, where she married Col. Stephen Heard, and, after living a very useful and exemplary life, died on the 5th of June, 1848, in the 83d year of her age.

"Many Daughters have done virtuously, but thou excellest them all."

Governor Stephen Heard married first Miss Germany. She was driven out of her home by the Tories in a snowstorm and died from the effects of the exposure during the Revolutionary War. She left no children.

The nine children of Governor Stephen Heard and his wife, Elizabeth Darden, were :

Barnard Carroll Heard, born March 12, 1787.

Martha Burch Heard, born October 10, 1789.

George Washington Heard, born June 17, 1791.

John Adams Heard, born March 17, 1793.

Bridget Carroll Heard, born June 17, 1795.

Jane Lanier Heard, born March 23, 1797.

Parmelia Darden Heard, born February 23, 1799.

Thomas Jefferson Heard, born August 21, 1801.

Sarah Hammond Heard, born December 24, 1804.

All the sons of Governor Heard married and left children except John Adams Heard, a distinguished lawyer, solicitor-

general of Northern Circuit in 1819. He died in 1829, unmarried.

Martha Burch Heard married Bartlett Tucker, of South Carolina, and left children. Among her descendants are Harrisses, of Columbus, Ga. Her daughter, Sarah Tucker, married a Sanders and went to Alabama. Her son, Stephen Heard Tucker, went with his family to Alabama.

Bridget Carroll Heard married 1st a Henderson; 2d a Thompson. Had three children by first marriage; none by second. One daughter married Ridley and went West. One married Jones. Her son, William Henderson, married Miss Thompson.

Jane Lanier Heard married Singleton W. Allen. One son, Gerard Walthall Allen, grew to manhood, married Isabella Blackwell and left one son. Elizabeth Allen, eldest daughter of Singleton and Jane Allen, married George Williams and left children. Susan B. Allen, second daughter, married Hon. Y. L. G. Harris, of Athens, Ga. They left no children. Annie M. Allen, third daughter, married Dr. Milton Comer and left children. Maria Louise Allen, fourth daughter, married Colonel William M. McIntosh and left children. Mary Jane Allen married George R. McCalla and had children. Rebecca Carroll Allen married Colonel William H. Mattox and had children. The other children of Jane Lanier Heard and Singleton W. Allen died young. Mrs. McCalla and Mrs. Mattox are living in Elberton, Ga.

Parmelia Darden Heard died unmarried. Sarah Hammond Heard married, but died young, and left no children.

The descendants of Colonel Thomas Jefferson Heard live in Elberton and other places in Georgia.

Dr. George Washington Heard has a grandson in Birmingham, Ala., Mr. George Philip Heard.

Bernard Carroll Heard had three sons—Boliver, Stephen and John. Boliver was drowned in the Savannah river when a boy. Stephen married a Harris. John married a Wilkerson. I know nothing of the descendants of these sons of Bernard C. Heard.

The foregoing facts are well proven. There are more and the traditions are numerous, but I now come to the questions:

Does not the time of the coming of the Heard brothers to Virginia and the inscription on Governor Stephen Heard's tomb prove that he was born in this country in 1741?

Tradition says Elizabeth Darden, wife of Governor Stephen Heard, was the grandniece of General George Washington. Can your Chapter give me any information of the Washington connection?

The names of some of Elizabeth Darden's brothers were: George, Richard, Buckner, David and Washington. Washington Darden was born in 1781 and was the father of Colonel Stephen Heard Darden, a distinguished soldier and statesman of Texas, who now, retired from public life, makes his home in Wharton, Tex.

John Heard, of Ireland, married Bridget —, who was the mother of Governor Heard. Can your Chapter tell me if the wife of John Heard was Bridget Carroll and a near relative of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton? That is now family tradition as I can find no written record to prove it.

Who was Stephen F. Austin, who distinguished himself in Texas, when that State was struggling for independence?

Is there any procurable information of Rev. William Carroll Crawford, who died in 1895 or 1896? He was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence of Texas, and is said to have been a near kinsman of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.

Perhaps I can assist you by getting historical matter of Elberton and vicinity.

A. C. M. W.

Augusta, Ga., April 16, 1901.

CHAPTER IV.

We are thankful for a large number of subscriptions already received. One gentleman writes: "I send \$2 to show my appreciation of your work of love." We hope to be ready for delivery by July.

Thanks to Colonel E. C. Machen for "Biography of Matthew Lyon, the Hampden of Congress," by J. Fairfax McLaughlin, LL.D.

Also to Mrs. E. H. Cantrell, State Regent of Arkansas, for "Annals of Christ Church Parish, Little Rock, from 1839 to 1899."

We received just twenty letters last week, mostly inclosing stamps, asking addresses of various parties, instead of sending inquiries through this department. We hope that our readers will understand and be more considerate.

QUERIES.

36. STRANGE—Colonel Strange was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He was from Pennsylvania. Can you give me the record of his military service?

37. COCHRANE—Major Cochrane fought in the Revolutionary War. His uniform and sword were in the possession of the family when I was a child. Major Cochrane was from Virginia, but came to Georgia and settled in Jackson county, three miles from Jefferson. The house is still in the possession of the family; is now owned by Dr. de la Perriere, of Hoshston.

We wish to obtain a record of Major Cochrane's service in the Revolution.

ASHFORD.

38. BEALL—Josiah Beall, born in Clinton, Ga., 1806. Can any one give me the name of his parents? His mother was a

Miss Cotton. He had a brother who married a sister of his wife. What relation was he to Robert Augustus Beall? I wish to get the ancestry of the Beall family.

Josiah Beall married Martha Kendrick Cooke, born in 1813.

J. E. M.

Columbus, Ga.

39. CARTER—Will some one kindly give me a few items from the Carter genealogy?

Robert Carter, "King Carter," had a son, Robert, of "Namoni," who married Priscilla Bladen; the names of their children desired. Desired, also: Who were the parents of Colonel John Carter, who married Miss Armstead, first; and second, Miss Chew?

40. TALBOT—The Talbots are the descendants of the Earl of Shrewsbury. Rev. Matthew Talbot died in 1785, married Mrs. Day (nee Halie), had Rev. Edmund, born 1767. Charles, William, Matthew Lewis, died in 1776, Thomas Green, Halie.

Rev. Matthew was the grandson of Sir George Talbot, who came to Maryland with Lord Baltimore; he had two sons, Matthew, and the former and his nephew Edward Talbot came from Maryland to Amelia county, Virginia. He married first Ann Williston and had Rev. Matthew, Charles, Dr. James (married Miss Haile) and John (the grandfather of Governor Matthew Talbot).

Edward Talbot married the second time Miss Clayton and had Isham (Little Isham), of Kentucky, and Matthew. I have been engaged for some time compiling a chart of the Talbot family and would be glad to get in communication with Mrs. I. E. R., so as to get her family connections in this chart.

41. DANIELS—I wrote you some time ago making inquiry about "General" Allen Daniels' family, whom Danielsville, Ga., was named for. I have since learned through one of his descendants that he was a colonel in the War of the Revolution, and it is thought that he commanded the Seventh Virginia Regiment and

came to this State after said war. Can you tell us anything of the family of any Allen Daniels from Virginia or North Carolina, as some of his married daughters, it is thought, removed from North Carolina to Georgia, although Allen Daniel originally lived in Virginia. Any information will be very gratifying to a large number of this family throughout Georgia.

ALLEN JOHNSON.

42. WALKER—Will you kindly give through the D. A. R. Department of The Constitution any information you can concerning the Walker family of Georgia and South Carolina? I am so anxious to know something of my grandfather, Edwin Clark Walker. I know very little authentic concerning him, and if from the very meager information I give you I can gain any information as to my parentage, I shall be so grateful. The Walker family originally came from South Carolina, in or near Edgefield, I believe. There were six brothers—Edwin Clark, Harbert, John, Alex, Robert, Golithan, and two sisters. There may have been three sisters, but I am not certain. Edwin Clark Walker, my grandfather, married a Miss Julia Ann Walker, of Forsyth, Ga., and afterwards moved to Alabama. Harbert Walker married a Miss Marten and moved to Texas. John Walker married (I know not whom) and lived in Augusta, Ga. Alex and Robert Walker both married and lived in Edgefield, S. C. Ann Walker married Henry Holmes, from Augusta, I believe, and afterwards came to Alabama to live. Harriet Walker married a Mr. Key and moved to Texas. I have been informed that some of my Walker relatives were soldiers in the Revolutionary War and I am so anxious to get some authentic information. I will be so thankful if you will aid me in tracing my ancestry on my grandfather's side. Very gratefully yours,

ANNIE E. THOMPSON.

43. RAGLAND—Can you give me any information of Abner Ragland, who married a Miss Nancy Fox, daughter of Richard Fox, of Hanover county, Virginia, about 1798, and soon after,

with Richard Fox, emigrated to Putnam county, Georgia, near Eatonton?

Please let me know what's the subscription price of the magazine, and oblige, truly,
J. H. RAGLAND.

(We gave full Ragland pedigree last year, which will be found in our "Historical Collections," price \$1. The price of the magazine is also \$1, of which 20 per cent. goes to Joseph Habersham Chapter.—Ed.)

44. WHEELER—We are very anxious to find some trace or information concerning our grandfather's brother. Our grandfather was James Wheeler, who came from Virginia or the Carolinas and settled in Warren county, and afterwards removed to Newton county, Georgia. The dates are unknown to me, but I am seeking the name of the brother of James Wheeler, and to know what became of him. Did he afterwards remove to England? Any information concerning the Wheeler family would be thankfully received.
E. M. B.

45. MOORE—I am a descendant of Governor Moore, who married the daughter of Sir John Yeamans, the first Colonial Governor of South Carolina. The record is as follows: Sir John (or James) Yeamans, first Colonial Governor of South Carolina, his daughter married Governor James Moore, Governor of South Carolina; their daughter, Margaret Moore, married Saunders; their daughter, Margaret Moore-Saunders, married Smith; their daughter, Elizabeth Ann Smith, married Thomas McCall, brother of Hugh McCall, first historian of Georgia. Is this Governor Moore the governor in 1700-1703, or his son, governor in 1719.
MRS. O. A. B.

46. POSTELL—Esteemed Chapter: Being a descendant of the same ancestors as M. M. P., I take pleasure in replying to inquiry "22. Postell." The Postells are descended from Sir John Yeamans, Colonial Governor of the Province of Carolina, 1664. James Moore, Colonial Governor of Carolina, 1700-1702, mar-

ried Miss Yeamans. They had seven children, a daughter, Miss Moore, married a Mr. Postell. They had a son, Thomas Postell. His sons, Major John and Colonel L. James Postell. Son, James Postell; son, Edward, and daughter, Jane Amilia; she married a Pettigrue. Daughter of John Postell married a Singleton.

CHAPTER V.

In giving extended space to the Robert Lewis discussion, we are not governed by any special importance in the subject itself, but we desire to present an object lesson in the study of history. Some of the best recognized authorities in this country are giving us the benefit of their views, and such distinguished scholars as Dr. Tyler, Mr. Stanard and Mr. McAllister, we welcome to our column. There is but one inevitable conclusion at which we arrive, and that is that we must abide absolutely by the records and be able to prove what we claim. The South, from utter indifference, has gone at one bound to the opposite extreme, and the statements made and pedigrees given are in many cases absolutely astounding. We beg our Georgia amateurs to be guided by "Justice, Wisdom and Moderation." We publish everything sent to us without passing at all upon its merits, in the hope that even error may, as it often does, help to expose the truth. We know, however, that we voice the sentiments of thousands of readers when we say that the Joseph Habersham Chapter has done excellently, as our effort is only one year old. We are growing every day. It is a sad state for anything to be in when it doesn't grow. And we are learning all the time from those who went before. The New England Historical Register was first to develop accuracy of methods, and nothing appears in that paper without absolute proof. Virginia, with her two splendid Historical Magazines, is falling in line and writers in other States must emulate their accuracy. We are happy if we

can take the humblest part in preparing the ground for the sowers and reapers who are sure to follow us, but, as the preachers say: Now is the accepted time, if we would reach back and wrench from the inexorable past those precious secrets which every day puts farther and farther beyond our grasp. If the Joseph Habersham Chapter had one voice which could be heard from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, it would say with might and main: "Records! Records! Records!"

QUERIES.

47. BALL-KING—Monroe, La., April 29, 1901.—Through The Atlanta Constitution I see the Daughters of the Revolution have kindly arranged to do all they can to trace their relatives, and as I am one of the granddaughters of the Revolution, I would like to trace mine. My grandfather, Sampson Ball, was a colonel in the Revolutionary War, and from Virginia or Maryland. I have heard he was connected to Mr. Washington. His wife was a Miss Shields from Maryland. They settled in South Carolina, and as I am now a King, would like to know about them. They were North Carolinians, though they moved to Tennessee and from there to Alabama. I know that William R. King was related. I am quite an old lady, but feel interested.

Respectfully,

MRS. LAVINIA BALL KING.

48. STARR—Can you tell me how I may secure some information on Miss Bowen's History of Wilkes county? I am hunting up a history of the Starr family, who originally came from England to Maryland and settled at Baltimore; thence to Wilkes county, Georgia, and established a church known as the "Starr Church," and some of them are buried there. One of the Starrs made a lease of land to the City of Baltimore, which has expired and is now very valuable. I am a lineal descendant of these Starrs. My mother was a Starr, a daughter of Rev. John W. Starr, Methodist Presiding Elder. I am anxious to obtain all the information possible in regard to them. Can you tell me if

there is any mention made of the Starrs in Miss Bowen's history? Please be kind enough to reply, and greatly oblige, E. A.

(Miss Bowen's book can be had by applying to Mrs. T. M. Green, Washington, Ga.)

49. LEMANT-LEMON—If possible, would like to find some evidence in addition to family tradition of the Revolutionary services of James Lemant, or Leman, as it was written after 1800, who settled in Chester county, South Carolina, 1773. He died from the effects of wounds received at the battle or skirmish of Monk's Corner, fought on the 14th of April, 1779. "A body of men from Fishing Creek and the country around (Chester county, South Carolina) had been sent to the place to intercept some troops. Tarleton surprised and routed them; many were killed and wounded. It was a body of militia mostly. They were under General Huger. A messenger was dispatched on horseback to Fishing Creek to deliver the tidings."—(Account from Mrs. Elliott's manuscript).

His granddaughter, still living, gives this account of her visit in 1854 or 1855 to Monk's Corner: "It was about seven or eight miles from Lewisfield. The house around which the battle was said to be fought still stood. I asked the man who lived there if it was the same house. He said, 'Yes, but it has been altered.' I asked him if the chimney was the same. He said, 'No.' I asked him to show me where the old chimney stood. He took me to the spot. When memory got there the atoms collected suddenly connected themselves. The picture was complete. I was standing on the spot where my grandfather was wounded in the battle of Monk's Corner."

If a list of the men under General Huger and the killed and wounded in this battle is in existence, the name of James Lemant must be found. Our Revolutionary records are far from complete. Those in Washington City, Chester, S. C., and Columbia, S. C., have been searched; that is, those available. The Secretary of State of South Carolina replies: "We have no records here of the Revolutionary soldiers, except a small pamphlet containing a partial list of officers, called 'DeSaussure's

Pamphlet.' I have examined this and do not find the name Leman or Lemant in it. There is, I am informed, in the State Treasurer's office, a large number of 'applications for pensions' by soldiers of the Revolution, but they are not in such a shape as to be easily examined, and I promise to assort them some time in the future and make a list of them."

Your Chapter enlarges its avenues of information every day, and I will thank you most heartily and gratefully for any help you can give.

A. L. H. H.

(These documents have been arranged. Address Mr. J. T. Gantt, care Secretary of State, Columbia. \$2.50 for search; \$5 for certificate.—Ed.)

50. HILL—Benj. Harvey Hill, b. in Jasper county, Georgia, September 14, 1823; d. in Atlanta, Ga., August 14, 1882.

In what town in Jasper county, Georgia, was he born? Full name of his brothers and sisters, and the addresses of any of their descendants who may be able to assist me?

Full name of his father and mother. When and where born? When and where died? Father's occupation?

Full name of his grandfather and grandmother Hill? Occupation? Full name of his uncle and aunts of Hill's blood and name?

Any information or family history will be highly appreciated.

Ask if he could possibly have had a great-great-father Henry, or please give family names way back.

Letter from Alfred E. Hills, dated Cincinnati, O., January 2, 1894. Extract:

"In addition thereto, I may say, from what I learned from father, the General Hill, of South Carolina, of Confederate Army fame, was, without doubt, my father's cousin."

(4) Alfred Elijah Hills, born May 5, 1843, in Springfield, Hamilton county, Ohio; was the son of

(3) Alfred Hills, b. September 5, 1805, in Hartford, Conn. He was the son of

(2) Elijah Hills, b. in Glastonbury, Conn.; so, of course,

General Benj. H. Hill's father must have been a brother of Elijah to make him own cousin to Alfred. Their fathers must have been brothers.

(1) Elijah Hills had brothers—Jesse (?), Samuel, Elisha, Isaac and John. H.

(The writer perhaps alludes to General A. P. or D. H. Hill, both of North Carolina, as there was no General Hill of South Carolina. Senator Hill was not of this family, nor were these generals related to each other, nor were any of their lineage ever called Hills.—Ed.)

51. PICKETT-ROBINSON—Any one knowing the postoffice address of William Martin Pickett, son of Martin Pickett, of Anson county, North Carolina, will confer a favor by sending it to us at the earliest date possible. When last heard from he was a traveling salesman or agent for books.

Information is greatly desired regarding James Pickett and Cornelius Robinson, of Anson county, North Carolina; also, regarding their parentage and descendants. What was the relationship between the Picketts, Kimbroughs and Raifords? Any information upon this point will greatly oblige. C. T.

52. WANTED—Revolutionary service of Harmon Reed, Reid or Reade, and William and Richard Cox, of Brunswick or Greenville county, Virginia. J. M.

53. COTTEN-GORDON—Can you tell me the ancestors of George W. Cotten, born in Charleston, S. C., probably between 1780 and 1790? He was married twice. His second wife was Miss Rebecca Pennington. By this marriage there were two children—Julia C. and James K. James K. married a Miss Sarah W. Reid near Crawfordville, Ga. They had quite a large family.

I wish particularly to know of the revolutionary record of Gilbert Gordon. He was a Scotchman, born in the Highlands; emigrated to America and with his wife settled in North Caro-

lina. Gilbert is said to have been on General Washington's staff in the Revolutionary War. In this conflict he fought against his own brother, who came over with the British army.

Not until after the war was ended did they discover this, however. About this time he moved to Georgia and settled either in Elbert or Wilkes county. I think he is buried in Washington, Wilkes county.

After Gilbert's death the younger children of his family were left with Governor Erwin, of Georgia, until the older ones could provide a home for them. Gilbert had four daughters and three sons, I think. Their names were, viz: Julia Elizabeth, Eleanor, Flora, Mary, Thomas and two sons whose names I do not know. Julia Elizabeth married Archibald Johnson, a Scotchman. They had a large family.

54. PARHAM-INGRAM—I would like to obtain some information concerning the ancestors of Elizabeth Parham, who married Presley Ingram. Her mother was Miss Elizabeth (?) Threete. I would be glad to trace the lineage of both branches—Threete and Parham.

After the death of ———Parham's first wife (Miss Threete) he married a second time. Elizabeth was the only child of the first wife. There were several children of the second marriage, among them Sallie Parham, who married a Hill and became the mother of the late Benjamin H. Hill, of Georgia, and Martha Parham, who married ——— Myrick and was the mother of General Parham Myrick, of Baldwin county.

I would like also to learn more of the ancestry of Presley Ingram. He and his brother Charles came from Virginia about 1780 or perhaps earlier. They located first in Hancock county, Georgia. Afterwards Presley removed to Baldwin county, Georgia, and Charles went to Louisiana. Presley, as before stated, married Elizabeth Parham. Their children were Sophia, Mary, Miles, Stith Harper and Elizabeth Threete. Mary and Miles died in infancy. Sophia married Sinclair McMullan; Stith Harper married Emily Hurt, only daughter of Spencer Hurt, of Putnam county, and Elizabeth Threete married Jonathan T. Moore.

Any information that you may be the means of giving me will be much appreciated.

L. T. H.

ANSWERS.

21. LEWIS, OF VIRGINIA—I have seen Mr. Tyler's reply to my first contribution to this column, and learn from him that I know nothing of what I am talking about. Mr. Tyler ought to be good authority. He is in position to know much, does know much, but there is much that he does not know; and he is on the wrong trail. The act of assembly referred to was passed in 1646 on account of the Indian troubles; was eleven years after Robert Lewis came to Virginia, and remained in force but a little while. It has no reference to the subject whatever, and Mr. Tyler knew that he was begging the question when he referred to it.

There was but one Robert Lewis in the colony, so far as is known, during the period named, and Mr. Henry Howell Lewis and Mr. Green claim that he was the progenitor of the Warner Hall Lewises. This Mr. Tyler denies, and the issue is joined.

As to what vessel Robert Lewis came over in, whether he had a land grant or a military title, these are questions that will be discussed when Mr. Tyler shall have arrived at the conclusion to discuss his identity in the colony, stripped of unwarranted assumptions and irreconcilable contradictions, and the question of his identity with the Warner Hall Lewises has thus been settled. Until this is done I will not be diverted from the main issue, and shall continue to show up the fallacy of his position and expose his inconsistencies and contradictions. It is not proposed to abandon any issue, but to discuss one proposition at a time.

Mr. Tyler says the Robert Lewis to whom Mr. Green refers did not die in 1645. Mr. Green says he did, or about that time. Mr. Tyler found this Robert Lewis in a straggling record in York in 1645. Never found him any more, or any reference to him, until long after he was dead, thus corroborating Mr. Green, that he died about this time. Mr. Tyler says in his reply to me that he died in 1656, and cites the York records of that year in proof. In his January number he said that Robert Lewis had

died previous to 1656—how long he did not know; but in the interval between 1645 and 1656, he had died. Letters of administration had been granted his widow, and she had married again, the minor children had been provided for, a guardian had been appointed for the minor children of Robert Lewis, but no intimation is given of the time of his death, which may, so far as the records cited are concerned, have occurred ten years previous to this time, and thus we see that Mr. Tyler furnishes the proof that he knows nothing whatever about the date of Robert Lewis's death, although he asserts emphatically that he died in 1656.

May we not ask if Mr. Tyler really "knows what he is talking about?"

Mr. Tyler tells us in his January number that this Robert Lewis did "in his lifetime" purchase of John King 500 acres of land in Gloucester, on Poropatank creek. He does not tell us when the purchase was made, or how long John King had held it, but if Robert Lewis purchased it before Mr. Tyler lost sight of him, then he and John King were in that part of York about the time that Robert Lewis located on the Severn—at a time when Mr. Tyler would have us believe, that no white man dared to put his foot under the penalty of death. We are also told that this Robert Lewis was a kinsman of the Lewises of Warner Hall. What that relationship is, or how he obtains his information, we are not told. The fallacy of Mr. Tyler's position is such, and his inconsistencies and contradictions so numerous that they cannot be considered in a single article, but will be taken up from time to time. If, however, in the meantime, he will inform us how Henry Jones got to be the brother of Alice and Mary Lewis and Ann Hollman, it may aid us in unraveling some of the difficult records, or it may possibly be a typographical error. If so, would not charity suggest that all of his communications on the subject be accepted as a series of typographical errors?

JOHN MERIWETHER McALLISTER.

LEWIS, OF VIRGINIA—Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, Va., April 29, 1901.—Dear Mrs. Peel: Your genealogical

department is very interesting ; but Mr. McAllister's argument is worthless. To genealogists personal statements and personal reputations (*i. e.* that of Captain H. H. Lewis, or of anyone else) are worthless except in regard to things which they could have personally known. If Captain Lewis traced the Lewis line, let his documents be produced. If any General Robert Lewis had obtained the great grant of land there would surely either have been a record of the grant itself in the Virginia land books, or some reference to it in later grants ; but neither exists. The records of York county are not effaced to anyone who can read them, but during the earlier period are regularly complete and legible. It is a sufficient answer to all theories, that there is no mention of General Robert Lewis in any Virginia record. There is no evidence that any General Robert Lewis ever settled in Gloucester county, no evidence that he ever had a grant of land, no evidence that he had a son John, no evidence that a John Lewis married Isabella Warner ; no evidence that Speaker Warner ever had a sister Isabella. If Mr McAllister, when he saw the tombs at Warner Hall, had examined them as carefully as Mr. Tyler has done, he would have seen that there is no tomb there of John Lewis, who married Isabella ; but that the only early Lewis tomb is that of John Lewis (born 1669, died 1725) who married Elizabeth, daughter of Speaker Warner, and who is stated to be "son of John and Isabella Lewis." Copies of all the epitaphs there have been published in the William and Mary Quarterly. I believe Mr. Tyler's deduction to be entirely correct, but let us have not Captain Lewis's statements, but his proofs.

Yours truly,

(Signed)

W. G. STANARD.

23. GRIFFIN—In your issue of March 24th, G. makes inquiry as to the ancestors of General Thomas Griffin, who married a Miss Foster, of Morgan county, and afterwards moved to Mississippi. General Thomas Griffin was the son of (Jack) John Griffin and Sarah Barnett Griffin. (Jack) John Griffin was the son of John Griffin and Mary Andrews Griffin, and the last John Griffin was the son of David Griffin and Susan Garnett Griffin. Mary Andrews, the grandmother of General Thomas Griffin, was

the daughter of Jacob Andrews. Sarah Barnett Griffin, the mother of General Thomas Griffin, was the daughter of William Barnett and Caroline Tindall Barnett. William Barnett's mother was a Miss Bocker before marriage. Caroline Tindall was the daughter of Eliza Claiborn. I do not know her father's full name. Thomas Griffin's father, Jack Griffin, had two brothers—George and David Griffin. The brothers of General Thomas Griffin were John Griffin and Garnett Griffin. His sisters, after marriage, were Mary Goodwin, Martha Pinson, Sarah Sargent, Susan Ransome, Lucy Ward and Laura Gibson. E. S. B.

24. BALL—Mrs. T. M. Green, regent of Washington, Wilkes county, has furnished this additional information in regard to the Ball family:

Edward Ball, the emigrant, came first to New England, later moved to New Jersey.

Mrs. Green has the descendants of the New Jersey branch, who number several hundred.

Names of the descendants of Edward Ball, who served in the American Revolution.

Caleb Ball, b. 1735, d. 1782; m. 1st Miss Sargent, 2d Miss Parrott. Residence, Hanover, N. J.

Samuel Ball, b. —; 4. 1810; aged 75; m. 1st, Miller; 2d, Mrs. Plume; Hanover, N. J.

Daniel Ball, killed or died in Revolutionary War; m. Esther Porter; Newark, N. J.

Nazal Ball, b. 1748; d. 1779; m. Abigail Burnett; South Orange, N. J.

David Ball, b. 1756; d. 1805; m. Mary Baldwin; South Orange, N. J.

Silas Ball, b. 1740; d. 1779; m. Elizabeth Hart; South Orange, N. J.

Joseph Ball, b. 1742; d. 1808; m. 1st. Rachel Tompkins; 2d, Phoebe Hand; South Orange, N. J.

Steven Ball, b. 1751; d. 1781; m. 1st Ann Meeker; 2d, Hannah Willis; Scotch Plains, N. Y.

Dr. Steven Ball, b. 1749; d. 1783; m. Sarah Ross; Chatham, N. Y. Dr. Steven Ball was great-grandfather of Mrs. T. M. Green.

Samuel Ball, b. 1752; d. 1780; m. Hannah Gardner; killed at Connecticut Farms in Revolution; res. Newark, N. J.

Edward Ball, b. 1756; d. 1815; m. Esther Milford; res. Irvington, N. J.

Timothy Ball, b. 1758; d. 1828; m. 1st, Mary Crowell; 2d, Mary Rasch; Irvington, N. J.

Cornelius Ball, no record.

Bethuel Ball, res. Short Hills, N. Y.

Abner Ball, b. 1760; d. 1848; m. Rachel Robertson; Northfield, N. J.

Thomas Ball, b. 1731; d. 1806; m. Mary Crane; Jefferson Village, near South Orange, N. J.

Jonathan Ball, m. in 1782 to Sarah Stiles, and moved to Ascot, Canada, after the Revolution.

25. SEMMES-GRIFFIN-HEMPHILL—I notice in the sketch of the Griffin family that one of the children of Thomas Henry Hill, and Jane Griffin (daughter of John and Susan Griffin) named Emily, married General Paul T. Sims or Sems. I wish to make a few corrections which I know to be authentic.

In my possession is the family Bible of my great-grandfather, Colonel Andrew G. Semmes, of Washington, Wilkes county, Georgia, and in it are recorded the marriages, births and deaths of his children, and upon this Bible record I base my authority. Colonel Andrew G. Semmes (b. 1781, d. 1833) married secondly Mary, daughter of John and Frances Robertson, and their eldest son was General Paul J. Semmes (not Sims or Sems), who was born at Montford's plantation (one of the plantations of his father) on June 4, 1815, and was married to Miss Emily Hemphill on June 14, 1836, and, if I mistake not, she (Emily Hemphill Semmes) was the daughter of Thomas and Jane Hemphill. General Paul J. Semmes lived at one time in Columbus. He was first colonel, afterwards general in the Confederate Army, and was wounded while leading his brigade at

Gettysburg July 2, 1863. He died soon afterwards at Martinsburg, Va., and after the close of the war was brought home to Columbus, Ga., where he is buried. General Paul Semmes and Emily Hemphill, his wife, had issue: Thomas and Andrew (twins), Pauline, who married her cousin, Samuel Spencer Semmes, son of Raphael (the admiral) and Annie Semmes, of Mobile, Ala., and died some years ago, leaving some children; and Mary Semmes, who died unmarried. Paul J. Semmes was an own brother to my grandmother, Caroline Maria Semmes, wife of William W. Clayton, Esq., deceased.

More definite information regarding the Hemphills may be gained from the Rev. T. P. Cleveland, of Hapeville, Ga., who was an own nephew to Emily, wife of General Paul J. Semmes.

CLAYTON TORRENCE.

Atlanta, Ga., April 28, 1901.

26. NUNNALLY—William Nunnally, a pensioner of the Revolution, was living in Dinwiddie county, Virginia, in 1840, aged 84.

27. SHACKELFORD—Richard Shackelford, aged 84, was living in Hanover county, Virginia, with John P. Shackelford, drawing a pension in 1840. William Shackelford, 81, was living in Henry county, Virginia.

28. RABURN—Henry Raburn was living in Jackson county, West Virginia, a pensioner 100 years old, in 1840. He was living with Weden Carney.

CHAPTER VI.

This Chapter has 22 Real daughters who have received certificates and gold souvenir spoons, and is now called on to chron-

icle the death of our oldest daughter, Mrs. Rebekah Packard, of Covington, Pa., who passed away April 30th, nearly 106 years of age, at the home of her son. The following from the Covington Sun will be read with interest:

MRS. REBEKAH PACKARD.

The art of growing old gracefully is acquired by comparatively few, though it is an art in which the majority of people are anxious to excel. There is an old saw which begins something like this:

“For lengthy life to be desired,
Many things must be required;
Income from rent and taxes clear,
At least one thousand pounds a year.”

But such was not the lot of Mrs. Rebekah Packard. She has never been blessed with an abundance of this world's goods, and during many years she attended to her household duties and reared eleven children. Until recent years her life was a busy one; but she possessed good health, a philosophical turn of mind and faced all her trials and difficulties courageously and trod them under her feet, so to speak. She never crossed bridges till she came to them, and never worried over matters she could not help. Considering her activity, her bright mind and the preservation of all her faculties at her great age, she was without doubt the most remarkable woman in Pennsylvania. She had lived under every administration of every president since the formation of this government, having been born a year and a half before Washington retired from the presidency. She was eleven years of age when Robert Fulton's steamboat made its first trip up the Hudson, and she married six months before General Andrew Jackson won his victory over the British at New Orleans. She was a middle-aged woman when she read with interest about Fremont's heroic expedition of discovery in the untracked region of the Rocky Mountains, California and Oregon, and she was comparatively an old woman when the first railway was built in this country, when Morse constructed his telegraph line and Howe invented the

sewing machine. What wonderful strides have been made in human progress during the span of one human life!

Rebekah Rose was born at Norwalk, Conn., October 13, 1795. She was the daughter of Russell Rose, who was an officer in the Continental Army and one of Washington's staff officers. Her father moved to this county and settled in what is now Sullivan township in 1807, and in Sullivan-Covington townships Mrs. Packard has spent almost all her days. She married John Packard in Covington on June 30, 1814, and to them eleven children were born. Her husband died in the spring of 1842.

QUERIES.

55. DUDLEY—Will you kindly set on foot an inquiry to reach some one interested in the Dudley family, of Middlesex county, Virginia? They scattered thence to Kentucky and North Carolina, and are today found all over the South. Who was Ambrose Dudley? and has there ever been published a Dudley genealogy? Was there a marriage before 1800 of a Dudley with a Parker, Madison or Buckner that left issue?

Also, is there a Helm genealogy? Was Presley Neville Helm, of Mississippi, related to Governor Helm, of Kentucky? Were there any marriages of Helm prior to 1800 with Allen, Pope or Benton that left issue?

Yours truly,

ROBERT A. DUDLEY.

56. LATHAM-LANE—I am very anxious to learn, concerning Henry Latham, who came from England with two brothers and settled in Culpepper county, Virginia. He married Miss Caroline Lane. They are my paternal grandparents. I would like to know of the family of each of these persons in full. Henry Latham had five or six children by this marriage. Thomas Augustus, Silas, George, Henry, Caroline, Mary and Eleanor. Was Henry Latham a soldier in the Revolution? He was a Baptist preacher, I learn. If A. V. Sellers will write me here, I can furnish him with a copy of Stevens' "War Between the States." I think it is out of print now.

GEORGE LATHAM.

Fairburn, Ga.

P. S.—After the death of Henry Latham his widow married a man by the name of Otey and had several children.

57. HISTORICAL SOCIETIES—Can you tell me through your column where I can obtain a copy of "The American Catalogue?" Is there an historical society in the following States, and how may they be communicated with? Virginia, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut. L. E. T.

58. SANDERS—A few weeks ago, perhaps in February, there was an article in the historical and genealogical department in relation to the Sanders family. Would like a copy of The Constitution containing the article. Can you kindly give us the date in which it appeared, and greatly oblige, very truly,

T. S. CAMPBELL.

(Do not know date. You can get all back numbers for one year (by sending us one dollar) neatly bound.—Ed.)

59. CLAIBORNE—My mother was Virginia Caroline Claiborne, of Virginia, and was the daughter of Caroline Worthington and John C. Claiborne (lawyer). My mother was born in Brunswick county, I think, and was sixty-one years old last March. Her parents died, leaving her a small child, and my mother is dead. Will you please trace her ancestry for me?

(Full Claiborne pedigree was given in our yast year's work; which is now being arranged in book form, full index.—Ed.)

60. MOULTRIE—Wanted information in regard to the descendants of Moultrie, for whom Fort Moultrie, in South Carolina, is named. J. McK.

61. ROBINSON—Isaiah Hornady came to Jones county from North Carolina about 1800. He was then ten years old. He married Lavina Penelope Robinson. She had a sister, Verily. Wanted information in regard to this family of Robinsons. They were in Monroe and Jones counties in 1822. R.

62. WHITE—Jesse White served in the War of the Revolution under Marion and Captain John Newton. He is said to have received a pension in Clarke county or one of the counties near Clarke. Where can I find his record? C. B. H.

63. TALBOT—I have been greatly interested in your Historical and Genealogical column. It tells an interesting story of origins which would never have been otherwise told. That there is a humorous side to it cannot be denied. The numbers of colonels and majors and the few privates who have descendants is a remarkable fact, and but for this column no one would have known how many uncrowned kings we had in America. It gives, however, much history, and I would like to ask of the Talbots.

In No. 40 there are some statements about the Talbots that I would be glad to see supported by facts, as they are at variance with certain records I have recently examined in Virginia. Will the writer please give me authority for statements—

1. That Matthew was grandson of Sir George.
2. That there was an Edward Talbot.
3. That it was Edward, and not Matthew, who married Jane Clayton.

I have Math. Talbot's family record and his will and they are at variance with some of these statements.

GEO. G. SMITH.

ANSWERS.

29. DOWNS—My attention has been directed to queries and answers in recent numbers of The Constitution concerning the history of the Downs family of Georgia, and being interested in this family name, I herewith give information learned years ago relative to my ancestry and relationship to the Downs family, as we have always been able to trace our lineage on both sides. My grandfather was Major Jonathan Downs, of South Carolina, a soldier of the American Revolution. He married Miss Sallie Gary. My great-grandmother Downs was a Miss Douglass, of Scotland. My mother was the youngest daughter of Major Jona-

than Downs and was raised at Laurens, S. C. She married Dr. John Brewster, son of William Brewster and grandson of Elder William Brewster, who came over from England to America on the Mayflower. My father and mother moved from Laurens, S. C., to Gwinnett county, Georgia, and afterwards, some time in the thirties,, to Cherokee county. They have two sons and four daughters living. My grandfather Downs had but one son. His name was William. He married Miss Clarissa Sexton. They left two or three daughters, but no sons. My mother's sisters were Mrs. Jane Byrd, Mrs. Frances Allen, Mrs. Phoebe Brewster, wife of James Brewster, a cousin of my father. The fourth and youngest daughter was my mother, Louisa Downs Brewster. She died at Canton, Ga., in 1856, several years after the death of my father.

MRS. LYDIA F. COULTER.

30. REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS—Record of commissions in the Revolutionary Army, copied from the minutes of court of Lunenburg county, Virginia:

1773—William Hayes, Gent., appointed lieutenant under Captain Stephen Edward Broadnax.

William Downing, Gent., appointed ensign under Captain Anthony Street.

Ellison Ellis, Gent., appointed lieutenant under Richard Claiborne, Gent.

1776—The committee of safety recommends Henry Blagrove, Gent., for sheriff.

September 12, 1776—Ellison Ellis was appointed captain, Samuel Jordan lieutenant and David Pettus, ensign.

1777—Joseph Billups was appointed captain; Cyrus Minor, lieutenant; Christopher Robertson was appointed captain; Sylvanus Walker was appointed lieutenant.

1777—William Downing was appointed lieutenant; John Parmylin, ensign.

The husbands of Catherine Grady, Mary Thompson and Milly Gravett were in the Continental Army.

August 14, 1777—Various names were recommended to the

governor as fit persons to serve as officers of militia under the following captains: Broadnax, Blackwell, Winn, Street, Benjamin Tomlinson, Billups, Edward Jordan, Christopher Robertson, Johnson, Ellis and Blackwell. All the men mentioned above were, therefore, captains in the service.

Owen Connor was a soldier in the Continental Army.

1777—Craddock Vaughn was appointed second lieutenant under Captain Street, and Joseph Jeter ensign. Robert Martin, Bladick Graves, H. Thornton, W. Bohannon and John Brady were soldiers in the Continental Army.

1778—John Booze, Rob. Maiden, two sons of Jonas Sykes and one son of Ann Deagles were in the Continental Army.

Lucretia Cooper had two sons in the Continental Army.

1778—Francis Tabb nominated to the governor to be second lieutenant in room of David Garland.

Two sons of John Thornton were in the Continental Army.

September, 1778—Thomas Edwards was commissioned captain; Joshua Ragsdale, second lieutenant, and Thorn. Jones, ensign.

November, 1778—Thomas Tabb, Gentleman, commissioned lieutenant of this county.

Abraham Manry commissioned colonel.

Benj. Tomlinson commissioned major.

December, 1778—Christopher Billups, Gent., commissioned lieutenant-colonel for the militia.

William Fisher appointed captain in room of Henry Johnson. James Dix appointed first lieutenant. Jesse Johnson appointed second lieutenant.

1779—Bill Martin in Continental service.

Elizabeth Wilkinson's husband was killed or died in the Continental service.

John Covington was appointed ensign in Captain William Fisher's company.

Samuel Garland is referred to as captain.

1780—Joseph Bohannon took oath that in the last Indian War her served as a soldier under Colonel Bird in the company of Captain Samuel Meredith about 1760.

John Atkinson took oath that he served in 1758 in Colonel Bird's company under John Posey, captain.

After the year 1780 no record of any commission is found in the minutes of the court of Lunenburg.

In 1789 the minutes show that Tscharner de Graffenreid, Hugh Wallace and John Stokes received pensions per the governor's warrant.

Compliments of M. Clare de Graffenreid.

CHAPTER VII.

It gives us great pleasure to acknowledge receipt of a piece of historic wood from Mrs. Henry M. Thompson, regent Molly Varnum Chapter, Lowell, Mass. It is a piece of the old Hancock-Clark house at Lexington, where John Hancock and Samuel Adams took refuge from the British soldiers who were sent out from Boston to capture them. The old house is now used as an historic museum. Such courtesies as these do worlds of good in making us feel that we are indeed one country. The valued relic will be inlaid in the frame of the charter of the Joseph Habersham Chapter.

QUERIES.

63. INDIAN WARS—I am very desirous of ascertaining something of the Georgia troops that in the year 1836 participated in the removal of the Indians west. I think the troops were gathered at Athens, but I am not certain on that point. If you have any records pertaining to that event, will you please do me the kindness to let me know if my father's name—William T. Baldwin—appears on the list. An early reply will be appreciated.

Very respectfully,

WM. BALDWIN.

64. NOBLE—Information is desired as to the Noble family, of South Carolina, its origin and history, the first of the family

who came to this country, etc. Can any one give information as to William Noble, who was residing in Morgan county, Georgia, in 1807, and who died in 1822, or as to his descendants?

A. S. G.

65. COCHRAN—In the issue of The Constitution of May 5th is query about Major Cochran, of Jackson county, Georgia. Will Ashford give names of Major Cochran's immediate descendants, and tell if any of them intermarried with the Campbells, of Monroe county?

L. K. S.

66. HURT-KEMP-BASS—Will some one kindly give information about the early history of the Hurt, Kemp and Bass families? The Hurts and Besses settled in and near Hancock county, Georgia. Is there any record of Revolutionary service? S. E.

67. TALBOT—Who is writing up Southern families in your paper? There was a genealogy of the Talbot family, and our copy has unfortunately been misplaced, or I could get copies from you. My husband was a grandson of ex-Governor Matthew Talbot, and any information will be gratefully received. L.

(A great many people are writing up Southern families in this paper. We have had several Talbot articles and will have several more. The way to do this is to tell us everything you know. That will help somebody, and then somebody will help you.—Ed.)

68. BATTAILE-FITZHUGH—Who was the father of Charles Henry Battaile? His wife was Anne Fitzhugh, of Ravenworth, Fairfax county, Virginia. Wish to know name of the father of this Anne Fitzhugh, as both father of Anne and husband of Charles Henry Battaile were soldiers of note in the Revolution. They lived in Culpepper county, Virginia. MRS. P. H. M.

ANSWERS.

31. LEWIS, OF VIRGINIA—Replying to Mr. Stanard, in your column of 5th, would say:

1st. My original proposition was that the full history of Robert Lewis could not be shown from records now in existence, but that the failure to obtain evidence from extinct records neither proved or disproved anything.

2d. The Quarterly having failed to make out its case, has no right to demand any proof of me. The onus of proof is on them.

3d. I am not discussing whether Robert Lewis was a general or not, or how much land he had, but I am discussing Robert himself, the Robert Lewis that Captain H. H. Lewis and T. M. Green say was in the colony at the period under consideration; the only Robert Lewis known to have been in the colony at that time; the same Robert Lewis that Mr. Tyler found in 1645, and did not find any more.

Mr. Stanard demands proofs, not statements. Although I have been burdened with statements from that source, unsupported and contradictory, and notwithstanding that they have no right to demand proof of me until they have made out their own case by proving that there was no Robert Lewis in the colony, I will proceed to give the proofs as furnished by Mr. Tyler himself.

Mr. Tyler proves that Robert Lewis was in the colony in 1645 and that he never found him any more, thus confirming Mr. Green that he died about that time. Mr. Tyler shows that Robert Lewis, "in his lifetime," purchased land on Poropotauk creek, showing that he was in the colony previous to 1645. He further shows that in 1656 Robert Lewis had previously died; that his estate had been settled up; that he had left minor children for whom a guardian had been appointed. All these events are proven to have occurred by the records of 1656, between 1645 and that time, and are necessarily matters of record.

If Mr. Stanard or Mr. Tyler will produce these records the distribution of Robert Lewis's estate will be shown, the names of his children given, and the fact ascertained whether or not he had a son John, and the question settled at once and forever; whether or not he was the progenitor of the Warner Hall family. These gentlemen seem to be the custodians of the records. They

certainly claim to be authority in regard to them. They insist that the York records are perfect and they should produce them. It is for the records, if they could be found, that I have contended all the time, and I certainly will cheerfully accept and abide by them.

JOHN MERIWETHER MCALLISTER.

32. MOORE—The following records are furnished by Mrs. Augusta Moore, of this city, and are of especial interest because of the recently published accounts of an English inheritance:

Robert Yeamans, alderman of Bristol, England, died in 1643. His eldest son, an heir, Sir John Yeamans, first settled in the Barbadoes and afterwards brought over colonists, who founded the city of Charleston, South Carolina. Title of baronet conferred by King Charles II. On the 11th of January, 1664, Sir John Yeamans was commissioned governor of the county of Clarendon, near Cape Faire, and all that tract of ground which lieth southerly as far as the River St. Mathias, which bordered upon the coast of Florida within 31 degrees northern latitude and so west as far as the south seas; as also all islands and islets, rivers and seas within the said bounds, and our said province of Carolina. Sir John also confirmed as lieutenant-general of ye county and tract aforesaid, 11th January, 1664-65. Sir John Yeamans proclaimed by proprietors as governor, 19th April 1672, and removed 18th April, 1674. Sir John died at Barbadoes. August, 1674.—From Car. state papers, II Charles, British Record Office, London.

Sir Francis Nicholson was the first royal governor.

Sir John Moore, born in England, 1658, died in Philadelphia, 1732; the son of Sir Francis Moore, whose father was knighted by Charles II, 1627. Sir Francis came to South Carolina in 1680, in 1697 was judge vice admiral for Pennsylvania, advocate for the crown in the court, and in 1698, was appointed collector general for Pennsylvania; also appointed attorney general. Sir Roger Moore, who headed the Irish rebellion in 1644, was father to James Moore, who fled from Ireland about 1650 on account of religious persecution. He became colonial governor of the Carolinas, when the two formed one province in or about

1700 succeeded Governor Blake. He married Ann Yeamans, daughter of Baron Yeamans. James Moore, son of the 1st, second in line, was also governor of South Carolina; was elected governor by the assembly in place of Proprietary Governor Johnson. It is through his line that the family is widely represented in South Carolina today. He was general in 1712, commanded the second expedition which annihilated the Tuscaroras. He was one of the most noted men that South Carolina ever had. His brothers, Maurice and Roger, removed to North Carolina in 1723, where they at once took a leading position, and their descendants, embracing distinguished men in every generation, are as numerous as the seed promised to Abraham.

Benjamin, son of Roger Moore, served on staff of General Washington, was with him when he died and had relics and souvenirs given him by Mrs. Washington.

Dr. John Wheeler Moore, grandson of Governor Moore, the second, was born in South Carolina, married his first cousin, Laura Rebecca Moore. Dr. Moore was in the war of 1812, 18 years old; was brigadier-general in the Creek war of 1836, distinguished himself in the northern part of Georgia, served in the Mexican war as surgeon, ranked major.

Too old for active service in the Confederate war, but gave largely in aiding this war. He was a writer of note, contributing to medical journals in London. A prominent physician. His grandchildren (his only heirs) Clarence E. Moore and Mrs. Lollie Belle Wylie, have in their possession a transcript will of James Moore, the second governor, the Moore coat of arms, also the coat of arms of Roger Moore and of Maurice Moore.

Governor Joseph Alston, who married Theodosia Burr, is a descendant of James Moore, first colonial governor of the Carolinas. Roger Moore married Catherine Rhett, daughter of Colonel William Rhett. Colonel Rhett held many distinguished offices and amassed a large fortune, obeying or defying as it pleased him the orders of the proprietors and their successive **governors under whom he served**. As vice admiral he commanded the expedition against the pirates, in which he destroyed the squadron of the notorious Blackbeard. A curious piece of plate,

apparently Spanish make, presented by him to St. Philip's Church, is still preserved, and is believed to have been part of the booty captured from the pirates. His remains lie in St. Philip's churchyard among the mighty dead who repose in that Westminster of South Carolina, his armorial bearings being sculptured on the slab that covers them. Roger Moore and Rhett's coat of arms are the same. Colonel Rhett is the ancestor of the late Walter Rhett, whose widow survives him.

Dr. John Wheeler Moore's grandfather was John Wheeler, who came from England in the colonial times. There were two daughters. One married James Moore, son of second colonial governor of South Carolina. They had but one heir, Dr. John Wheeler Moore.

The other daughter married Bacon, I think, from Liberty county, Georgia, and moved to Milledgeville. She died at the age of ninety years. If there were any sons we never heard of them.

33. MOORE—In reply to the inquiry as to whether the James Moores who were governors of Carolina were the same man, in McCrady's History of South Carolina are these facts:

The James Moores who were governors were two men, father and son. The first Governor James Moore, who married the daughter of Sir John Yeamans, was governor in 1700-02, before the division of North and South Carolina. He had always taken an active part in the affairs of the colony and died of yellow fever in 1706.

The second Governor James Moore was a son of the former governor and was chosen governor of South Carolina by the assembly in 1719. He died in 1723. The first Governor Moore was supposed to be the son of Roger Moore, a leader of the rebellion in Ireland in 1641. Governor Moore came to Carolina from the Barbadoes and was one of the Goose Creek Moores.

The Moores are an ancient Irish family, the present head of which is the Marquis of Drogheda. (Wheeler's History of North Carolina.)

B.

34. TALBOT—My attention has just been called to your Historical and Genealogical Department in Sunday's Constitution. My mother was a Miss Talbot, of Wilkes county; her father was the eldest brother, and only brother, of Governor Mathew Talbot. Some time ago I employed Mr. George G. Smith, Georgia historian, to write "A History of the Wilkes County Talbots in America." There were two legends in our family, one was that we were descended from a younger son of the tenth earl of Shrewsbury, who came to Virginia in Cromwell's time; another was that we were descended from Sir George Talbot, the first named of the nine deputy governors of Maryland, who was own cousin to Lord Baltimore. His mother was Grace Calvert, the daughter of the first baron of Baltimore. Mr. Smith found the will of Mathew Talbot, who married Ann Williston. John Talbot was the father of Thomas and Mathew Talbot. He represented Bedford county in Virginia and with John Lynch signed the declaration of independence at Williamsburg the 4th day of June, 1774. He was a member of the House of Burgesses for many sessions. This John Talbot was my great-grandfather; also the great-grandfather of General William Henry Talbot Walker, Colonel Albert Lamar, Mme. Octavia Walton Le Vert.

Yours,

MRS. ELIZABETH TALBOT BELT.

35. PICKETT-ROBINSON, RAIFORD-KIMBRAUGH—From all appearances the Picketts were originally from the State of Virginia.

Colonel Martin Pickett m. Ann, daughter of James Blackwell. Their children: 1, George Steptoe; 2, Lucy (1767-1825); 3, Elizabeth, m. Hon. John Scott; 4, Ann (Mrs. Brooks); 5, Letitia (Mrs. Johnson).

William Pickett, Hamilton Parish, Fauquier county, Virginia; will dated September 26th; prob. November 24, 1766; names wife Elizabeth, sons Martin and William Pickett, executors; children, Reuben, George, John, Martin, William, Sarah and Mary Ann Marshall.

On February 26, 1798, the will of William S. Pickett was admitted to probate, mentions wife, Martha; children, William

S., James, John S., Sanford, Patty Fishback, Suckey Brady, Molly Jackson, Sally Metcalfe, Anna Libbey Smith, while in 1758 William Pickett and Lucy, his wife, appear. (Hayden's Virginia Genealogies.)

William Pickett, of Anson county, North Carolina, captain in First Regiment North Carolina Continental Troops, afterwards major; member of the convention which met at Halifax, August, 1775. (Wheeler's North Carolina History II, pages 24 and 25.)

Colonel William Raiford Pickett was born in Anson county, North Carolina, upon the Pedee river, in 1777. He was son of James Pickett and Martha Terry, who had migrated thence prior to the Revolution from near Bowling Green, in Caroline county, Virginia, their place of nativity. Their ancestors, whose extraction was Scotch, English and French, were among the earliest colonists of Virginia. Colonel William Raiford Pickett m. ——— and had Colonel Albert James Pickett, of Alabama, who wrote the history of that State, and his son was Alston H. Pickett, now of Montgomery, Ala.

In the early days of 1815 and 1817 Colonel William Raiford Pickett left North Carolina (Anson county) and journeyed with his first cousin, Todd Robinson, to the wilds of Alabama.

Todd Robinson was a son of Colonel Cornelius Robinson and Elizabeth Pickett, of Anson county, North Carolina. (Cornelius Robinson mentioned in Anson county, North Carolina, records in 1789 in connection with Kimbraughs and Picketts.) Todd Robinson had one sister, viz: Mary Robinson (wife of John Alston Dudley), who, on account of her love and affection for her brother, persuaded her husband, Colonel Dudley, to leave North Carolina and seek Alabama as a home.

Todd Robinson was a man of prominence, wealth and education. He married presumably in North Carolina and had children.

(1) Todd, Jr., of the supreme court of California; married Miss Crittenden, niece of General Crittenden, of Kentucky.

(2) General Cornelius ("Neil") Robinson, planter, of Alabama.

- (4) Major Wm. Robinson; m. Elizabeth (?) Dudley.
- (5) Captain Eli Robinson; m. Mary Dudley.
- (6) Hannah Robinson; m. John Caldwell.
- (7) Ann Robinson; m. Colonel Wyatt, of Alabama.

The two Dudleys—Elizabeth (?) and Mary—who married respectively Major William and Captain Eli T. Robinson, were daughters of John Alston Dudley and Mary, dtr. of Cornelius and Elizabeth (Pickett) Robinson, while Ann Robinson, who m. Colonel Wyatt and was thereby the mother of Todd Wyatt, who married Sarah, daughter of John Alston Dudley and Mary Robinson, as before; thus three sets of first cousins became husbands and wives and left descendants who today are among the most prominent, influential and wealthy personages of the grand old state of Alabama, while Hannah, daughter of the elder Todd Robinson and wife of John Caldwell, merchant, of North Carolina, was the mother of the Hon. Todd Robinson Caldwell, of North Carolina, and not long since governor of the state of North Carolina.

We have been trying to prove that Todd Robinson, the elder, and his sister, Mrs. Mary Robinson Dudley, were the grandchildren of Major William Pickett, of Anson county, North Carolina. We do know that they were children of Colonel Cornelius Robinson and Elizabeth Pickett, who were residents of Anson county, North Carolina. We are also anxious to trace the families of Pickett and Robinson in North Carolina and Virginia, and thus get the immigrant ancestors of the two families.

In regard to the Raifords, we learn: Philip Raiford, paymaster under General Nathaniel Greene, and Alexander Raiford, his only brother; they had four or five sisters, who married Robertson, Pickett, Terry and De Jarnette. Now, how did the "Raiford" come into the name of Colonel William Raiford Pickett, of Anson county, North Carolina, and later of Alabama? Was it through his mother, whose maiden name was Martha Terry, or was it through the Picketts direct? There are letters extant from Alston H. Pickett, of Alabama, and Cornelia, of Montgomery, Ala., telling of this relationship between the Picketts and Robinsons, and yet they throw no light whatever upon the relationship between the families of Raiford and Kimbraugh and

yet there is this relationship for we have heard of it from authentic sources. We have many notes upon this subject, the most important and interesting we have given in the above article, and yet our notes and genealogies are not full. Will not some interested party or parties kindly give us what they can upon this subject and help rescue from almost oblivion the histories of these families? Can any give the address of any descendants of Governor Todd Caldwell, of North Carolina? or of any other descendants of this family?

There are many histories of different branches of the Pickett family and yet none of them are full enough in regard to this branch of the tree. Paxton in his "Marshall Family," Mrs. Stubbs in her "Early Settlers of Alabama," the Virginia and North Carolina records and other books give forth information, but not on this line.

Kindly aid us in our research and we will certainly appreciate it.

ONE INTERESTED.

CHAPTER VIII.

Requests for addresses of parties have multiplied to such an extent that we must again take space to repeat that we have no time to enter into these details; that the names of correspondents are mostly unknown to us, or, if known in the first instance, are not preserved for reference.

QUERIES.

69. WILLIAMSON—Will you please give me some information, if possible, about the Williamson family who came from Virginia, date unknown, not long after the Revolutionary War? Family tradition says the father was a soldier and that he was paid in land grants, and that a son, William, was the first white child born in Washington, Wilkes county. He was certainly a

member of the first graduating class at Franklin college, Athens, where his portrait now is, or rather it was there twenty years ago.

William Williamson married Mary Terrell, sister of Dr. William Terrell, of Sparta, for whom Terrell county was named. There were twelve children of the Williamson family, six sons and six daughters. The daughters married Governor Clarke, Peterson Thweatt, Duncan Campbell, Judge Taft, Griffin and Byrd.

It is of the father I wish to know. Tradition says he or his father served in the war under "Light Horse Harry Lee." Any information will be greatly appreciated. SHELMAN.

70. WALTON—It has been suggested to me that through you I might learn something definite about the history of the Walton family. I therefore write to ask if this be true?

My grandfather was named George and was born and raised somewhere near Augusta, Ga. He had three brothers—Robert, Walker and Killis—and Walker had a son named Larkin, who moved to Kentucky in an early day and is the father of the Kentucky family.

I do not know my grandfather's father's name. Some of the relations say his name was Jesse, but I think that problematical—may be so. My grandfather married Rebecca Isaacs and they had twelve children—boys were Martin, Samuel, Walker (my father), Killis, Robert, Jasper, Jack, George and William. Uncle Killis located the town of Canton, Miss., upon his land, from which he made a large fortune for those days. Can you put me on the trail?

Yours truly, GEO. S. WALTON.

71. VAUGHAN—I am told there appeared in your widely disseminated paper, some time ago, a notice "to all members of the Vaughn family now living" to come forward and let be known their present residence and antecedents.

We claim authoritatively to be of that family, having been named for our grandfather and great-grandfather, Captain Reuben Vaughan, of the army of Virginia (the commonwealth),

he being commissioned a captain October 29, 1777, as herein-under is specified :

"The Commonwealth of Virginia—To Reuben Vaughan, Gent, Greeting: Know you that from the special trust and confidence which is reposed in your Patriotism, Fidelity, Courage and Good Conduct, you are by these Presents constituted and appointed Captain, etc., etc.

"Witness, Patrick Henry, Esquire, Governour or Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth aforesaid, at Williamsburg, this 29th day of October.

"In the second year of the Commonwealth, Anno Domini, 1777.

"P. HENRY."

In this genealogy are: Vaughans, Watkins, Goodes, Hancock, etc., direct line traced to Bennett Goode, Esq., and Martha Jefferson (his wife).

Wanted, all the information about the family. A copy of paper (The Constitution) containing the notice will be highly appreciated.

REUBEN HENRY DUGGAR, M.D.

Hallon, Hall county, Ala.

72. HARRIS—Some time ago your valuable paper published a short sketch of the Harris family of Georgia, showing their relationship to the families of the same name in Tennessee and Mississippi. I wish to be placed in communication with the author of this sketch. Could you furnish me his name and address?

JAS. M. ACKER.

(No record of name and address.)

73. BARNETT—I will be under many obligations if you will let me know who it is asking information of John and William Barnett, who fought in the Revolutionary War, and their brother Nathaniel. I would like to communicate with them.

John Barnett married Lucy Medlock. There were several children—one daughter, Lucy.

William Barnett married Fanny Jones; several children; one son, William, Jr.

William Barnett, Jr., married his cousin, Lucy Barnett; eight children.

John Nathaniel, the eldest son, was my father.

Mrs. Dr. W. F. Glenn, of Inman Park, Atlanta, is also a great-granddaughter of Jno. and Wm. Barnett; has a good deal of information. I don't write much, as Mrs. Glenn may have replied; if not, I will be glad to. Hoping to hear soon, I am,

Respectfully, MRS. FANNIE BARNETT YOUNG.

(No record of names of correspondents.)

ANSWERS.

36. LEWIS, OF VIRGINIA—I have seen Mr. McAllister's comment upon my article in the issue of May 12th of The Atlanta Constitution, and it justifies my statement that Mr. McAllister "really knows nothing of what he is talking about." What were we talking about? Why, General Robert Lewis, the grand patent for 33,333 1-3 acres, and General Robert Lewis's son, John. In his article he picks at my paper in a confusing kind of way, but affords no information at all in regard to General Robert Lewis. He relies entirely upon what Mr. Henry Howell Lewis wrote to him, but adds nothing in support of his statement. Mr. Lewis was undoubtedly a man of high character, but persons of equally high character have implicitly trusted to traditions which really had no foundation in fact. Instead of trying to show up my "inconsistencies," let Mr. McAllister produce the eighth record of which he speaks. I will then admit that he knows a great deal of what he is talking about. I have only to reiterate what I said in my last article that there is no indication anywhere in our early records of any Robert Lewis with the title of general. A man, in fact, with such a lofty title could not be confined to the records of a single county. The only Robert Lewis who comes anywhere near the conditions is a man without any title who lived in York county, who had no grand patent and no son John, but two daughters only, Mary and Alice. Then our land books make no reference anywhere to the grand patent of 33,333 1-3 acres. And there is no tombstone of Isabella Lewis, and abso-

lutely nothing to show that she was a Warner or that her husband John was a son of General Robert Lewis. The graveyard at Warner Hall discloses no such facts, and yet Mr. Henry Howell Lewis refers in his letter to the tombstones there as his authority. Mr. McAllister promises to take up my inconsistencies "from time to time," but how will that help the cause of history? He has referred to the article in the magazine as "unfair," "misleading," etc., and has nothing to back his criticism but a letter of Mr. Henry Howell Lewis, whose private opinion, unsupported by contemporary documents, is of no more value than Mr. McAllister's.

Yours truly,

LYON G. TYLER.

Editor William and Mary College Quarterly, Historical Magazine, Williamsburg, Va.

37. HOBSON—Mathew Hobson was one of the most conspicuous of the Colonial patriots in Georgia. His descendants are numerous. His father was Nicholas Hobson, of Virginia, whose will is given below:

Will Book 1746 to 1767.

Nicholas Hobson's Will.

1st Will Book. Lunenburg Court House.

In the Name of God. Amen.

The twenty-fifth day May in the year of our Lord, 1758—I, Nicholas Hobson, of Lunenburg County, Being very sick and weak in Body But of Perfect mind and Memory, Thanks be given unto God, therefore calling unto Mind the Mortality of my body and knowing that it is appointed for all men once to die, do make & ordain this my Last Will & Testament (that is to say, Principally), and first of all I give and recommend my Soul into the hands of God that gave it, & for my Body I recommend it to the earth to be Buried in a Christian like manner, at the discretion of my Executors—Nothing doubting But at the General Resurrection I shall receive the same aGain by the Mighty Power of God and as touching such Worldly Estate wherewith it has Pleased God to bless me in this Life, I give, devise and dispose of the same in the following manner and form:

Imprimis. It is my will and I do order that in the first Place all my Just Debts be paid.

Item. I give to my son John Hobson four Hundred Acres of Land Lying in Lunenburg County on the Branches of Meheren, Beginning at Hawkens's Line and so down the Roade, takeing in the Houses where John Baken now lives, also I give unto my son Mathew Hobson two Hundred & ninety acres of Land Lying on Roanoke River Joyning the Lyne of Sandy Walker, deceased, in the said County. Also I give him four Hundred acres of Land Lying on Meherrin River Joyning Hawkin's Lower Line along the said Line to Contain the said four Hundred. I also give him the sd Mathew a Negroe girl Named pat also a feather Bed and furniture and five head Cattle and a year old Colt. I give also to my son Nicholas Hobson the half of eight Hundred & eighty acres of Land whereon my Dwelling House is, and four Hundred acres at the Lower Plantation also a Young fille five Head Cattle and a feather Bed and furniture also a Young negro Girl—named Sensey. I give also to my son William Hobson the Hallf of the aforesaid Land where my Dwelling House is, and where the Lower Field is to be Equally divided by my Executors and the said William Hobson the uper Plantation and Dwelling house and the said Nicholas to Have the Lower field in his half. I also give the said William Hobson a Negroe wench Named Sue five Head Cattle and a feather bed & furniture. I also give to my Daughter Obedience Bacon four hundred acres of Land Joyning the above Mentioned John Hobson and Running down the Road for Compliment. I also give my Daughter Agness Bacon and to the heirs of her Body four hundred and ninety acres of Land Lying on the Branches of Laton's Creek & Joining to James Bilboes Line. I also give my Daughter Sarah Hobson six hundred acres of Land Lying on the said Meheren Branches part of the said tract of Land which my son John & Daughter Obedience had their parts of. Beginning at the said Obedience's Line Coming toward my old Line—& also I give her five Head of Cattle a fether Bed & furniture. I also give to my Daughter Margrata Hobson two Hundred & fifty acres of Land Joining sd. Obedience and Sarah also five Head Cattle a feather Bed & fur-

niture. I also give to my Grandson Nicholas Bilbo two hundred and fifty acres of Land Lying on the Branches of Meheren and Joyning the said Margreta and Sarah. I also give to my wife Agness Hobson this Plantation to live on as long as she lives a widow and I also give her one negro fellow named Simon during her life and one Negroe fellow named Bod during her Widowhood and then to be sold and the money to be paid to these five youngest Children. If these three Negroes which I have given them should live till such time as he should be sold. But if they should die before any of the three, that is if one of the Boys should Louse his Negroe then the Money that he is sold for shall be paid to such of them as has the Misfortune, or if there More than one Negroe should die then the Money should be Equally Devided between as Many of the three as should have such Misfortune. I also give to my Daughter Elizabeth Bugg one Cow & Calf. I do also give to my wife Agness Hobson all the Rest & Remainder of my Estate Both Real and Personal. To Her my wife her Heirs and assigns forever and I Constitute make & Ordain my aforesaid son John Hobson & my aforesaid Wife Agness Hobson & Edward Goode to be my sole Executors and I do Hereby Atterly disallow Revoke and disanul all & every other former Testaments, Wills, Legacies and Executors by me in any ways before this Time named willed and Bequeathed. Ratifying and Confirming this & no other to be my last will & Testament. In Witness Whereof I have hereunto set my hand & seal the day and Year above Written.

His

NICHOLAS (x) HOBSON, L.S.

mark

Signed, sealed, Published, Pronounced & Declared by the said Nicholas Hobson as his last will & Testament in the Presents of us the Subscribers, Wm. Stone, Jeremiah Hatcher, William McDow.

Proved in court Dec. 5th, 1758, by Agness Hobson, John Hobson & Edward Goode, and by the witnesses—Probated—Their securities, Joseph Freeman, John Ragsdale and William Embry—

Teste, Clement Read, S. C.

38. HEARD—The last will and testament of John Heard :

In the name of God, amen, I, John Heard, of the county of Wilkes, being of sound and disposing mind and memory, do make or ordain this my last will and testament in manner and form following :

Item : I give to my well-beloved granddaughter, Jane Austin, my negro girl, Julia, to her and her heirs forever. Also all of my household furniture of whatsoever kind, to her and her heirs forever.

Item : I give to my granddaughter, Sarah Germany, eldest daughter of Bridget Staten, and her youngest daughter, Bridget Staten, all the rest of my estate of whatsoever kind, to be equally divided between them. But that my beloved wife shall keep the whole of my estate in her hands as long as she lives, without interruption, the better to enable her to raise and educate my granddaughter, Jane Austin, but if either of my grandchildren should die before they come of age or marry, then their part to be equally divided among them that do survive ; and at my well-beloved wife, Bridget Heard's decease, my will and desire is that my will be kept in the hands of my executors until disposed of as above. I do constitute and appoint my trusty friend, my son, Stephen Heard, and my son in law, Joseph Staten, and my nephew, Jesse Heard, executors to this my last will and testament. In witness whereof I have set my hand and fixed my seal this twentieth day of February, 1787, in presence of—

Jesse Heard.

William Vanderman.

JOHN HEARD.

(Above was father of Governor Stephen Heard.)

39. LATHAM-LANE—Reply to 56. The records are from R. T. Green's "Notes on Culpeper, Dr. Slaughter's, St. Mark's Parish."

Part I, p. 61.—Robert Green (son of William Green, an Englishman) emigrated from Ireland with his uncle, William Duff, a Quaker, to Virginia, and settled in King George county about 1710. He was b. 1695. He soon left his uncle and settled in Culpepper, near Brandy Station, on the Southern Railway.

He built his home near a large spring and took up large tracts of land in what was, in 1712, Essex; 1721, Spottsylvania; 1735, Orange; 1749, Culpeper. He d. 1748, and his will is recorded in Orange county clerk's office. Member Virginia house of Burgesses, 1736, and one of the first vestrymen of St. Mark's parish. His wife was Eleanor Dunn, of Scotland. They had seven sons, of whom the second was Robert Green, married Patty Ball, of Northumberland, and died in Culpeper. They had three sons and two daughters, of whom the eldest daughter and fourth child was Ellen Green, m. Aaron Lane, of Culpeper county, Virginia, and had issue: 1, Robert Lane; 2, James Lane; 3, John Lane; 4, Peggy Lane, m. William Bell; 5, Polly Lane, m. Henry Latham (she was doubtless nicknamed "Polly," her real name having been, in all probability, Caroline); 6, Ellen Lane, m. William Crenshaw; 7, Nancy Lane, m. Mr. Nutting; 8, William Lane, m. Eliza, daughter of John Green.

Part II, p. 51.—Thomas Latham, of Culpeper, will dated March 6, 1778; wife, Caroline; children, Henry Latham; Anne, wife of James Gaines; Lukey, prob. January 18, 1796. Frances Latham, will dated October 28, 1789; children, Susannah, wife of Thomas Freeman; Frances, wife of Lynfield Sharpe; Robert Latham, George Latham, Philip Latham; prob. January 18, 1790.

Part I, p. 112.—Philip Latham was one of the first trustees for the town of Stevensburg in Culpeper.

Part I, p. 19.—Robert Latham, appointed by vestry of St. Mark's parish, December, 1780, on committee to whom was to be paid sums for the benefit of the poor of the parish.

The Lathams, Lanes, Greens, Williamses, Pendletons, Colemans, Claytons and Strothers were among the first founders of St. Mark's parish and among its most faithful adherents.

40. BALL, OF NEW JERSEY—Hester Ball married James or Edward Bloomfield and had Edward Ball Bloomfield. Maria Ball Bloomfield, perhaps others. Mary (Polly) Ball married — Dennis. William Ball married Susan Leveridge. Who were the parents of Hester, Mary and William Ball? I am the

great-granddaughter of Hester Ball and ——— Bloomfield and would like to know if Hester Ball's father was a Revolutionary soldier in New Jersey?

A. E. I.

41. BALL --I see in your department, two Sundays ago, an answer to the inquiry about the Balls, of Virginia, by Mrs. Green, in which she says she has never heard the name of Mary Ball Washington's father. I have the following in regard to the Balls, which I give with pleasure:

Colonel Joseph Ball was five times a great-grandson of William Ball, lord of Birkham Burks, England. His first wife was Elizabeth Romney, daughter of the lord mayor of London; they had a daughter, Anne Ball, who was the third wife of Colonel Edwin Conway, from whom I am descended. I do not know whether there were other children by this marriage. His second wife was a Mrs. Johnson, who was the mother of George Washington. I have this line from Edwin Conway and Anna Ball and would be glad to give it to any one desiring the information. I always read this department with interest and hope that the information I have just given will help some one. I am very much interested in the D. A. R. work.

REBECCA SPIVULL GRAVES.

(A fine old portrait of Mrs. Washington's father has been recently discovered. It now adorns the walls of the Virginia Historical Society.—Ed.)

42. DAVIDSON—Seeing in The Sunday Constitution April 7, No. 243. Davidson, I reply, Joseph Laidler Davidson was my great-grandfather. He and his wife are buried in Wilkerson county, near New Providence P. O. Their second child was named Allen; he was my grandfather. As for my great-grandmother, I do not know her maiden name (unless it was Pryer), but will try to find out from some of my aunts or uncles. I am the oldest daughter of James Thomas Davidson, son of Allen and Maria Davidson. I would like to know from what part of Scotland the Davidsons came.

43. MARSHALL-BEALL—I am a close reader of your column and have found since my first inquiry about the Marshall and Beall families has been answered so many different ways I want to say to R. S. C., in the columns of April 21st, that I am the one who started the subject. I have a list of my ancestors, but no dates. In today's paper, No. 38 asks what relation is Josiah Beall to Robert Augustus. One Josiah Beall, my **great-great-grandfather**, had a son Robert Augustus, who was my great-grandfather, and he married Elizabeth Marshall. Their daughter, Ann Fendall Beall, married Edward Brown Young, of Eu-faula, Ala. These were my grandparents. What I want to know is when was William Marshall, Elizabeth's father, born, and when and where he died. I want the date only.

Thanking you in advance for this favor, I am, sincerely,

MRS. ANNIE YOUNG HOLT.

CHAPTER IX.

“Perhaps the most exquisite penciling that embellishes the work of Sir Walter Scott is his portraiture of ‘Old Mortality.’ There is almost sublime pathos in the picture he presents of the devout old Cameronian passing from place to place throughout the lowlands of Scotland, practicing without fee or reward the task of clearing away with humble but devoted chisel the accumulated moss and weather stains from the tombstones which sheltered the dust of former generations.”

The sweet patriotism which animated “Old Mortality” has been the inspiration of those Daughters of the American Revolution who have sought through the medium of this widely read paper to build up an interest in historical subjects, to bring out and arrange the long forgotten family records, to resurrect the old

family Bibles, to uncover the neglected tombstones. Behold how the interest has grown! All now are beginning to take notice, to inquire, to prepare. Some there are who regarded our efforts scornfully in the beginning, who have acknowledged themselves greatly benefited. Others were mild, but determined in their disapprobation, who have received from us valuable data. All have read our "column" and all have enjoyed it. We have not worked for praise. As the poet says when God made the star He did not say, "Earn praise." He said, "Give light." At the same time, praise is sweet and much appreciated and helps us to double our efforts. The letters of commendation we have received would fill a volume, and hundreds of people on the streets have thanked us personally. Yet there are funny things, too. A rich woman told the writer (who had traced her family back to some nobleman), "I would have given a professional genealogist \$500 for that line you published." When she was asked if she would not like to subscribe \$1 for our book she said, "You must excuse me. I have so many demands upon my purse, and I have kept the clippings."

And that brings us to the "Book." We address ourselves now to those people who tell us daily, "I always read your column the very first thing." And to those who write us almost daily, "Please send Sunday Constitution containing sketch of so and so." We have last year's work, from April to April, complete, carefully indexed and beautifully bound in D. A. R. colors, blue and silver, and called "Joseph Habersham Historical Collections—Vol. I." This book of 500 pages 6x9 contains upward of 600 sketches and pedigrees, some of them introducing many other collateral lines, and many of the families being mentioned more than once. It is not a dry, dull reference book, but exceedingly sprightly and delightful, from the fact that each contributor preserves his own individuality, and the records proper are interspersed with much anecdote, incident and tradition. The records given, where they are records, are authentic and would stand in any court. This volume will form one of the most valuable and interesting contributions to historical literature.

Below will be found the principal families written up, some being the subject of as many as six articles:

Abercrombie, Addison, Allen, Angell, Alexander, Anderson, Arnold, Atkinson, Avery, Aylett, Ayres.

Barry, Baird, Bainbridge, Balum, Baker, Ball, Barnett, Barnes, Beall, Benton, Bedford, Blake, Blount, Boyd, Box, Boswell, Bryan, Brantley, Brown, Bridges, Broughton, Brooks, Bright, Burroughs, Bulloch, Burrows, Butler, Buck, Byrd.

Catlett, Calloway, Capers, Caldwell, Cannon, Calmes, Campbell, Cahill, Carter, Carleton, Chenault, Chapman, Chipman, Chauncey, Clarke, Claiborne, Clark, Coffee, Cook, Cody, Cooper, Collins, Colonial Records, Colonial Dames, Cobbs, Colley, Collier, Colgate, Cox, Crutchfield, Cuthbert.

Dabney, Daniel, Davis, Dancy, Davidson, Darrow, Delaney, DeGraffenreid, Dickson, Dooley, Dortch, Downs, Drake, Dudley.

Early Georgians, Early County Records, Earle, Ellis, Elbert, Elliott, Embry, Everard, Everett.

Farrar, Farrow, Fannin, Fleming, Florence, Floyd, Fort, Fox, Fowler, Franklin, Fryers.

Gaston, Gibbs, Gilbert, Gilmore, Goodall, Greene, Graves, Green, Grant, Griffin, Gunn, Georgia Archives, Georgia Society of Cincinnati.

Harrell, Hampton, Hammock, Harris, Harrison, Hawkins, Harvey, Hamilton, Habersham, Hammond, Harper, Hatcher, Heard, Henderson, Holmes, Holt, Holliday, Houghton, Hodges, Howard, Hinton, Hines, Howell, Hood, Hobbs, Horne, Hunter, Hunt, Huguenots.

Inman, Ingraham, Indian Missions, Ingram, Ingham, Iverson.

Jack, Jeter, Jones, Jordan, Johnston.

Kenon, Kennon, Keith, Kirkpatrick.

Lawson, Lanier, Ladson, Leigh, Lewis, Linton, Lipscomb, Lincoln, Lockhart, Love, Lumpkin.

Marshall, Martin, Marion's Men, Mays, Mathis, Malone,

Mercer, Meadow Garden, Marrimoon, Mitchell, Milner, Milledges, Milton, Montellet, Morgan, Moore, Murphree.

McCool, McIntosh, McNair.

Napiers, Neufville, Neville, Nicholls, Noble, North Carolina Records.

Order of the Crown, Owens.

Parker, Parkhurts, Pace, Pearson, Pearre, Persons, Pendleton, Perkins, Phillips, Pickens, Pittman, Powell, Pope, Postell.

Rabun, Randolph, Raiford, Raines, Ragland, Reade, Reynolds, Rockenbaugh, Ross, Rogers, Rose.

Sage, Sasnett, Sayle, Shackelford, Shivers, Sims, Smith, Sorrells, Spencer, Spurlock, Stubbs, Stevens, Starke, Steele, Stiles, Strickland, Stone, Summerline.

Tarver, Taylor, Terrell, Thompson, Thweatt, Thomas, Tigler, Torrence, Towns, Townsend, Trapp, Turner, Tucker.

Updegraff.

Vaughn, Vaughan, Virginia.

Walton, Ware, Washington, Wade, Wadkins, Watts, Waters, West, Wellborn, Wills in England, Williams, Willis, Wingfield, Williamson, Wootten, Woodson.

Young.

ANSWERS.

44. LEWIS, OF VIRGINIA—Mr. Tyler's article of the 2d is before me. Whatever else may be said of Mr. Tyler he is at least amusing; he still insists that I know nothing of what I am talking about, but he does not mean what he says; he only means that I know nothing of what he is talking about. This is strictly true, and he gives ample proof that he does not know himself. He says: "We are talking about General Robert Lewis and the grand patent." I am not and never have been. I distinctly stated in the beginning that I was talking about Robert Lewis himself, regardless of title or possessions. The Robert Lewis that Mr. Green and Captain H. H. Lewis say was in the colony of Virginia previous to 1645. The only Robert Lewis that was ever in

the colony, so far as is known, at that time. The Robert Lewis that Mr. Tyler found in New York in 1645, and never found afterwards during his lifetime.

Mr. Tyler says that I "picked at his paper in a confusing kind of way." No doubt I confused Mr. Tyler by my exposures, and I will continue to confuse him as I go along; but he says I "afforded no information in regard to General Robert Lewis."

Mr. Tyler knows that I never proposed to give any information in regard to "General Robert Lewis." He knows that I never proposed to show, from any source whatever, that there was any "General Robert Lewis." He knows that no authority I have ever quoted ever said that there was any "General Robert Lewis." And he knows that the Robert Lewis claimed by Captain H. H. Lewis and Mr. Green as the progenitor of the Warner Hall family, and the only one to whom I have ever referred, is the same that he found on the records of York, that died about 1645, and whose widow married Ralph Langley, and he knows equally well than when he persists in croaking "there was no General Robert Lewis," he is simply playing for time and attempting to dodge the question.

Mr. Tyler knows that he was dodging the question when he referred to the act of the Virginia Assembly of 1646. He knew that he was contradicting the records and himself when he asserted that Robert Lewis died in 1656. He knows that the records of the court held at the home of Nathaniel Bacon in 1656 had no direct reference to Robert Lewis whatever, but to the guardian of his minor children. He knows that he has no authority from these records for saying that Robert Lewis had but two children, or that he did not have a son John. He knows that there is a long list of records in regard to Robert Lewis, subsequent to 1645, which he has not produced. Mr. Tyler proves the original existence of these records by the records of 1656, and his failure to produce them proves the correctness of my original position and contradicts both him and Mr. Stanard as to the York records.

That Robert Lewis had a large land grant and a military title has been asserted by most eminent authority and accepted by many of his descendants; but I have refused to discuss this

branch of the subject with Mr. Tyler and Mr. Stanard for three reasons: First, they have been utterly reckless in their "statements," and refused to accept the highest authority—authority vastly superior to their own. Second, as they have persistently contradicted the court records and their own "statements," I could not accept anything from them as to land grants. It requires all of my time to attend to the contradictions on hand. As late as April last Mr. Tyler did not know by what title Councilor John Lewis held the Warner Hall property, but said, "It probably came to him from his wife." Third, Robert Lewis is as much of a reality and as much entitled to his place as progenitor of the Warner Hall family without the land grant or military title as he would be with them, or as he would have been if he had owned the entire county of Gloucester and been commander in chief of the British army.

JOHN MERIWETHER McALLISTER,

45. CALDWELL-TODD—Request for the address of any of the descendants of Governor Todd Caldwell, of North Carolina. From 1878 till 1889 I resided in Morganton, N. C., and was well acquainted with the widow of Governor Todd Caldwell (now deceased). At present her daughter, Mrs. Mary Collett, is living there; another daughter, Mrs. Walter Brem, resides in Charlotte, N. C., but spends her summers in Morganton; the third daughter, now deceased, was married to Captain Ward, U. S. A. All have children, and by communicating with them you can gain all desired information. Mrs. Brem has a son by the name of Todd Robinson Brem.

Very respectfully,

Mrs. A. W.

46. BELL—There is a sketch of the life of John Bell, of Tennessee, in the American Historical Review for July, 1899. This states that his father, Samuel Bell, was one of the pioneers of Tennessee. His mother, whose maiden name was Margaret Edmiston, was a native of Virginia, descended from a worthy Scotch-Irish ancestry. Her father, Samuel Edmiston, was with Shelby at the battle of King's Mountain, and the musket which

he carried on that memorable day is preserved in the rooms of the Tennessee Historical Society at Nashville. A. W. M.

Auburn, Ala.

47. WYATT—I notice in Sunday's paper (The Constitution), No. 35, some mention made of the Wyatts. I send a few lines in reply. I have had many calls made to me for all my Wyatt data, as there are many descendants scattered through the South from the Virginia Wyatts. The only territorial governor of Alabama, William Wyatt Bibb, born in Virginia, reared in Georgia, and he was the first governor when Alabama became a State in 1819. His brother, Thomas Wyatt, became governor at his death. My grandfather, Governor Henry Watkins Collier, was descended from the Wyatts, his grandmother and Governor William Wyatt Bibb's mother being first cousins. I shall give to your column what I have, as some of the information I have was published years ago, and the papers now or rather soon suspended, and only a few copies have been preserved. I enjoy your column very much, and often feel tempted to answer some of the queries. Yours truly,

MISS ELIZABETH R. BENAGH.

C. D., D. A. R. and U. S. D., 1812.

48. MARSHALL—Auburn, Ala., May 29, 1901.—My Dear Mrs. Peel: Every person who has any claim to Marshall blood claims a near relationship to the chief justice. I have seen several items in your department which I knew were incorrect. I send enclosed some facts which may be of interest. With continued wishes for your good health and success,

Yours cordially,

ANNIE W. MELL.

I do not set myself up as authority, but simply quote from Paxton.

Paxton's "Marshall Family" is the authority for the history of John Marshall of "The Forest" and his descendants. This book states that Captain John Marshall, of Ireland, settled in Virginia about 1650. The name of only one son, Thomas, has been handed down to us, but there are many claims for other

children and their descendants which are possibly true, but have not been proved.

Thomas Marshall married Martha — and died in 1704. Two sons, William, born 1685, and John of "The Forest," born 1700, are the only children we can trace; there are again many claims which may be true. The descendants of William Marshall are numerous, but their genealogy has never been written. It is probable that many of the Marshalls who claim close relationship with the chief justice are descendants of William, who was his great-uncle.

In this book the children of John of "The Forest" and their families are given with great precision. I take the liberty of sending some comments which are based upon the information in this volume.

Answer No. 10, Volume 2, of your department, states that Mary Beall married Thomas Marshall, nephew of the chief justice. It is true that he had several nephews named Thomas, but none of them married Mary Beall. And, in fact, she did not marry any descendant of John of "The Forest." It must have been one of the other Marshalls, and therefore a distant relative of the chief justice.

Answer No. 9, Volume 2. Elizabeth Marshall, who married Abram Martin, was not a daughter of Captain John Marshall of "The Forest," nor an aunt of the chief justice. Captain John Marshall of "The Forest" had a daughter, Elizabeth, but she married John Smith, of Westmoreland county, Virginia, and left several children. It is probable from the age of Elizabeth Marshall Martin and the close relationship always claimed, that she was a niece of John of "The Forest" and the first cousin of Thomas, the father of the chief justice. There is no authority for this statement, but it would be a good guess to place her as the daughter of William, brother of John of "The Forest," and only brother, so far as known. Thomas Marshall, the father of John of "The Forest," died in 1704; Elizabeth could not have been his daughter and great aunt of the chief justice, because she was too young a woman during the Revolution to have been born before 1704. Therefore, no other conjecture seems possible

except that she was a first cousin of the father of the chief justice, if she was closely related at all.

A. W. M.

Auburn, Ala.

49. MOREL—Answer to personal inquiry of Miss Morel. I find in the handwriting of the Rev. Alpheus Spring, minister of the Gospel in ye Northerly Parish, in Kittery, York county, Maine, who was minister from 1768 to 1791, the following entries of deaths and marriages: Marriages—May 10th, 1781. John Jourden and Sarah Morrel, both of Kittery; December 13, 1781, Joseph Broughton, of Portsmouth, and Jane Morrel, of Kittery; February 1, 1784, William Smith and Sarah Morrel, both of Kittery; November 4, 1790, Nathaniel Jorden and Peace Morrel, both of Kittery. Deaths—August 24, 1786, a child of Joel Morrell's, fever and canker; August 2, 1787, Nicholas Morrel, 53, consumption.

THOMAS HART RAINES.

50. RAGLAND—Abner Ragland. He was probably of the third American generation of Raglands. The name of the second generation may help to locate him by comparison with the names of his children. We have in full the descendants of Evan 2, and Abner is found among them. John married Anne Dudley. James 2 married Catharine Davis Pettus 2, and William 2. It is possible that the name is Dabney instead of Abner. Dabney is a Ragland name.

R.

(Extended and complete pedigree in Vol. I.)

CHAPTER X.

Meadow Garden—The following, from an Augusta paper, relating to the last meeting held by the Augusta Chapter explains itself:

“Mrs. Harriet Gould Jeffries, as chairman of the Meadow

Garden committee, made a very interesting report of the work done on that historic house.

"Mrs. Jeffries said that as yesterday's meeting was the last of the season, that she desired to make some important statements. In February, 1900, when the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution gave the Augusta Chapter an appropriation of \$2,000 for the purchase of Meadow Garden, the Congress made four stipulations, to which the State Regent, Mrs. Robert Emory Park, acceded: That the Chapter should have Meadow Garden put in thorough repair, the taxes and insurance paid and that as many meetings as the Regent found practicable should be held there.

"Mrs. Jeffries stated that it had been her intention to donate a money contribution to Meadow Garden, and as she had assumed the indebtedness, she would now give \$286.75, to which Mrs. Harriet Glascock Gould added \$113. The members of the Chapter present were completely overcome by such generosity, and immediately a rising vote of thanks was tendered the ladies.

"Mrs. Jeffries is heart and soul in the work on Meadow Garden, and in years to come it will stand as a monument to her untiring energy, boundless generosity and thorough patriotism.

"Mrs. Charles Phinizy and Mrs. Withers gave generously to the Meadow Garden fund and were accorded a rising vote of thanks."

Mrs. Jeffries writes as follows: "As I consider Meadow Garden not only the property of the nation, but of the State of Georgia, I think it will be charming to have every Georgia Chapter represented in the Mount Vernon of the South by a souvenir of some description. Some Chapters have already contributed articles of furniture."

This is a beautiful idea, and we hope that all the Chapters will act upon it.

QUERIES.

75. CRAWFORD—Wanted sketch of the ancestry of William H. Crawford.

76. WALTON—Information wanted of Erosinus Walton, whose sister, Susan, married William Thomas.

Also, of Robert, brother of George Walton, the signer. Are there any living descendants of his in Georgia or Alabama?

(These questions are all answered in Vol. I, where there are a number of Walton articles from parties all over the South.—Ed.)

77. WALTON—Descendants of John Walton, brother of Hon. George, are wanted.

The will of John Walton, dated June 11, 1778, probated June 24, 1783, provides for wife, Elizabeth, sons Leonard Claiborne and John, daughter Elizabeth Martha and unborn child.

My notes show his wife was Elizabeth Claiborne. I also have notes of Claiborne Walton born in Louisa county, Virginia, January 24, 1774, married March 15, 1796, Mildred Warren; had issue; among others Dandridge Claiborne. Query: Was this the son of John and Elizabeth Claiborne Walton?

GEO. NUCKOLS HOBBS.

78. BASS—John Clay, grandfather of Henry Clay, of Kentucky, in will dated November 15, 1761, probated in Chesterfield county, Virginia, November, 1762, provides for Jeremiah Bass, son of my wife Mary, formerly Mary Bass. She was a daughter of Edward Watkins (will dated June 2, 1765), at which time she had married a third husband, Mr. Anderson.

G. N. HOBBS.

79. MORTON—Can any one give me information of Joel Morton, who married Elizabeth Reynolds and moved from Virginia to Georgia, or of Pressly Ramey, whose son, Daniel Ramey, married Mary Morton? Or John Burch and his wife, Sarah, who came from Westmoreland county Virginia, to Hancock county, Georgia, in 1790?

M. R. R.

80. JONES—In the Sunday's Constitution I see the genealogical page, and if it is for public communications I desire to

ask this question: Where can I procure the most complete biography of John Paul Jones, or history of his life. Of course, I can find all about his actions during the war in history. Thanking you in advance for the answer, I am, a patriotic admirer of your patriotic order,

WILL T. CALDWELL.

81. PICKETT—Captain William Pickett, of Fauquier county, who was at Yorktown, married Lucy Young. Their daughter, Agnes, became the second wife of Captain William Helm, who came West and was drowned in the Mississippi River. His widow returned to her parents.

G. N. HOBBS.

82. HOBSON—Who was the wife of Nicholas Hobson, whose will you gave? Was she Agnes Goode or Agnes Gordon?

83. BACON—Wanted will of John Bacon, of Lunenburg, so that we can know of his daughter, Ann; married Robert or Thomas Dixon; as it is unsettled in the family as to his given name. Some branches of the family state it as Thomas and others Robert.

John Bacon mentions his son-in-law, William Gordon. Was John Bacon's name John Langston Bacon?

84. NELSON—If you can give me any information in regard to pedigree of William Thomas Nelson I will appreciate it very much. I know very little myself, but will give you the following: He was born in Autauga county, Alabama. I am not sure that it is Autauga or Octauga. Anyway, it was given me as Autauga county, Alabama. He had three brothers; all dead now. W. T. Nelson lost his mother at an early age, and was taken by his grandmother. (I do not know if she was a Nelson or not.) Afterwards a married aunt, who had no children, took and cared for him until she died. They came to Macon, Ga., when W. T. Nelson was only a few years old. He was born in 1826 or 1827. I think he was about three years of age when he was brought here. They lived in a house near the river bridge here, for at that time this city was a mere settlement.

His aunt, who cared for him, was Mrs. Louisiana Pitts, and must have been a woman of means, as there are several very elegant articles left by her to W. T. Nelson which indicate that; a very beautiful miniature painted on ivory and is a valuable piece of art, and some other things, which it is needless to mention.

W. T. Nelson married a widow, Mrs. Harbaum, both having died many years ago.

Now, if there is any information regarding the Nelsons of Alabama, please let me hear from you, and if there is any charge for the information, let me know what it will be, and you will greatly oblige,
W. S.

ANSWERS.

51. TALBOT FAMILY—Memorandum of the Talbot family in America, furnished in 1849, by Edmund Talbot, who was the son of Matthew Talbot. The said Edmund Talbot died in 1858 in his eighty-seventh year. He was the father of the present writer, M. Talbot.

“My grandfather’s name was Matthew. When a young man he came from England and settled in Maryland, where he married a Miss Annie Williston, by whom he had a son named Charles. He then moved to Amelia county, Virginia, where he had three other sons born, viz.: Matthew, James and John. His wife died; he then moved to Bedford county, now Culpeper, where he married a Miss Clayton, by whom he had a son and a daughter, Isham and Martha. He then died, age unknown. I have often passed by his grave in my boyhood, in the neighborhood where I was born. There was a cousin who came from England, whose name was Edmund. Grandfather was by profession a high churchman. Charles became a Baptist before his death, which took place during the Revolutionary War. He had several sons and two daughters. William, who lived over eighty years; David, and another son, name forgotten, who died without any family. This branch of the family, I believe, at this date (1849) still reside in Virginia.

Matthew, who was my father, when a young man married a

young widow (with one child, a daughter) by the name of Day, her maiden name being Hale. There were born to him by her one daughter and six sons, viz.: Mary, Hale, Matthew, Thomas, William, Edmund and Clayton. My mother died in the fall of 1785. Father married again, but had no other children. During this time he moved to East Tennessee, and finally settled in Wilkes county, Georgia. His move from Virginia to Tennessee was in consequence of his business, being stock-raising. All his sons were engaged in the war except Edmund and Clayton, who were too young to enter the service. Matthew was commissary, and was at the taking of Augusta; Thomas was wounded, a ball struck the top of his head and cut a furrow.

Before the Revolutionary War a great revival of religion took place in Virginia, and father and mother became Baptists, but previous to that time father was a high churchman. After that he became a preacher and continued so until his death, which took place in the eighty-second year of his age, and for fifty years a member of the Church of Christ.

James died during the Revolutionary War. He had four sons and a daughter, viz.: Mary, Isham, Jas. and Jno. Williston. They all went West. Jno. was a member of the Legislature of Va. for twenty-five years, and after he moved to Wilkes county, Georgia, he was elected several years to the Legislature. He was a great whig during the Revolutionary War. He was the pleasantest man I ever knew. I loved him dearly. He died at sixty years of age. He had five children, viz.: Thomas, Matthew, Phoebe, Mary and Elizabeth. Thomas is still living in Wilkes county, Georgia. Matthew was a senator of the Georgia Legislature for twenty years and was a candidate for governor, but died during the canvass in the year 1827. Isham moved to Kentucky from Virginia. He had as many as three sons, viz.: Isham, James and Edmund. Isham became a great lawyer and statesman in Kentucky. He was generally called little Isham. James was a doctor, and married my brother Hale's eldest daughter.

The Georgia Baptist, a newspaper published in Georgia, states about my father, Edmund Talbot, as follows:

"Born in Campbell county, Virginia, 28th of March, 1767.

When about twenty-two years of age joined the Baptist Church, and was baptized by Sanders Walker. In 1787 he married a daughter of John Harvey, Mary, of Washington county, Georgia. He began soon thereafter to preach, and was ordained at William-son's Swamp Church, in Washington county. He continued to preach from that time onward till his death in 1858."

By my mother, as before stated, Mary Harvey, he had the following children, which arrived to maturity: William, Sally, John, Martha, Matthew (myself), Polly and Elizabeth. Sally married a Mr. Davis and settled in Georgia. Martha married a Mr. Ashburn. Polly married a Mr. Bullard (?). Elizabeth married a Mr. Walker, all of Georgia. All my brothers and sisters are long since dead, though they left families of children. My mother died sometime near the year 1807, after which my father married a widow by the name of McCulloch, but whose maiden name was Cauthorn. He had by her the following children, who grew to maturity: Eliza, who married Mr. Cason, who resides in Florida; Amelia, who married a Mr. Porter, of Alabama; Amanda, who married a Dr. A. I. Robinson, of Columbus, Ga. These three half-sisters of mine are all living at the present date and have families.

M. TALBOT.

Matagorda, Tex., December, 1864.

(From William and Mary Quarterly.)

52. TALBOT—Matthew Talbot was born in 1699, died 1758; married Mary Williston May 6, 1721. She was born 1697, died October, 1736. Matthew Talbot's second wife was Jane Clayton, born 1714. They were married May 23, 1737. Matthew Talbot and Mary had: 1, Charles Moile, born November 6, 1723, died 1778; 2, Matthew, born November 27, 1729; 3, James, born November 17, 1732, died 1777; 4, John, born July 13, 1735, died 1804.

Matthew Talbot and Jane Clayton had: Isham, born November 3, 1738, and Martha, born August 25, 1740.

(1) Charles Moile Talbot married Drucilla Gwin, August 3, 1747, and had Charles Moile, Jr., born August, 1750, died July, 1797; Mary, born December 8, 1775; Williston, Christiana, David

Gwin, Providence, died January 1, 1786; George, Zachry, died November 20, 1801.

Charles Moile Talbot, Jr., married Patsy Prewitt, 1800; Mary married Plummer Thurston. Williston Talbot married, first, Elizabeth Cocke, December, 1769, and had Charles Talbot, born 1771; Sally, 1772; Pleasant, 1774; Lavis, 1777, John, 1779; Hillary, 1781; Williston, 1783; Betsy, 1786; Edmund, 1790; Allen, 1793; Williston married, second, Nancy Keeser, and had by her: Elbert, born 1806; Gale, 1809; Millie, 1813; Paulina, 1815; Adalina, 1817; Melville, 1821.

David Gwin Talbot married Patsy Jennings, 1791. (See records of Lunenburg county, Virginia.)

Sally, daughter of William Talbot, married Archibald H. Reynolds. Allen married Martha Ridley, 1814, daughter of Stirling Thornton.

(2) Matthew married Mrs. Mary Hale, nee Dale, and had: Hale, Thomas, William, Edmund, Clayton and Mary. Hale Talbot married Elizabeth Irvine, 1778.

Clayton Talbot married Mary Gwin, and their daughter Mary married Judge Oldham.

(3) James Talbot married Elizabeth Smith, of Gloucester county, Virginia, 1759, and had Isham, born 1760, died 1839; Mary, Nancy, James Smith, John, Martha, Williston, Sarah, Phoebe, Thomas and Matthew.

Isham married Jane Clayton Talbot, his cousin, December 26, 1786, and had Elizabeth, Sophia and John Moile, born May 18, 1790. Elizabeth Talbot married John Raine, a banker, of Paris, Ky., and had Laura, Elizabeth, John and Henry.

Sophia married Judge Jacob Peck, of East Tennessee, and had Adam, Isham, Wiley, William, John, Juliette and Martha.

John Moile Talbot married, first, Nancy Polk Steele, and had Darwin, who married his cousin, Cordelia Talbot, daughter of Benjamin Talbot. John M. Talbot's second wife was Miss Innis, and his third wife was Sarah Payne Basye, daughter of William Basye, and granddaughter of William Basye, of Virginia. By her he had five children, who lived to be grown. Laura Sophia married John Oldham Ross, M.D., 1847. Cor-

delia LaF. married, 1847, Madison Pyles, M.D.; Isham never married. Emma married George M. Hewitt. George Talbot died unmarried.

Phoebe married Henry Key and had issue: James married Unitey, and had Thornton, James, Helen, and others not known. Mary married Thomas Read, son of Clement Read, and had Thomas, who married Fannie Washington.

William married Hettie —, and had Sarah and others not known.

(4) John married Sarah Anthony, 1760, issue not known to writer, but to be found on record in Campbell and Bedford counties, Virginia.

Isham married Elizabeth Davis, 1765, daughter of Benjamin Davis and Priscilla, his wife. B. Davis's will probated Bedford county, Virginia, 1768. Had Sarah, Elizabeth, Edmond, Isham, Benjamin, John, James, Matthew, Martha, Priscilla and Thomas.

Jane married Isham Talbot Benjamin, and had Cordelia, m. Darwin Talbott, Benjamin-McCallister; Elizabeth m. John McAllister; Matilda m. — Harrison.

(5) Isham, United States Senator, married Miss Garrard; had Cordelia; Juliette married Churchhill Samuels; William G. married Eleanor Hart.

(6) Martha married — Featherstone; Priscilla remained unmarried.

(6) Martha married Barnabas Arthur, 1760.

53. LANE-FITZHUGH—1, Hannah Eskridge Lane, born February 22, 1780, died September 23, 1806, married, first, Nathaniel Fitzhugh, who died June 18, 1800. She married, second, December 20, 1802, J. E. Rowles. Issue by first marriage: 2, I. John Fitzhugh, born November 9, 1798, married Elizabeth P. Cooksey. Issue by second marriage: 3, II. William Rowles, born October, 1803, died young. 4, III. William Carr Rowles, born January 28, 1806, died May 6, 1806. 5, IV. Julianna Rowles, born September 23, 1804, married, March, 1825, to Benj. Lacy. 6. Ann Carr Lane, sister of Hannah Eskridge Lane, born Novem-

ber 4, 1871, married, first, Andrew Lane; married, second, Harrison Fitzhugh. Issue by first marriage: 7, I. William, Hardage Lane, born November 12, 1797. There may have been other issue by this marriage. Issue by second marriage: 8, II. Sallie Harrison Fitzhugh, born October 5. 9, III. Horatio Fitzhugh. 10, IV. Elizabeth Fitzhugh. 11, V. Nathaniel Fitzhugh. 12, VI. Lucien Fitzhugh. 13, VII. J. Diggs Fitzhugh. 14, Sally Lane, born March 11, 1790, a sister to Hannah Eskridge Lane and of Ann Carr Lane, married October 8, 1801,

J. E. ROWLES.

54. ROBINSON FAMILY—Thomas Robinson, son of Abraham Robinson (1684) and Jane Green, of Nirate county, of Westmeath, was born at Dolphin's Barn, near Dublin, Ireland, February 28, 1714. Abraham Robinson was a merchant of Dublin. There is no record of when Thomas Robinson came to this country. He was married in Philadelphia in 1738 (?) to widow Sarah Mason, whose maiden name was Sharp; she was the daughter of Isaac Sharp and Margaret Braithwaite, and Isaac Sharp was the son of Anthony and Mary Sharp.

Thomas Robinson and his wife Sarah had children, among whom Abraham Robinson (No. 2), born in 1740. Thomas Robinson was killed in the Indian wars of Pennsylvania in 1763. Abraham Robinson (No. 2) married Sarah Penrose, daughter of Bartholomew Penrose II and Mary Kirl, October 16, 1767, died at Naaman's Creek, March 22, 1787. Sarah Robinson (died March 21, 1791), daughter of Bartholomew Penrose II, had two sisters and one brother; Mary, who married General Anthony Wayne; Margaret, no record of marriage or death; Joseph, no record of marriage or death, but he was an officer in the Revolutionary War.

Abraham and Sarah Robinson had nine children: 1, Thomas, born July 29, 1768, died May 17, 1847. He was an officer in the United States Navy, commanded a gunboat at Battle of Tripoli, being lieutenant, and was greatly distinguished. He fought through the war of 1812 under Commander Thixton on board the flagship "Constellation," and was in that desperate

fight with the French frigate, "La Vengeance," which struck her colors to the "Constellation." Afterwards he commanded an East India ship until he retired to private life.

(2) Mary, born November 18, 1770, married James McIlvaine, died November, 1838.

(3) Joseph Penrose, born October 28, 1774, never married, died November 18, 1798.

(4) Sarah Penrose, born March 6, 1776, married Thomas Perkins II, died June 11, 1846. (Had son, Thomas Jefferson Perkins, 1800.)

(5) Jane, born November 24, 1777, married William Graham, died June 10, 1856.

(6) Anthony Wayne, born September 17, 1780, married Sarah Adams, died November 30, 1840.

(7) Penrose, born November 15, 1782, married Janet Bayley, died March 12, 1849. (Had daughter, Mary Hannah, who married T. J. Perkins.)

(8) Julianna, born October 5, 1784, married David Hoopes, died February 16, 1867.

(9) Margaret, born September 1, 1772, never married, died March 17, 1833. (Afflicted with spinal disease and lame, but preserved a lovely, cheerful character).

PENROSE BRANCH OF ROBINSON FAMILY.

Bartholomew Penrose married Hester Leech. He came from Cornwall, England, about 1700. Hester Leech, his wife, was daughter of Toby Leech, No. 2, who was born in Cheltenham, England, in 1651, baptized there January 1, 1652. He came to this country with William Penn on the ship "Welcome" in 1682 and was a son of Toby Leech, Sr., of Cheltenham, England, about 1621. He settled near Philadelphia, naming the place Cheltenham, which locality still bears that name. His game preserve he called "Fox Chase," which also retains its name. Being an Episcopalian, he founded the Oxford Church, in whose old graveyard he and his family are buried. The grave stones are still there with the inscriptions upon them. This Bartholomew 1st and

Hester Leech had a son, Bartholomew 2d, who married Mary Kiel, May 21, 1737, and died February 8, 1788, and is buried in old Christ Church graveyard. Bartholomew No. 2 and Mary Kiel had five children:

- (1) Margaret, born in 1744, married (no record).
- (2) Jane, born in 1746, married John Rowan.
- (3) Mary, born in 1748, married General Anthony Wayne.
- (4) Joseph, born in 1751, no record.
- (5) Sarah, born in 1753, married Abraham Robinson.

Letter written to Abraham Robinson by his brother-in-law after the Battle of King's Bridge, Joseph Penrose. He was in the War of the Revolution, and speaks in this letter of the campaign and sends his love to his sister, Sally Robinson. Bartholomew Penrose 1st and 2d were sea captains and shipbuilders. Bartholomew 1st's daughter, Margaret, is supposed to have married Isaac Shoemaker.

Sarah Sharp married Thomas Mason, of Salem. Thomas Mason's will, dated April 12, 1738, was proved May 6, 1740, and has mention of a son John ("Harold?") who is unreliable says Historical Fenwick's Colony p. 151.

John Mason, the son of Thomas and grandson of John Mason, senior, was born about 1729. John Mason was one of the witnesses to will of Margaret Rowan, dated August 8, 1770, Margaret being sister to Sarah Mason. In his will, dated March 15, 1734, or 5, Isaac Sharp mentions four daughters, namely, Mary Sharp, Sarah Mason (Sharp), Rachel Sharp and Margaret Sharp. Anthony Sharp, writing at Rowan-wood, in Ireland, April 30, 1743, to his younger brother Isaac at Blessington, in West Jersey in America, begins: "I have received yours from 'Tom Robinson,' says 'I have paid Robinson ye last of his wife's fortune, though he did not bring with him Mason's will as I might see how Mason left his substance.'"

The Robinsons and Sharps were not strangers before Tom Robinson married the widow Mason; a deed dated September 3, 1731, executed in Ireland or England between Isaac Sharp, father of Sarah Mason, and his oldest son Anthony, was witnessed by Abraham Robinson, of the City of Dublin, Ireland, merchant.

Query: Was this Abraham Robinson the father of Tom Robinson? An instrument dated February 14, 1736, executed by Anthony in Ireland, was sealed and delivered in the presence of me, this January 26, 1737-8. John Robinson; and July 24, 1738, Robinson before John Wills, one of the King's Counsel for the province of New Jersey, "Upon his solemn affirmation did declare that he was present and saw the within named Anthony Sharp sign, seal and execute the written instrument," etc.

Thomas Robinson died intestate in 1766, his widow Sarah and his son Abraham Robinson, administered, giving a bond for £2,000, dated August 21, 1766, with John Nuese (?) and Joseph Richardson for sureties, John Mason being a witness thereto.

NELLIE PETERS BLACK.

55. DESCENT IRVINES OF GEORGIA—The assertion has been made that there are no families in this country descended legitimately from royalty, but this is a mistake, as there are many families in America just as truly legitimately descended from royalty as her Majesty the late Queen Victoria, and, in fact, just as royal as any house of the ancient sovereigns of Europe. Among these families stand Irvine of Georgia, who were of Irvine of Cultra, descended from Irvine of Drum, in proof of which see "Burke's Landed Gentry" and other sources. Another of these families of royal descent is McIntosh of Borlum, of Georgia; Bailie of Dunaine, and, no doubt, many others, for Georgia had many families of the highest birth who came to her hospitable shores, and if proof is wanting, it can be furnished at any time that no State can show a more highly descended set of persons than many who came to the Colony of Georgia.

Without going into a long and maybe tedious recital of all the branches which any one can see by looking at "Burke's Landed Gentry," we will commence with Alexander Irvine of Drum, a descendent of Sir William De Irvin, the companion of Bruce. Alexander Irvine married Elizabeth, third daughter of Alexander, Lord Forbes, and had, among others, Alexander Irvine, who married Jane Allardyce and had: Alexander Irvine, 1527, killed at the battle of Pinkie, 1547. He married Elizabeth Ogil-

vie, daughter of Alexander Ogilvie, of Findlater, son of Sir James Ogilvie by Lady Agnes Gordon, daughter of General 2d Earl of Huntley, by Annabella Stewart, daughter of King James I, the latter having married Lady Jean or Joanna, daughter of John, duke of Lancaster, son of Edward III of England. Thus, through Lord Forbes, the Ogilvies, Abernathys and Keiths do the Irvines descend legitimately from royalty and from Scotland's best.

Alexander Irvine and Elizabeth Ogilvie had the following children:

(1) Alexander Irvine of Drum.

(2) William Irvine.

(3) Robert Irvine of Tillylair, from whom descended Irvine of Fortrie.

(4) Gilbert Irvine of Colairlie, predecessor of Murthill and Cults and others.

Gilbert Irvine was inleft in Auldquhat in 1565. He seems to have been styled "of Murthill" when witness in a deed 26 September, 1573. Without giving all the dates and local complications of all of which there is record, we will state that Gilbert Irvine married Jean Menzier of the ancient family of Pitfodels and had, among others, John Irvine of Murthill, etc., who married a daughter of his uncle, Irvine of Fortrie, and had, among others, a second son, John Irvine of Brelside and Cults. Inleft Brelside 3d May, 1676. Cults 25 May, 1689.

John Irvine of Cults married first Jean Irvine and had issue. He married second Margaret Coutts, widow of Alexander Irvine of Murthill and Drum and had:

I. Charles Irvine of Cults, b. 1696, who, on the 7th of June, 1783, married Euphemia Douglass, daughter of John Douglass.

David of Inchmarlo and Tilwhilly, a direct descendant of James Douglass, lord of Dalkeick and the Princess Elizabeth. His grandson, Sir James Douglass: I. James Douglass, earl of Morton; II. Sir John Douglass, ancestor of Douglass of Tilwhilly; III. William Douglass of Lochleven.

Charles Irvine got a disposition of over Boddam from his

father in 1725. He and his father granted a heritable bond for an annual rent of 150 mercks of Billside 12 June, 1725. The bond paid off 1727. He died 1779; aged 83. Euphemia Douglass and her husband, Charles Irvine, got sasine on an annuity out of Breelside, 1736. She died, aged 55, in 1766.

Charles Irvine and Euphemia Douglass had the following children:

(1) John Irvine, M.D., went to Georgia; b. September 15, 1742; married at Sunbury, Ga., September 5, 1765, Ann Elizabeth Baillie, daughter of Colonel Kennett Baillie, son of John Bailie of Balrobert and Torbreck of Dunain family, directly descended from Robert Bruce, Earl of Carrick, of the Royal House of Scotland, and from Sir William Wallace, the Grants, Chisholms, Munros, Forbes and many lines of Royal descent.

Beside Dr. John Irvine, Charles of Cults had:

(2) Robert Irvine, merchant in London.

(3) Agnes Irvine, married John Fordyce of Ardo.

(4) Isabel Irvine, married Alex. Burnet, of Caskieben.

(5) Margaret Irvine. See letter of Douglass of Tilguhillie.

Proof of all this is to be found in Mss. of Irvine of Drum, Fordyce Records, Georgia Gazette, Farnus Bible, wills in Courthouse, Savannah, and other evidence; and before proceeding further it will be just as well to append a copy of a letter from Alexander Irvine of Drum Castle, in regard to Georgia Irvines and a letter of John Douglass of Tilguhillie and Inchmarlo, the originals being in our possession.

“ABERDEEN, 16th Nov., 1831.

“Dear Sir—I met yesterday Mr. Fordyce in the coach going to Mrs. Gordon’s funeral in the old town. He said he had seen you, but that you had left at home the answer to his queries. We had some conversation about the Irvines of Cults, and I am not sure if I expressed myself accurately when talking of the Drum entail. I perhaps may have said that the Irvines of Cults were next in the entail after my family, but I should have called it our Ortamford branch, for failing my sons and their heirs male, they are male heirs of younger brothers of my grandfather, who came before those of Cults. I do not know the state of the family of

Cults at present. The late Irvine of Cults had two sons and three daughters. One of the sons, Robert, died unmarried in London many years ago. The other (John, I think) had been settled in Georgia as a medical man, practiced in London some years, where I was acquainted with him, where he had a family, if I recollect well, of sons and daughters. I am not sure of his death, but suppose he died either in England or America. His family went out again and I think I have heard his son married in America. One of the daughters of old Cults (who sold the estate), married Mr. Fordyce of Ardo, and her daughter can inform Mr. Fordyce regarding her uncle's family. Another married Mr. Burnett, late of Caskieben. Be so good as to show this to Mr. Fordyce. I am dear sir, yours truly,

(Signed)

"ALEXANDER IRVINE."

Irvine of Kingcastle was a branch of the Drum family, entered in the entail.

This letter was written to Rev. Adam Corlet, parish minister of Drum, to answer some inquiries of Mr. Alexander Fordyce. Below is the letter from John Douglass of Inchmarlo to his son-in-law, Alex. Dingivall, who married his daughter, Elizabeth Douglass, in 1780, and whose daughter, Magdalen Dingivall, married her cousin, German, Alex. Dingivall Fordyce. In the letter John Douglass speaks of Miss Irvine. She was a sister of Dr. John Irvine, and niece of John Douglass, the brother of Euphemia Douglass, who married Charles Irvine. John Douglass married Mary Arbuthnott, sister of John, 6th viscount Arbuthnott.

John Douglass and Euphemia Irvine were children of John Douglass, laird of Inchmarlo and Tilguthillie, who married Agnes Horn of Westhall.

We will now give the issue of Dr. John Irvine and Ann Elizabeth Baillie:

I. Charles Irvine, b. July 22, 1766, m. Elizabeth Darling.

II. Euphemia Irvine, b. March 14, 1768; died July 14, 1768.

III. Ann Irvine, b. January 14, 1770; married April 13, 1786, Captain James Bulloch, eldest son of President Archibald

Bulloch. From these descend Bulloch of Georgia, a branch of Roosevelt of New York, and Dunwoody of Macon, Ga., Atlanta, Ga., and other parts.

IV. Robert Irvine, b. January 4, 1772; died soon after.

V. Robert Irvine, b. February 15, 1773; died November 17, 1773.

VI. Jane Irvine, b. January 15, 1775; married 1st Alex. Farquharson of Scotland; married 2d James Smith of Darien, Ga.; no issue. Mr. Smith, who descended from Landgrave Smith, of South Carolina, married 1st a daughter of Simon Munro, of Sunbury, Ga., a descendant of the Munros, barons of Foulis, and had a daughter who married Colonel James Dunwoody, from whence a branch of Dunwoody and Jones of Georgia. Colonel James Dunwoody was a brother of John Dunwoody, who married Jane Bulloch, daughter of James Bulloch and Ann Irvine. Other children of Dr. Irvine and Ann Elizabeth Bailie were:

VII. Margaret Irvine, b. February 23, 1777; married December 17, 1809, Rev. Geo. Ladson.

VIII. John Irvine, b. May 8, 1779; died August 30, 1781.

IX. Alexander Irvine, b. Cattle Park, an estate near Savannah, Ga., July 4, 1781; married June 19, 1806, Sarah Ann Wingate, granddaughter of Governor Caswell, of North Carolina, from whom descended Irvines of Macon and others.

X. Kenneth Irvine, b. December 3, 1783; married June 21, 1804, Jane Baker.

XI. Elizabeth Irvine, b. January 18, 1786; m. 1st December 17, 1805, Thomas Baillie; m. 2d June 23, 1813, Mr. Powell.

XII. Sophia Irvine, b. November 26, 1787; m. January 6, 1803, William Evans.

XIII. Isabel Irvine, b. July 1, 1791; m. July 13, 1809, Mr. Cuthbert.

Thus has been given a brief history of a Georgia family, whose descendants are very numerous and who can trace easily from the above to the present day. One of the branches of these children of Dr. John Irvine and Ann Elizabeth Baillie, though known to exist, is not to be found. Charles Irvine and his

wife, Elizabeth Darling, had a son, John Robert Irvine, whose descendants lived at Thomasville, Ga. Where are they now (?).

Among descendants of Alex. Irvine and Sarah Wingate are the Roberts, Rokenbroughs, Patots, Smiths, Toney's, Muerynnes, Nicholes and Cookes.

J. G. B. B.

CHAPTER XI.

It is astonishing how in America a monetary consideration will frequently become paramount to any other. Many a man who does not care a fig (or persuades himself that he does not) for a respectable ancestry becomes immensely interested when he thinks there is a fortune at the end of it. But proving a claim is like joining a pedigree society, and in either event it is necessary to know the name of your grandfather and of his grandfathers. Knowledge is power in this as in everything and if we honor our fathers as we should, by keeping a record of their names and dates, as is done in all other countries, we have the satisfaction of doing what is right and also of pecuniary reward as well sometimes. We all know about the £250,000,000 sterling in the Bank of England which has lain for years awaiting a claimant from the Holt family, and the great Australian fortune left by the bachelor Tyson to some American heirs who could never be found, and the recent Moore estate which has excited the interest of hundreds. The way to do is to get these tangled skeins all straightened out, and every source of information exhausted, and all possible record made, and then, if the fortune comes or not, you have your knowledge.

We are deluged with requests for back numbers of the Constitution containing sketch of so and so. Every mail is full of these orders, which cannot be filled. It seems hardly necessary to repeat that for \$1 the entire collection of last year can be had,

containing about 600 pedigrees and sketches. Some years ago the writer subscribed for The Louisville Courier-Journal on account of the historical page. There was in every issue constant reference to something which had gone before and which we would have given much to obtain. By publishing this collection in book form the Joseph Habersham Chapter renders a great service to the readers of The Constitution in giving them a volume which could not be duplicated for \$10. The edition is limited and soon we will have to announce, as we do now, about back numbers—"none to be had."

QUERIES.

85. BEALL—The Josiah Beall, inquired about, married Miss Martha Kendrick Cook. His mother was a Miss Cotton. She had a sister, Miss Cotton, who married Josiah Beall's brother. That is the line of Beall's wanted. Any data of that branch will be appreciated.

Martha Cook was the daughter of Dr. Samuel Cook and Mary Kendrick. M.

86. COLONIAL DAMES—Will some one interested be kind enough to give me the names of all the colonial dames of Atlanta? A. M.

87. SABLEAUX—Please give in your columns in The Constitution all the information you can about Louis Philippe De'Sableaux, who came over with Lafayette and settled in Laurens county, Georgia, after the Revolutionary War. Any information will be greatly appreciated by F. R. S.

88. DUDLEY—Will Stanton Dudley, who is a frequent contributor to the columns of The Constitution and Sunny South, kindly give all he knows of his Dudley ancestry? Among my notes the name Stanton Dudley frequently occurs between 1710 and 1790 as coming from Middlesex county, Va., but I have no later data of this branch of the family. TOUL.

89. LAMAR—CHATFIELD—Information is desired as to the Lamar family, one of whose ancestors married Nathaniel Coats, of Washington, Wilkes county, Ga., and also of George Chatfield, of Washington, Ga.

90. ROBINSON-BURCH—My great grandfather, Randall Robinson, was a Revolutionary soldier. It is recorded on his tombstone and I have his musket that he used in the war, but I have no other evidence. Do you know of any? I suppose at the time he lived in South Carolina, as he came here from Edgefield. He was a very young soldier and did not enter a great while before the close of the war.

My great-grandfather, John Burch, of Westmoreland county, Va. (or St. Mary's), married Sarah —, a first cousin of George Washington. We have lost her maiden name, but know this to be a fact, as Mr. Alex Stephens found in Washington, D. C., that it was the case, and John C. Burch, editor The Nashville American, had many records of the family, which were burned with his office before his death. I should be glad to know exactly how was this connection with the Washington family. There are numerous John C.'s in the Burch family until they have forgotten what the C. is for. Some one has thought it was Christopher.

My great-grandfather, John Dabney Reid, was also of Virginia. I don't know whom he married, but his son, James Reid, married Rebecca Dukes, of North Carolina, daughter of a Dukes who married a Spear, or Sphere. I should like very much to trace all these further back.

Captain John Dickinson, of Edgecombe county, N. C., had a daughter, Sarah, who married Robert Sims; Susan Sims married Girard Burch; Robert Sims Burch married Martha Spear Reid. Their daughter, Isadore Burch, married John Robinson, son of John, son of Randal Robinson. R.

91. HINTON—Wanted information in regard to the Hintons, of Washington, Wilkes county.

92. WOOTTEN, WOOTEN, WOOTON—During the Cotton States and International exposition there was exhibited the chart of the Wooten family. We desire to know by whom this chart was exhibited, and in whose possession it now is. W. K.

93. WOOTTEN—Richard Wootten was sheriff of Catoosa county for a number of years. His father was Richard Wootten, and his grandfather was Thomas Wootten, who was the first of the name who came to Georgia. Where was Thomas Wootten from?

ANSWERS.

56. LEWIS—Following up Mr. Stanard, of the Virginia Historical Society, in his vagaries, as they appeared in your column of the 12th ult: For the benefit of a rising generation and the genealogical student of the future, I submit the following:

Mr. Stanard says nothing of the Gloucester records, although he knows they have been destroyed, but boldly asserts that the York records are not effaced "to those who can read them," and concludes his "Ipse Dixit" as follows: "It is a sufficient answer to all theories that there is no mention of General Robert Lewis on any Virginia record. No mention that any General Robert Lewis ever settled in Gloucester. No evidence that he ever had a land grant. No evidence that he had a son John. No evidence that a John Lewis married Isabella Warner. No evidence that Speaker Augustine Warner ever had a sister Isabella."

It is well known to Mr. Stanard that of the six statements contained in the foregoing, every one is more or less a distortion of facts.

Mr. Stanard and Mr. Tyler have both proven that Robert Lewis was in Virginia at the time under consideration, but they both attempt to prove that he was not the progenitor of the Warner Hall family; they assert, without authority, that he had but two children, both of whom were daughters, and, therefore, that he could not have had a son John. They both prove, however, that he died subsequent to 1645; that his estate was settled up

and his property distributed in the courts of York; that an administrator was appointed for that purpose, and a guardian appointed to take charge of the property of his minor children. They both assert that the records of York are perfect from 1645 on, and yet they have not produced these records. I have called upon both of them to produce them, but they have persistently refused or failed to do so.

These records would be a history in brief of Robert Lewis. They would show the extent and value of his possessions, the number and names of his children; whether or not he had a son John, and simplify and settle forever the question as to whether or not he was the progenitor of the Warner Hall family. They must produce them or forever abandon their case; until these records are produced Mr. Stanard and Mr. Tyler stand flatly contradicted by their own testimony.

Mr. Stanard knows that there is no record evidence of any settlements in Gloucester at the time that is being considered, as the records are destroyed and the land grants furnish no evidence that the patentee ever settled on their lands.

As to whether Robert Lewis had a land grant or not is not under discussion, but Mr. Stanard knows that the land books do not anything like account for all the land in Gloucester, and that he and Mr. Tyler cannot be accepted as unquestionable authority as to the standing of the land books. As late as April last the descent of the Warner Hall property was unknown.

When Mr. Stanard says that "There is no record evidence that a John Lewis married Isabella Warner, and that there is no evidence that Speaker Augustine Warner ever had a sister Isabella," he leaves us in doubt as to whether he has lost his balance or whether he adopts William H. Vanderbilt's language in regard to the public; whether he accords to the reading public the right to know the facts, or whether he regards them as a sort of aggregation of idiots who have no rights.

Mr. Stanard knows that there is not a reliable marriage record in Gloucester county covering this period. He knows that the court records are destroyed, and that the church records extend

back only to 1677, eight or ten years after the marriage of John and Isabella.

Mr. Stanard knows that, for the same reasons, there is no direct record evidence that Augustine Warner, Sr., ever had any children—sons or daughters. It is only as a matter of public notoriety, or records made in after years, mostly by himself, that the paternity, even of Speaker Augustine Warner is known, there is no record extant as to his birth or place of his nativity until he was fifteen years old. On entering the Merchant Taylor's school, in London, 1657, he registered, Augustine, son of Augustine Warner, gentleman, born in Virginia, September 20th, 1642.

There is no direct record evidence that Sarah, the wife of Lawrence Townly, was the daughter of Augustine Warner, Sr.; the marriage bond of Lawrence Townly is not to be found, while the registration of the baptism or marriage of Sarah is not in existence, and it is only from an incident, long after his death, an act of assembly recorded in Henning, 8, 630, docking an entail in the interest of her great-grandson that any record evidence of her existence is obtained.

The destruction of the court records, or the absence of church registries, can neither disprove the existence of John Lewis and Isabella Warner, or bring in question their marriage, but the original existence of the records, as will be shown by the highest authority, is just as conclusive proof as the records themselves could possibly be.

I will at an early day show that the history of Robert Lewis, as the progenitor of the Warner Hall family, is not traditional, but based upon the highest record authority, the original existence of which is proven by the most reliable and impartial testimony.

JOHN MERIWETHER McALLISTER...

57. BALL—The descendants of Edward Ball, of Branford, Conn., propose an assembly or convention of the Ball tribe at Kenka Park, N. Y., August 27-29, 1901.

The coat of arms of the Edward Ball family and of the Virginia or Mary (Ball) Washington family is strikingly similar,

and an effort will be made to establish a connection between the two branches.

Further information may be obtained by addressing any one of the following: George H. Ball, A. M., D. D., President Kenka College, Kenka Park, N. Y.; Frederick G. Ball, care The Webb C. Ball Company, Ball Building, Cleveland, O.; Clara E. Ball, Hanover, N. J.

58. WILLIAMSON—In reply to inquiry of Shelman, of two weeks ago, I beg to say that I have in my possession the diploma conferring the degree of bachelor of arts upon the said William W. Williamson. This degree is issued from the University of Georgia and is signed by Joseph Meigs, president of the university, and is dated 1804.

I cannot account for the diploma being in my possession, unless it be in the following manner: My father, Robert Raines, of Thomas county, was the son of Lucian Hamilton Raines, formerly of Hancock county, later of Thomas. My grandfather, Lucian Raines, had a sister, Martha, who married Dr. Thomas W. Terrell, of Sparta, whose sister married the aforesaid William W. Williamson. This may explain the case, as the diploma was among the papers of my grandfather at his death.

Elizabeth Williamson, one of the daughters of William W. Williamson, married Peterson Thweatt, father of Peterson Thweatt, late comptroller general of Georgia. My grandfather, Lucian Raines, was also very closely related to the Thweatts, his mother, Sarah, wife of Captain Robert Raines, of Hancock county, being the daughter of John Hamilton, of Hancock county, whose wife was Tabitha Thweatt.

I am sorry I cannot throw any light upon Shelman's inquiry, but I trust what I have here written will not be entirely uninteresting. I hold the precious document at the disposal of William Williamson's descendants, but would suggest that it be presented to the university, as this is its centennial year, I feel sure it will be gratefully received by the chancellor and students and would be a fitting gift at this season.

THOMAS HART RAINES, M. D.

59. RAINES—Some weeks ago A. C. T. wrote to know either my address or to beg me to insert the genealogy of my family. I take pleasure in giving both. My home is in Thomas county, Georgia, but my present address is Kirkwood, DeKalb county, Ga. I shall be pleased to receive any communication A. C. T. would like to make.

My lineage is as follows:

Captain Robert Raines, of the county of Hancock, was born July 11th, 1766. He commanded Company H, of the First Regiment of Georgia troops in the Revolutionary War. He also was a member of the house of representatives of Georgia in 1810 and 1811. He died July 31st, 1816. He married Sarah Thweatt Hamilton daughter of John Hamilton, Esq., of Hancock county.

Lucian Hamilton Raines, eldest son of the above, was born November 29th, 1801. He married Ann Emily Blackshear, daughter of Edward Blackshear, Esq., of Pulaski county, later of Thomas.

Robert Raines, eldest son of the above, was born August 31st, 1835. He married Mary Judson Hart, daughter of John Stanford Hart, Esq., of Leon county, Florida. He died September 22d, 1891.

Thomas Hart Raines, M. D., only child of the above.

Should A. C. T. care for more minute details of generation, I shall be pleased to furnish these also. My connection with the Floyds is from the marriage of Colonel Everard Hamilton, brother of my great-grandmother, to Mary Haggard Floyd, daughter of General John Floyd.

THOMAS HART RAINES.

60. NAPIER-RANDOLPH-MACKINTOSH—Last year in Historical and Genealogical department, volume I, 56, there was a short article on Napier. From this I learned:

“Dr. Patrick Napier is supposed to be the ancestor of Reni Napier. Reni Napier came from Goochland county, Virginia, and settled in Elbert county, Georgia, and died there in 1807.

His brothers were Champion and Thomas; his sisters were Betty and Chloe.

"Chloe, a sister of Reni Napier, married her cousin, Thomas Napier, and it is through this branch that the Randolphins, Hamiltons and Porters come in.

"There have been found grants of land to Richard, Robert, Patrick, Booth, John, Thomas and Reni Napier."

My information:

Thomas Napier married his cousin, Chloe Napier, who was a sister of Reni Napier.

Dorothy, a daughter of Thomas and Chloe Napier, married Richard Randolph, who came from Virginia.

Thomas Peter Randolph, a son of Richard Randolph and Dorothy Napier, married Jessie Mackintosh, eldest child of James Mackintosh.

The children of Thomas Peter Randolph and his wife, Jessie Mackintosh:

(1) Dr. Edmund Randolph, married and left two sons—Thomas Peter and Richard.

(2) Louise Randolph, married Dr. John Bond and left several daughters.

(3) Jessie Randolph, married Dr. Whaley, of Charleston, S. C., and left two or three children.

(4) Dr. Richard Randolph, married but left no children.

(5) Thomas Peter Randolph, died unmarried.

(6) Isabel Randolph, married Dr. Miles Henry Nash; they live in New York; have no children.

Tradition says Thomas Napier, who married his cousin, Chloe Napier, came to this country in early manhood. They were a noble family, and his elder brother inherited the titles, etc.

Richard Randolph came from Virginia, and is said to have married Dorothy Napier in her fifteenth year in Columbia county, Ga., where Thomas Peter Randolph and several other children were born. They removed to "Oak Dale," a "handsome estate" about three miles from Washington, Ga. Do not know when "Oak Dale" was bought from Colonel Baird.

This Thomas Peter Randolph, who married Jessie Mackin-

tosh, had an "Aunt Porter," and was cousin to Colonel James Hamilton.

James Mackintosh came from Inverness, Scotland, to the United States about the year 1790.

Jessie Mackintosh, who married Thomas Peter Randolph, was the eldest child of this James Mackintosh and his wife, Cassandra, and was born in 1795 or '96. She was said to have been twenty years older than her brother, Colonel William M. Mackintosh, who was the youngest child of his parents. All the children of James and Cassandra Mackintosh were born in Savannah, Ga., except Colonel William M. Mackintosh. He was born near Washington, Ga., in 1815.

Mrs. James Mackintosh was, before her marriage, Cassandra "Offutt" or "Orford." I fear I have not the right name in either; and if anyone could give me the exact name I would be very grateful.

The maiden name of Mrs. Mackintosh's mother was Letitia Harris. Letitia Harris was of a good Savannah family and was a sister of Elijah Harris, the grandfather of Rev. James Evans, a distinguished Methodist minister, who died a few years ago.

I wish also to get the connected line of Randolph back of Richard, who married Dorothy Napier. Is "Dorothy" the right name?

A. C. MACKINTOSH.

Augusta, Ga., June 5, 1900.

61. WYATT—Will the writer of number 35 in The Constitution of May 26th please give me the full name of Colonel Wyatt, of Alabama, who married Ann Robinson, and date of marriage and births, if possible, and where a letter will reach Todd Wyatt, who married Sarah Dudley? I have a great deal of information about the Wyatts, and hope to make all connections with the Wyatts of Virginia perfect to the time they came from England.

I find there was a John Wyatt, who lived in Gloucester, Va., who was born May 15, 1732, died January 5, 1805; married Mary Todd, daughter of Christopher and Elizabeth Todd, 1761; one son, Dr. William Edmund Wyatt, born October 17, 1762,

married Mary, daughter of John and Elizabeth Graham, at the age of 18, in 1780; he died 1802, leaving two sons:

(1) Colonel John Todd C. Wyatt, born 1781-2.

(2) Dr. William Graham Wyatt, born 1784.

Colonel John Todd C. Wyatt, born 1781-2, married Cecelia Dabney, removed to North Carolina and died near Raleigh 1851-2; left one daughter.

Can furnish more information if desired.

(MISS) LIZZIE R. BENAGH.

May 29, 1901.

62. IRVINE—Space is given this discussion to the exclusion of matter already on hand, as it is of importance to the subject at large:

Editor Genealogical Department Constitution—I notice in your department a letter signed by J. G. B. B. (No. 55), in which he alleges that the statement that there are no Americans of legitimate royal descent, is a mistake, and asserts that the Irvines of Georgia are legitimately descended from James I. It would indeed be remarkable if, in a country containing 76,000,000 people populated, except for a small class of different races, by persons having their origin in Europe, there were not a great many who are descended from a certain class of that country, which, since 1492, has been leaving representatives and whose countries have been sending immigrants to America. There are probably thousands of legitimate descendants of kings in this country, but it is equally probable that not one can, by the rules of law, prove such descent.

Your correspondent produces a letter written at Aberdeen, Scotland, by Alexander Irvine, of Drum, said to be a descendant of James I, which letter shows that the Irvines of Georgia are of this family. It is dated November 16, 1831. This document, if not entirely inadmissible, is clearly inclusive as to what it purports to show. It is a long period between ante-Revolutionary days, when the Irvines were in this country, and 1831, when the letter was written. Consequently, Alexander Irvine, the writer, knew nothing of his own knowledge, of the Georgia immigrant..

The former is not even certain that the latter was named John, but such is his impression. His information is evidently derived from tradition, which every genealogist knows is utterly unreliable. It is also probable that the Fordyce documents to which your correspondent alludes to sustain his claim, were compiled in recent times and are not sustained by the public records of the country. Being private records, they are entitled to little or no weight. The hereditary societies in this country do not receive the statements of privately prepared books as evidence to support applications for membership therein.

There are no parish registers in Scotland containing records of marriages, births and deaths by which lines of descent can be easily traced, provided one is so fortunate as to secure a starting point. There have, I believe, been none in that country since the Reformation. According to Horace E. Hayden, D. D., author of "Virginia Genealogies," who went to Europe to endeavor to trace, among others, the lines of the noted Scott family of Virginia, it is impossible to ascertain the ancestors of Scotch families who have not always been owners of land. That the Irvines should have been in possession of Drum Castle since 1527, the date of the marriage of Alexander Irvine with a descendant of James I, is very improbable. I think the books of heraldry will show that they were not land owners from that date to 1831, the date of the letter referred to. A very large part of Scotland has, for many generations, been owned by few individuals. As conspicuous as were the Scotts in Virginia, they were not land owners in Scotland. The writer of the letter referred to by your correspondent may have obtained his information about the Georgia Irvines from the latter family themselves, which they in turn may have derived from traditions.

Scotland is a country in which there are comparatively few surnames, most of its inhabitants being members of clans which sometimes contain thousands of persons, who, if they are related at all, are so in such a distant degree that the relationship cannot be traced. The Georgia Irvines may have come from Drum, just as there are at the seats of the duke of Argyle many Campbells, of which family the duke was the head, but who were practically

not related to him; and it is incumbent upon such of them as claim descent from James I to show by competent documentary proof each of their ancestors in the line back to him, fully identifying every one as such—no jumping at conclusions and assuming that a recorded Irvine in the line is an ancestor because he had the same Christian name as a known ancestor of the Georgians. This is the legal rule on the subject. As well known, wealthy and influential from the very first as were the Lee family of Virginia, it is not known who were their English ancestors beyond Richard Lee, the immigrant, of Westmoreland county, in that state, whose tombstone recites that he was of Morton Regis county of Salop, England. A powerful and wealthy Lee family resided at that place at that time, but Richard Lee's connection with them cannot be shown. This fact is acknowledged in a book written by one of the family residing in Philadelphia.

RICHARD H. EARLE.

P. S.—I notice that the genealogy given in this article makes the marriage of Charles Irvine and Euphemia Douglas, the parents of John Irvine, of Georgia, as taking place in 1783, and the date of John Irvine's birth is given as 1742. Is this not a typographical error?

I should like very much for your correspondent to publish exact copies of his documentary proof of the descent of John Irvine, of Georgia, generation by generation, back to James I. Anything that may be contained in the will (if there is one) of Dr. Irvine, of Savannah, in regard to his immediate Scotch relatives, would be good evidence. So also are the statements of Burke, in his "Landed Gentry." Recitals in a Bible or other private record are not good unless the entries were made contemporaneously with the events as they occurred, or within the recollection of the writer, who must have known them of his own knowledge and have been a person of veracity. Persons who write things years after they take place and from hearsay are liable to be mistaken.

CHAPTER XII.

Some months ago the Joseph Habersham Chapter addressed circulars to a number of parties on the subject of compiling town histories. Since then the following have responded to our suggestion, some have their work nearly completed, others well under way:

Rome—Miss Ethel Hillyer Harris.

Monticello—Miss Maud Clark Penn.

Athens—Mr. A. L. Hull.

Louisville—Dr. Lindsay C. Warren.

Eatonton—O. B. Nisbet, Esq.

Darien—Mrs. T. S. Wylly.

Darien and McIntosh County— Mrs. W. H. Atwood.

This is a fine beginning. Let others follow, out of love for their state and town. In this work we have had the valuable co-operation of Dr. Thomas Hart Raines, an honorary member of this Chapter, and to this patriotic Georgian, who has given generously of his time and ability, we make due acknowledgement. Miss Penn's history is appearing in the Monticello paper in the form of weekly letters. We commend this as an excellent plan. Miss Penn is herself a devoted member of the Joseph Habersham Chapter.

QUERIES.

94. GREENE—One of the brothers of Nathaniel Greene (supposed to be named Samuel or Sampson Greene) settled in South Carolina. He had a large estate, and his dwelling was called "Hominy Hall." Did he have a daughter named Tabitha Greene? I would like to have a history of this branch of the Greene family.

H. O. F.

95. FERN—A lady in Brazil writes for information in regard to the Fern family. It is supposed to be a Virginia family originally.

96. BALDWIN—My mother, Mrs. William T. Baldwin, is seeking to establish her claim to a pension on account of my father having served as one of the Georgia volunteers who helped to remove the Indians from Florida in 1836, or thereabouts.

As it happened previous to my mother's marriage, she was never familiar with the details and is not in possession of names and dates necessary to establish her right, according to pension office requirements. We find that every one she knew as being able to furnish data on the subject is dead.

We are in receipt of a letter from Mr. A. F. Pope, of Crawford, Ga., whose father was also engaged in that war on the Florida Indians about the same time as mine. Mr. Pope was too young at that time to remember anything definitely enough to furnish proof of my father's service.

He refers us to your Historical and Genealogical column, conducted by Daughters of American Revolution and furnished your address, suggesting that we apply to you for desired information.

It may be asking a great deal at your hands, but we would regard it as a great favor, and it would be a great kindness indeed should you investigate what data you have at your command, and let us know anything whatever bearing upon the subject.

There is no doubt whatever of my father's participation in that war. The difficulty is only that after so many years his comrades and witnesses have all passed away, and we do not know where to find the necessary proofs.

I beg that you will grant us an early reply, for we are hoping for much aid from what you may tell us. My father's name was William Thomas Baldwin and he was a student at the University of Georgia at the time he volunteered.

Respectfully,

MRS. TOBY JOHNSTON.

Columbus, Miss.

97. PARKS-GUNNELS—What can you tell me, through the columns of *The Constitution*, about the Parks family, of Virginia? I will give you these data:

My great-grandfather, Henry Parks, came from Virginia,

and settled in Franklin county (now Banks), Georgia. My grandfather, William J. Parks, well known as "Uncle Billy, was one of Georgia's ablest pioneer Methodist preachers.

I should also be glad to learn something about my ancestors on my father's side (Gunnels). My grandfather, Nathan Gunnels, was brought up an orphan in Franklin county, Georgia. I think his father was named Daniel and that he lived in Wilkes county, Georgia.

C. L. GUNNELS.

98. INGRAM-AVRA-BUSSEY—Ancestry of John Ingram, of South Carolina, who married Mary (or Elizabeth) Avra, and had four sons, Thomas, William, Isaac and John, and two daughters. Thomas Ingram, born in South Carolina, 1771, married Rebecca, daughter of Hezekiah and Amy Bussey, in Lincoln county, Georgia, 1799, and removed to Putnam county; also, ancestry of Mary (or Elizabeth) Avra; also Hezekiah Bussey, all of South Carolina.

"M."

99. CATCHING—Benjamin Catching fought in the Revolutionary War in Georgia. He received a land grant for service. Seymour, Meredith and Joseph Catching are supposed to have been his brothers. The Catchings came from Manchester, England, to Maryland, then to Virginia, and thence to Georgia. Wanted data of the Catching family.

100. WARD—Wanted information as to the parentage of Josiah Ward, who married Mary Hedges and lived in Middletown, Conn., and died there in 1820; the children of Josiah Ward and Mary Hedges were Daniel, Sarah Hazen, Calvin, Salmon and perhaps others. Can any information be given relative to Revolutionary service of the father of Josiah Ward? I. B. F.

101. HEDGES—Can any one give the parentage of Mary Hedges, wife of Josiah Ward, of Middletown, Ct.? She died about 1820. Did her father serve in the Revolution? I. B. F.

102. DUTTON—Information wanted as to the maternal line of the Dutton family, of Connecticut. Who was the wife of Thomas, who removed from Wallingford to Washington, Conn., about 1757, and died in Watertown, Conn., about 1769? Who was the wife of Nathaniel (2) Dutton, of Hartford, Vermont, and who were her parents? Thomas Dutton, of Revolutionary fame, was son of the first Thomas here mentioned. Can information be given of Revolutionary service of Nathaniel (2), brother of Thomas and father of Rev. Nathaniel (3) Dutton, who moved to Jefferson county, New York, and died there in 1852?

I. B. F.

ANSWERS.

63. CRAWFORD—Issue: 1, John Crawford, Earl Crawford. 2, John Crawford, b. Scotland, 1600. 3, David Crawford, only son, b. 1675. 4, Captain David Crawford, Elizabeth Smith. 5, David Crawford, Ann Anderson. 6, Joel Crawford, Fanny Harris, daughter of Benjamin Harris. Issue: 1, William Harris Crawford, 7. 2, Elizabeth T. Glenn and 2d Rymes, 7. 3, Lucy, 7, James Tinsley. 4, Fanny, 7, David Ryme. 5, Bennett, 7, Miss Crawford (a cousin). 6, Charles Crawford, 7, Ann C, 7. William Barnett. Answer—75.

M.

64. WOOTTEN—The following scraps from my note-book may be of interest to some one who makes inquiry:

Mrs. Seifert: "Lord Wootten had three sons who came to America and settled in North Carolina and Virginia. One died without issue, but the others had heirs. Lord Wootten was my father's great-grandfather."

Mrs. Caldwell: "Two Wootten brothers came to North Carolina from England and settled on a grant of 1,800 acres received from the king of England. They afterwards moved to Wilkes county, Georgia."

Extract from letter: "M. is daughter of Shade J. Wooten, of LaGrange, N. C. Her grandfather was old cousin Council Wooten, of LaGrange. My father's name was James M., son of

Thomas B. Wooten. His mother was Mary Singletary. Thomas B. first married a Miss Oliver, of Duplin county, N. C. She had two children, Oliver and Mariah, who married a Mr. Bird. The Birds went to Americus, Ga., and had two children, James and Robert. James was killed in the Civil War and Robert was merchandising the last we heard from him. Mary Singletary Wooten had six children, William, Julia, Robert, Sarah, Louisa and James Monroe Wooten. I have heard my father say that every Wooten in the United States is related, being of Welsh descent, and only one family in this country. Old cousin Allen Wooten used to keep up with the history of the family, and about thirty-five years ago he said there were about ten thousand Wootens in the United States."

65. IRVINE OF CULTS, WHO WENT TO GEORGIA—In reply to Mr. Earle as regards Irvine of Georgia, would say that it is impossible for me to go into a legal argument as to descent of Irvine, for space would not permit the publication of all the data sent me by a competent genealogist of Inverness, Scotland, in regard to Irvine of Cults, and I will not bring into publicity the name of the gentleman who furnished the data. All the old families of Scotland have in their charter room the records of their families and the private manuscript of Irvine of Drum, the Sasines of the Burgh of Aberdeen, Burke's Landed Gentry, Burke's General Armory, Douglas & Wood's Peerage of Scotland or his Baronage and various records show that Irvine of Cults descended from a fourth son, Gilbert Irvine of Colaulie, son of Alexander Irvine Younger of Drum, killed at the battle of Pinkle. He married Elizabeth Ogilvie, granddaughter of James Ogilvie by Lady Agnes Gordon, daughter of George II, Earl of Huntly of the Gordon family, who married a daughter of King James I. See Burke's Peerage for Earl of Huntly. Now, further: On the tombstone of Peter Culter Church, Aberdeen, was found the following and over the tomb the coat of arms of Irvine: "Here lyeth Jean Irvine, spouse to Master Robert Irvine of Cults, in hops of a blessid ressurection, who departed this life the 21st of March, 1678, the 32 year of her age;

also Robert Irvine, Esq., died the 10th of April, 1728, age 89 years. Likewise his second wife, Margaret Coult, who died in 1710, aged 45 years, and Charles Irvine, Esq., who died the 28th of March, 1779, aged 83 years, and Euphemia Douglass, his spouse, who died the 21 of Decr., aged 55 years."

Charles Irvine married June 7, 1733, not 1783, Euphemia Douglass, daughter of John Douglass, of Inchmarlo and Tiluhilly, and Agnes Horn. Her brother, John Douglass, who m. Mary Arbuthnot, had, among others, Elizabeth Douglass, b. 1746, who md. Alex. Dingwall, and had among others Magdalen Dingwall, who married Alex. Dingwall Fordyce, and had among others Alex. Dingwall Fordyce, the grandson of Elizabeth Douglass. Mr. Fordyce died but a few years ago, and he sent me a letter of John Douglass of Inchmarlo, a letter of Robert Irvine of London, brother of Dr. John Irvine, who went to Georgia; a Mary Arbuthnott, had among others Elizabeth letter of Lord Arbuthnott, and the letter of Alex. Irvine of Drum. Mr. Fordyce knew all about the Irvines and knew Dr. Irvine went to Georgia. Dr. Irvine's daughter, Sophia Evans, was well known to my father and to others of the family as she only died in 1854. See records in Scotland of Dingwall, Fordyce of Brucklay, and in Lyon office find the registered arms of Douglass of Tiluhilly and Inchmarlo. See Arbuthnott family for marriage of John Douglass and Horn records. See Gordon of Pitburg. Now as to date of Scottish records: From the earliest times grants of land were made to subjects by the king, by bishops and by lords. It was necessary in entailing estates that a family should keep receipts, records and Sasines of land transactions, etc., etc., were on record from early times. The abstract of Protocol book of Burgh of Sterling begins at least in 1472. Marriages in Edinburgh as early as 1599. See Scottish Antiquary for very early notices of marriages, etc., etc. Now, who was Alexander Irvine who wrote the letter to Mr. Fordyce in 1831? He was the hereditary Laird of Drum castle, a place granted to his ancestor by Robert Bruce. Anyone in Scotland can show you Drum castle, owned by the Irvines to this day. Mr. Fordyce was the father of Alex. Dingwall Fordyce and he inquired of Mr. Irvine as to the

condition of the Cults family, which letter was published in Irvine history. Dr. Irvine was born in 1742, went to Georgia, married 1765 Ann Elizabeth Baillie, and died in 1807, only 65 years of age, and was it so queer he should have met his kinsman in London, the Laird of Drum, because he the Laird, who knew him well (knew his brother Robert and all the family) happened to say his name was "John, I think," does this invalidate the letter? The Laird says he was a medical man and went to Georgia. The time was not so distant to connect the family in Georgia, 1742 to 1786, when Mrs. Evans was born, who died in 1854. The family knew all this and Mrs. Evans's sister married a Farquaharson of Scotland, and these were daughters of Dr. Irvine, as was Ann Bulloch, born in 1770 and died in Liberty county. Her son was John Irvine Bulloch, father of Dr. W. G. Bulloch, of Savannah. The Laird of Drum says Dr. Irvine practiced also in London and some of these children were in London with the father. Dr. Irvine left Georgia because he sympathized with the crown. He returned and died as president of Georgia Medical Society in 1807. See Georgia Gazette. Mr. Fordyce, who sent me the letters, was the grandson of Elizabeth Douglass, the first cousin of Dr. John Irvine. They all knew of the Fordyces of Ardo. See letter of Alex. Irvine of Drum, who had to legally know of the status of the Irvine descent and said it would come to Irvine of Cults who went to Georgia "after the Artainford branch." I don't repeat the letter verbatim, but see it as published. It was to Virginia. If one will examine the Virginia Historical and Genealogical Magazine he will see many families of undoubted record beyond the water. The Peytons, Skipwhite, Digges, Fairfaxes and a score of others all have their record traced to Europe, and Georgia, settled at a later date, of course, can still the more easily trace to families in Scotland. The copy of Creek Treaty of 1739, witnessed by a lot of Scotchmen, can be seen any day, and these gentlemen nearly all give the names of their estates or their father's in Scotland. One Cuthbert of "Castle Hill" has a descent from 14. Pedigree attested to by members of Scotch Parliament, and many others can easily prove their foreign descent. As to royal

descent, of course there are many such, and among them Irvine of Cults, who went to Georgia. References: Burke, Nisbit, Douglas, manuscript Irvine of Drum, inscription tombstones, letter of Irvine of Drum, Fordyce records, original leaf from family Bible now in Macon, Ga.; Douglass letters, Georgia Gazette, C. H. records in Savannah. Will of Ann Elizabeth (Baillie) Irvine (in courthouse, Savannah, Ga.), in which she speaks of her daughter Ann Bulloch and others, and on the back of which in the handwriting of Dr. John Irvine he relinquishes certain rights of property. See his name in 1774 dissenting to certain resolutions (White's Historical Collection). In courthouse Savannah we find a record that in September 24, 1795, he was in Vigo Lane, parish of St. James, in the liberty of Westminster county of Middlesex, in 1805, one of the founders of Georgia Medical Society; died 1807 (Georgia Gazette). Did not the Laird of Drum say he met him in London? The proof on record is he was there in 1795. The Georgia Medical Society has proof of his being in Georgia in 1805 and I have his brother Robert's letter, so he went and returned. Well, then, Sasines and records of Irvines which can be had any day show descent of Irvine of Cults from Irvine of Drum. Other proofs show the Irvines of Cults went to Georgia and all sustain the argument that the Irvines of Georgia were not simply a family of the name, but a cadet branch of Irvine of Drum, next in entail after Artainford branch, and it matters not who may deny the proof can be established by the best of references, and now that this is finished, will say that no more controversy will be had on the subject. Charles Irvine of Cults did not die till March, 1779, and his son, Dr. John Irvine, was born in 1742, and did not die until 1807.

See inscription on tombstone. See will of Kenneth Baillie and notices of Georgia Gazette, etc., etc.

J. G. B. BULLOCH.

(Accompanying the above is an elaborate chart, showing every generation and proving the statements in articles I and II on Irvine. It would not be possible to reproduce this chart in a newspaper.—Ed.)

66. WALTON—As a clew to George S. Walton in Constitution of June 1st (who, by the way, appears on my records as George Leo Walton), will say that the father of George, Robert, John, Walker and Achilles ("Killis") Walton was born in Virginia, married Mary Walker. Perhaps some member of the Walker family can supply the name of Mary Walker's husband.

67. HISTORICAL SOCIETIES—The address of the secretary of the North Carolina Historical Society is "J. R. B. Hathaway, Edenton, N. C."

The Virginia Historical Society: Address 707 Franklin street, Richmond, Va.; William G. Stanard, secretary.

The Maryland Historical Society: Address, northwest corner St. Paul and Saratoga streets, Baltimore, Md.; Mendes Cohen, corresponding secretary.

68. PICKETT-ROBINSON-RAIFORD-KIMBROUGH— —. Pickett married Sally, daughter of James and Christianna Lineton Kimbrough Jameson. Sally K. Jameson was born February 5, 1795. The Alston family is also connected with this branch.

One interested can get record by addressing

N. JAMESON.

(Will writer kindly furnish record for publication?—Ed.)

69. MARSHALL-MARTIN—No. 9 knows whereof she speaks, as regards the relationship between Elizabeth Marshall Martin and Chief Justice John Marshall, and her statement is entirely correct. Old letters (copies) are in her possession that bear witness to this fact. These letters are from Elizabeth Marshall Martin to her brother, Thomas Marshall. One is dated: "Plantation, June, 1755;" another from Thomas Marshall to his sister, Elizabeth Marshall, dated Germantown, December 8, 1767, in which he mentions his father, John Marshall; also a letter of John Marshall to his cousin, Edmund Martin, son of Marshall, and grandson of Elizabeth Marshall and Abram Martin, dated March, 1833, in which he alludes to her Aunt Elizabeth. They

were found among some very old papers belonging to the family of Colonel James Martin, son of Abram and Elizabeth Marshall Martin. It is late in the day to raise the question whether Elizabeth Marshall married Abram Martin or John Smith, when Mrs. Elliott speaks of her in the "Women of the Revolution," as the wife of Abram Martin. "Johnston's Traditions," "The Women of the Century," "History of Edgefield," all mention this, even if family records were worth nothing. (See Dr. Davis Martin's record of the Martin family.)

Elizabeth Marshall could not have been the wife of John Smith, as he died in 1783. She had sons, eight in number, old enough to hold the office of captain, colonel and general in 1776. Her husband, Abram Martin, was with Braddock, as she speaks of it in her letter to her brother, Thomas Marshall.

True, all who claim relationship to the chief justice are not entitled to it, but the descendants of Elizabeth Marshall Martin "do bear a very near relation," the resemblance between the descendants of Elizabeth Martin and John, chief justice, is striking even to strangers.

70. WALKER—In your paper of May 5th, Historical and Genealogical department, query No. 42, signed Annie E. Thompson, she writes to know if her great-grandfather was in the Revolutionary War. She mentions the names of six brothers—Edwin Clark, Walker, Hubert, John, Alex., Robert and Golithon, and two sisters.

There were three sisters, Ann, Harriet and Emiline, who married a Mr. Prather, who moved to Alabama. The father of these six brothers and three sisters was Josephus Walker, who came from Virginia with his sons first to Charleston and then to Hamburg, S. C. He lived and died in Edgefield country, South Carolina.

Josephus Walker was a Virginian of honorable and patriotic family and a Revolutionary soldier. The widow of his son Alex. still survives—ninety-two years old—and lives on the old homestead, where Josephus and wife are buried. His wife was a Winfield, also of Virginia. My wife is a granddaughter of

Rev. Robert Walker, who was a Baptist preacher of some note in Edgefield county. Josephus Walker came from England before the Revolution.

W. S. HOWARD.

71. JOHNSTON-MOBLEY—In Atlanta Constitution, Sunday, April 21, 1901, inquiry No. 29, Johnston-Mobley, some one inquires of ancestors of Littleton Johnston and Stephen Mobley.

I am the great-grandson of Littleton Johnston. My mother was Miss Rachael Johnston, daughter of Larkin Johnson, and granddaughter of Littleton Johnston. Littleton Johnston settled in Jasper county, about thirteen miles from here, and about three miles from Gladesville. He and most of his family are buried there.

Littleton Johnston had the following sons: Larkin Johnston, Thomas, Nathan, Jack, Jim and Richard.

Littleton Johnston's son Jack married Patsy Mobley, daughter of Stephen Mobley.

Larkin Johnston, my grandfather, first married Miss Underwood, of Elbert county. All his children by first marriage. Second time married Miss Rucker, of Ruckersville, Ga. Third marriage, Mrs. Martin, of Elbert. My grandfather and most of his family buried at Berner, three miles from Cabaniss. Berner is on the Southern Railway.

My mother and family buried at Cabaniss.

Captain Stephen D. Mobley, ex-ordinary of Monroe county, Forsyth, Ga., can give information relative to Mobley family. Captain Mobley married my sister.

JOHN R. SHANNON.

72. THE BUCK FAMILY—(Communicated by Elijah Buck, Detroit). Enoch, or Emanuel, Buck, born probably in Norfolk county, England, 1623, came with his brother Henry to New London, Conn., then settled in Wethersfield in 1647. He was a miller and Henry Buck was a blacksmith. The descendants of Henry Buck live chiefly in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and in the south.

Rev. Daniel Buck was the fourth generation from Enoch, or Emanuel, Buck. He was born February 27, 1737, and died in 1814. He married (1) Ann Denton; (2) Olive Stevens, and had seventeen children.

Ichabod, eldest son of Rev. Daniel Buck, was born November 23, 1757, and died in 1849. Some of his descendants live in Illinois.

Benjamin, second son of Rev. Daniel Buck, was born November 25, 1762, and died March 13, 1797. Many of his descendants live in Michigan. D. W. Buck, of Grand Rapids, is his grandson.

Daniel, tenth son of Rev. Daniel Buck, was born February 17, 1782, and died February 8, 1870. He was a hunter in New York State and in Pennsylvania.

Naboy, youngest daughter of Rev. Daniel Buck, was born October 11, 1793, and died December 9, 1852. She married Ashabel Avery, Jr., and had five sons:

William P. Avery, born August 15, 1816, and died in Detroit August 17, 1850.

Silas H. Avery, died near Dearborn, March 4, 1892.

Ashabel S. Avery, born August 15, 1822.

Charles J. Avery, born February 19, 1827; died October 12, 1854.

Benjamin Avery, born February 2, 1832.

CHAPTER XIII.

Next week we will have a symposium giving briefly the views of some of our correspondents on our great work, and what some people think about our collection of Volume I.

We have received from several correspondents this: "I send 5 cents for paper containing answer to this question." All such

requests must go to the business office. We do not guarantee answers to any question. The best way to do this is to subscribe for *The Sunday Constitution* and then you get it all. At the same time send us \$1 for Volume I, containing last year's collection, neatly bound, with 600 pedigrees and about 3,000 families mentioned, and you will have a fine start for an historical library.

QUERIES.

103. ORDER OF CINCINNATI—Is there a chapter of this order anywhere in Georgia other than in Savannah? If so, who are its officers? Who are the officers of the Savannah chapter? Is there a chapter of Sons of the American Revolution in Georgia? Who are the officers? Is the Naval Order of the United States represented in Georgia? Who are the officers? What patriotic societies of the Civil War are there in Georgia? R.

104. BODY GUARD—I would like to know the names of Colonel Isaac Hayne's body guard when he was captured by the British near Charleston (four-mile house). He had been captured and on parole, when he and his guards (aids) were recaptured and found them with guns. Colonel Hayne and his men were shot by the British.

105. HINES-BOLLING—Columbus, Ga.—I am exceedingly desirous to know if there was an inter-marriage of a Bolling and Hines. Any one having the Bolling memoirs will confer a great favor if they will tell us if it was of the Cobbs or Petersburg Bolling. Sarah Hines married Simon Holt. Who were her parents? Jack Bolling Hines, David Hines, and Charles Hines (married a Miss Hall), who were their parents, and were they brothers and sisters or cousins? Can any one give the Hines genealogy?

106. CLAYTON—Will you please give me, if possible, any information of Thomas Clayton, b. June 17, 1755; d. June 8,

1820, of Craven county, North Carolina? In about 1808 he moved to Hancock county, Georgia. He lived there eight years, then moved to Pulaski county, Georgia. Where did he come from into North Carolina? Is he a son of, or descendant, of John Clayton, the Botanist, of Virginia? Any information will greatly oblige.

Yours very truly,

WM. DE LAMAR CLAYTON.

107. VALLOTTON—Will you kindly give me some information concerning this family prior to the Revolutionary War? From what country and in what year did they come to America? Any information given concerning this family will be appreciated.

JOSEPH E. VALLOTTON.

108. STONE-RIVERS—Will you be kind enough to ask for information about the antecedents of Benj. Stone and Love Rivers, who were married July 29, 1779? They were English and went first to the Bermudas and then came to Savannah, Ga. We only know the descendants of their son Charles Rivers, in the male line. I would like to know when this branch of Stones first came to America and from what part of England they came. Please ask for information regarding the family of Love Rivers.

Her mother was perhaps a Darrell.

109. MURPHY—Will you kindly get information for me concerning Elizabeth Murphy, who was born May 10, 1769, and married Isaac Pearson, February 9, 1792? I think she lived in Union county, Marion district, South Carolina. I wish her place of birth, ancestry and any information.

110. WARD—Wanted information in regard to the Wards of Virginia. Benjamin Ward came from North of England and settled in Isle of Wight county, Virginia. He had two sons, Benjamin and Francis. The former inherited the estate, and the latter settled in Burke county, Georgia, finally moving to Putnam

county. Robert J. Ward, of Louisville, Ky., and John E. Ward, of Savannah, are descendants of the same family. W.

Weston, N. J.

ANSWERS.

73. BACON—In reply to query No. 83, I am pleased to be able to make a partial reply to the aforementioned query. The information given below is from material collected by me some years ago, and is vouched for by a great-great-great-granddaughter of General Nathaniel Bacon.

I. General Nathaniel Bacon, born in England in 1547, died in Virginia, October 1, 1676; married Elizabeth Duke.

II. John Nathaniel Bacon, son of the above, was born in 1672; married Elizabeth Park; had two sons, Captain George Lyddall Bacon and Captain John Langston Bacon.

III. Captain George Lyddall Bacon married Mary Thompson.

IV. Ann Bacon, daughter of Captain George Lyddall Bacon, born in 1748, died January 9, 1835; she married Thomas Dixon, Esq., son of Henry Dixon and Elizabeth Abernathy.

If further information regarding the descendants of Ann Bacon is desired, allow me to suggest that you correspond with her granddaughter, Miss Julia Dixon, of Louisville, Jefferson, county, Georgia.

THOMAS HART RAINES.

74. TALBOT—Answer No. 51, from the William and Mary Quarterly, gives most valuable information, but neglects some of the female lines. I am pleased at being able to supplement it by an account of the descendants of Eliza Talbot, daughter of Edmund Talbot, minister of the gospel, and his wife, who was a widow McCulloch, nee Cauthorn. She was the second wife of Edmund Talbot. Her daughter, Eliza Talbot, became the second wife of John Cason, Esq., of Leon county, Florida, and was the mother of Susan and John Cason.

I. Susan Cason married Francis Bunker, of either Leon or Jefferson county, Florida. Issue: 1, Eliza Bunker; 2, John

Bunker; 3, Gertrude Bunker; 4, Galbraith Bunker.

II. John Cason married Margaret McCranie. Issue: 1, John Cason; 2, Margaret Cason, married a Mr. Moore.

75. HARRIS—(From an old scrap book). Answer to 72—Several replies have been received, the first of which, from Mr. C. H. Andrews, of Milledgeville, and which is exact in genealogy, says:

Editor Constitution—In your issue of a few days ago was an inquiry, signed "H. H. M.," as to whether the late Senator Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee, was related to the Harris family of Georgia? He was. I have, probably, the most complete record of the Harris family in existence; compiled from extensive correspondence from many family records sent me, from almost every State in the Union.

According to our record, after the revocation of the edict of Nantes by Louis XIV of France, and during the religious persecutions of Charles and James II of England, the Protestants emigrated in great numbers to America. And in 1691, Henry Harris, a Baptist preacher, from Glamorgan, in Wales, with others, obtained from William and Mary, king and queen of England, a grant of ten miles square of crown lands, on the south bank of James river, some miles above the great falls, now Richmond, Va. This Henry Harris had one son, Edward. This Edward Harris had thirteen children—eight sons and five daughters. The tenth child, Nathan, was born in 1716, and married Catherine Walton, of Brunswick county, Virginia, in 1737; and had fourteen children, viz: Walton, Nathan, Isaac, David, Elias, Rowland, Herbert, Gideon, Howell, John Henry, Catherine, Martha, Elizabeth and Ann.

Walton Harris, first child of Nathan Harris and Catherine Walton, was born in Brunswick county, Virginia, in 1739. He married Rebecca Lanier, a granddaughter of Elizabeth Washington, a first cousin of General George Washington, and had eleven children, viz: Buckner, Sampson, Joel, Augustine, Edwin, Nathan, Simeon, Walton, Elizabeth, Littleton, Jephtha V.

Augustine Harris was the father of Judge Iverson L. Harris, once of our supreme court.

The twelfth child, West, of the hereinbefore mentioned Edward Harris, was born in 1722, and married Mary Turner, and had eleven children, viz: Isham, Elizabeth, Turner, Ethelred, Priscilla, Martha, Royland, West, Arthur, Mary and Patience.

The first above named, Isham Harris, married and had eight children, viz: Hardy, Ransom, Rowland, Newsome, Britton, Wiley, Isham and James.

The seventh above named child, Isham Harris, married Lucy Davidson in Franklin county, Tennessee, and had nine children, viz: George W. D., Richmond P., William R., James T., Patsey G., Nancy, Mary G., Lucy C., Isham G.

The last above named, Isham G., was the lamented senator from Tennessee. He was born February 10, 1818, and died on July 8, 1897.

We could give more particulars of this record, but it would occupy too much of your space.

We began copying this family record into a large record book last winter, but a severe spell of pneumonia interrupted our work; and then correspondents were so tardy and indifferent as to aiding us that we became discouraged. A record of so prominent and honorable a family—interspersed with incidents of public life—would make a volume of interest to any reader.

C. H. ANDREWS.

Milledgeville, Ga., July 14, 1897.

76. GOLDSMITH—In reply to query in regard to Goldsmith, I give the following information, as received from my father, the late Major Turner Goldsmith:

Our grandfather was William Goldsmith, son of Richard Goldsmith (Richard, I think), a Presbyterian minister, who resided at, or near, Richmond, Va., before and during the Revolutionary War. His ancestors were English.

Our grandfather, William was at, or near, the commencement of the war in Richmond, Va., where he was to be taught to become a mason. His education was good for that day.

Richard Goldsmith was a man of education, and was, without doubt, related to the poet, Oliver Goldsmith. While William Goldsmith was in Richmond, and only seventeen years of age, he enlisted in the army, and his company and regiment were attached to the command of General Gates, who had been ordered south to check the advance of the British through North and South Carolina. The British forces were composed of disciplined soldiers, while Gates's army consisted of untrained and undisciplined citizens hastily gathered together for the emergency.

Gates encountered the British, was defeated and retreated through North and South Carolina, followed by the victorious British. Before the battle, which occurred about the break of day, my grandfather, William Goldsmith, was in line with his musket. He had been sick with malarial fever, and his commanding officer, passing down the line, observed him in the ranks. He said: "William, what are you doing here? You are in no condition to go into battle, and you must go to the rear at once," which he did. Shortly after he had gone to the rear, the onset of the British threw Gates's army into disorder and panic. William described the retreat as something fearful, men hurrying back and cutting horses loose from wagons in order to escape the British cavalry. He, himself, left the road (he was very feeble and sick), and, as best he could, kept in hiding parallel to it, making what progress he could. During this time he saw the flight of Gates's army and the pursuing cavalry of the British along the road.

Fortunately for him, after a long tramp, he found a loose horse, tired, jaded and almost famished as was my grandfather himself. The horse was without bridle or saddle. William made a bridle of hickory withes, and, catching the horse, mounted him and continued his lonely way parallel to the road until he thought there was no danger of being captured. How long a journey he made is not known, but he finally fell into the hands of friends, where he lay sick of fever for many long weeks. Upon his recovery he left for his command, which was then at Yorktown. There he remained for some time, but, owing to bad health and his term of enlistment having expired, he returned to Richmond,

Va., where he was when the surrender of Cornwallis took place.

During his illness in South Carolina he became acquainted with his future wife, Miss Elizabeth Rountree, daughter of Colonel Daniel Rountree, of Union District, S. C.

After the war he went to South Carolina, where, in course of time (I think he made several trips to and fro from Virginia to South Carolina during the time), he was married to his cousin, Miss Elizabeth Rountree, at the home of her father, Captain Daniel Rountree, of Union District, S. C. He soon, however, left Union District and settled in Greenville District, S. C., where he purchased a large tract of land, and there devoted himself to the occupation of farming. At this time he and his wife were the owners of several negro slaves. He was considered a large planter for the times and for the section in which he lived. Upon his plantation he and his wife lived and died. He died first, at the age of seventy-nine years, and his wife at about eighty years.

His children, so far as I can remember, were: John, Thomas, William and Turner, sons; and Nancy, Millie and Bettie, daughters.

John moved to North Carolina, where he married, lived and died. I know nothing of his descendants.

Thomas was a large and prosperous planter in Greenville District, S. C., where he lived and died. He had quite a large, family one of whom, William Goldsmith, now lives in the town of Greenville, S. C.

William moved to DeKalb county, Georgia, where he died in 1854, leaving a large family.

Turner Goldsmith, our father, married Miss Maria Louisa Stokes, daughter of John Stokes, of Greenville District, S. C. He lived about four miles south of the town of Greenville, where he and his wife, Lucy Wicliffe, resided all their lives.

Our father lived in Greenville District for several years after he married, engaging in merchandise. During this time he was elected major of a battalion of cavalry, which he commanded during the nullification excitement in South Carolina, he and his command all being strong "nullifiers."

He afterwards moved to Pickens District, then to Hamburg and then to Charleston, S. C., where he did a large cotton business for many years. He shipped annually to Liverpool about 40,000 bales of cotton.

From Charleston he moved to Cass county (now Bartow), Georgia, where he purchased a large plantation on Pumpkinvine creek near the Etowah river. He lived on his plantation until 1863, when he sold it and moved to Atlanta, Ga. Upon Sherman's advance upon Atlanta he refuged to Macon, Ga., where he was at the time of General Lee's surrender.

The following were his children in the order of their birth:

(1) William Thomas Goldsmith, (2) Lucy Elizabeth Goldsmith, (3) Maria Louisa Goldsmith, (4) John Henry Goldsmith, (5) Washington LaFayette Goldsmith, (6) James Manning Goldsmith, (7) Jerry Wickliffe Goldsmith, (8) Paul Turner Goldsmith.

Lucy Elizabeth Goldsmith married Mr. Tumlin, and had two daughters, Lula and Cora.

Maria Louisa Goldsmith married Mr. George Howard, son of the late William Howard, Sr., of Augusta, Ga., Three of Mrs. Howard's daughters, Mrs. Asa Candler, Mrs. Ansley and Mrs. Thomas J. Ripley, live in, or near, Atlanta.

Washington LaFayette Goldsmith (born July 15, 1837) married Mary Jane Swift (born July 21, 1843); died May 31, 1866. They have children:

(1) John Swift, (2) Marie Louise, (3) Robert Lee, (4) Washington LaFayette, Jr., (5) Joseph Preston.

Maria Louise, the only daughter, married Ernest T. George on February 15, 1888. They have children:

Agnes Thornton, Joseph Woodruff and Goldsmith George.

Turner Goldsmith died in Atlanta, Ga., in 1892, aged eighty-nine years. His wife died several years before at the age of seventy-six. They lived many years as man and wife, and theirs was an ideally happy married life. Once a young girl said to my father:

"Mr. Goldsmith, if I ever do marry I mean to bring the man to you to be trained into a good husband. Why, you are as good

to Mrs. Goldsmith as if you were only married to her yesterday."

My father replied: "I hoped you could give me higher praise than that. I thought you were going to say that I showed I had had fifty-seven years' of practice in being a good husband."

Our father had exquisitely courteous manners. A distinguished man, who had known him long and intimately, once said of him:

"He is my ideal of a perfect gentleman."

He thought every woman of whatever age or condition entitled to his deepest reverence.

Daniel Rountree was the father of Elizabeth, wife of William Goldsmith, our grandfather. Daniel Rountree was a captain in the American army. In fact, all our ancestors were whigs and participants in the war as revolutionary patriots. The includes the Stokeses and the Wicliffes.

During the war, and while on a furlough at home, Daniel Rountree's premises were raided by a roving band of Tories, many of whom were his neighbors and acquaintances. They were after plunder, and in their search for valuables and money ripped open the bedding and scattered the feathers over the floor, besides destroying the household goods. Captain Rountree refused to tell them where his valuables were hidden, whereupon they tied him and threatened to hang him in the presence of his family. My grandmother was a witness to this and related it to my father. Finding they could not gain their object, they tied his hands behind his back, and, disregarding the entreaties of his wife and daughters, they marched him away from his home asserting that they would kill any member of his family who dared to follow. Some distance from his home, in a deep forest, he was made to embrace a small tree (you see he was a round tree then), while his hands were made fast with hickory withes, and he was left to perish. After a painful struggle of many hours he at last succeeded in liberating himself by biting away the withes with his teeth.

He returned to his command at Charleston, S. C., and was in the service until mustered out at the close of the war.

Our father, Turner Goldsmith, as stated, married Maria

Louisa Stokes, daughter of John Stokes, of Greenville, S. C. Our father was twenty-seven years old, our mother seventeen, at the time of the marriage.

John Stokes, with his brother Hugh, came to South Carolina from Maryland. His father came from Wales. In the village of Greenville John Stokes met and then married Lucy Wickliffe, who was thirteen years old when she married our grandfather.

The maiden name of Lucy Wickliffe's mother was Franklin Edwards. She was married to — Wickliffe in Virginia. They came from Fauquier county, Va. Lucy had a brother whose name was William Wickliffe. His descendants are still in South Carolina, and perhaps some are in Georgia. Lucy's mother kept a hotel in Greenville, S. C.

I remember when a boy hearing some of the family say that the Wickliffes were descendants of Lord Wickliffe, and one day finding myself alone with my grandmother, I said to her:

"Please tell me, grandmother, is it true that you are descended from a lord, Lord Wickliffe?"

She replied "Yes, William, it is true, but that doesn't matter."

My grandmother was a very stately woman; she was always carefully dressed, and her own daughters were not allowed to see her until she was in full toilet. She required and received most ceremonious respect from her entire household. She was extremely handsome, and my mother inherited much of her beauty.

W.T. G.

SOME PERSONAL INCIDENTS OF THE HARRIS FAMILY.

The second letter, from a gentleman interested, but who does not wish his name in print, while touching upon the same genealogy, is more gossipy as to individuals. It reads:

EDITOR CONSTITUTION—The question was asked a few days since in your paper if Isham G. Harris, United States senator from Tennessee, was related to any of the Georgia Harris families. Isham G. Harris was only a distant relative of these, he

coming down one line of ancestral grandparents and the Georgia families another line. The question was also asked by your correspondent, H. H. M., "In what part of Georgia did Walton Harris live, and who were his parents and connections?" Walton Harris, the grand sire and great-grand sire of the Georgia family mentioned, lived in Greene county, where he died at an early day—and was a soldier of the revolution. He was made prisoner at the siege or battle of Augusta, where his brother, David, was killed at the same time, and lies buried with his comrades there. This is ancestral and family tradition, familiar to the old members of the Harris family. Walton Harris, grand sire, left a large family of sons and daughters, most of them dying young. General Jephtha V. Harris, his youngest son, died in Marietta at an advanced age in 1856; last of his immediate family. Judge Iverson L. Harris, deceased, of this state, was a grandson of Walton Harris. Young L. G. Harris, of Athens, deceased, was another grandson. His father's name was Walton. Judge Stephen Willis Harris, who lived and died in Eatonton, was another grandson. Judge Thomas V. Harris, brother of the preceding, was also on the bench in Georgia, subsequently moved to Mississippi and died. Judge William L. Harris, another grandson, and son of Jephtha V., who died in Marietta, moved to Mississippi, and was on the supreme bench of that state up to the close of the war. Judge Sampson W. Harris, another great-grandson, is on the bench in this state. His father represented the Wetumpka district in congress.

This is written only for the information of your correspondent concerning Walton Harris, the great grand sire, who lived and died in Greene county, Georgia.

OBSERVER.

CHAPTER XIV.

We give a few extracts which show what some people think of our book.

I have the honor to hand you herewith the sum of \$1.00 to cover cost of one copy of the Historical Collections of the Joseph Habersham chapter, D. A. R., of Atlanta, Ga. Kindly forward book and receipted bill to the above address, and oblige.

Respectfully,

THOMAS M. OWEN, Director.

From American Monthly Magazine :

The Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Ga., devotes several columns each Sunday to genealogical matters. This department is in the hands of the Joseph Habersham Chapter and is ably conducted. It contains much valuable historical matter besides the ordinary questions and answers. The value of the work being done by this chapter can hardly be estimated. Not only is the south benefited but throughout the north and west, for The Atlanta Constitution goes everywhere, Daughters and would-be Daughters have been able to untangle the links that bound them to the past.

MRS. ELROY M. AVERY, Editor.

Mrs. William King, in Weekly Constitution:

There seems to be an ever-increasing interest in genealogical and historical subjects—a desire to resurrect old long forgotten family records, and many old Bibles that have long lain covered with dust are brought out and eagerly studied. But so long have these family records been allowed to slumber in the dust that it is a difficult task for those unaccustomed to the study of genealogy to accomplish much alone. Having been the recipient of

numerous letters from the readers of the Kingdom on this subject, I felt it would interest them greatly to learn something of the "Joseph Habersham Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution," which has been such a factor in giving light on this subject.

This chapter was organized in February, 1900, and since April they have devoted several columns in The Sunday's Constitution to a genealogical and historical department. They have what no other chapter has—twenty-five real daughters of the American Revolution—old ladies, ninety and even one hundred years old, whose own father fought in the Revolutionary war. These old ladies, besides having their initiation fees paid by the chapter have each been presented with a beautiful spoon, and it is useless to say how they have appreciated this testimonial. Special efforts have been made toward the discovery of real daughters, and any one knowing of such will confer a favor on the president by letting it be known.

With a view of helping others in tracing their ancestors, this chapter has compiled a book of some 500 pages that must prove not only interesting, but exceedingly helpful, and knowing that the readers of the Weekly did not see the columns of The Sunday Constitution, edited by the Joseph Habersham chapter, I have told them of its origin and work, as it answers inquiries daily received by our own Kingdom.

I am anxiously awaiting your book. Your work is simply wonderful and I don't know how you do it. I am sure the whole country has cause to thank the patriotic Joseph Habersham Chapter.

Auburn, Ala.

MRS. P. H. MELL,
Historian Ala. D .A .R.

I must have your book. Put me down as a subscriber.

ALEXANDER BROWN.

Norwood, Va.

Author, Genesis United States, First Republic in America,
etc.

This from the American Law Book Company (dealers in old books) :

We sell but few books to Georgians and we are astonished that your page in *The Constitution* has been so appreciated and so well maintained by you. Our experience has been the other way. We sell ten volumes of genealogy north to where we sell one south. We, however, sell more in South Carolina than we do in all the other southern states combined. Not long since we bought out an edition of that greatest of genealogical books of Virginia. "Life of Joshua Fry Washington's Senior in Command," etc. We send our circular advertising it to every southern library and educator we could get the name of, and of this very rare book we sold only two copies. We then sent the same number of circulars north, and we sold eleven volumes, and now have only four volumes left of this privately printed book that contains the genealogy of perhaps 200 families of southern people. We do not know how it can be that northern people care more for the genealogy of the southern people than they do themselves.

Not long since we induced Mr. Lucian L. Knight to write up our catalogue and a number of our books—but it never brought us a single inquiry, although he gave an excellent notice of half a column in *Sunday's Constitution*. We feel like, however, we are doing a good work to call attention to southern histories and encourage dissemination of good literature. There is a large library in Atlanta that buys a great many books. We know our books are as cheap as any dealer's and we sell to northern libraries regularly; but we have never yet sold but one bill to the Carnegie Library in Atlanta. You see there are but few magazines or large stores for sale of Americans in the south. There are no purely literary papers of note in the south. The reason is plain—our people will not patronize them. Therefore, we regard the success you have met with as wonderful, and are pleased to send you an ad.

I am sending a valuable chart made fifty years ago, which I hope you will return. Your chapter is doing such good work

for the public that I feel it would be selfish to withhold any information that can help others.

Washington, Ga.

MRS. T. M. GREEN,
Regent Kettle Creek Chapter.

Inclosed find \$1.00 for which please mail to my address "Historical Collections," Vol. I, and may you issue many more volumes.

Covington, Ky.

Yours truly,

G. N. HOBBS.

Your "Genealogical Notes" are becoming very interesting and are doing a great work in stimulating a much neglected field—southern genealogy.

I send some notes on Bass, Pickett and Talbot lines that may help some one.

H.

Please put me down as a subscriber to that book, which I am anxious to see and own. If one must pay in advance, kindly notify me. Your indefatigable work is so interesting, so helpful, so important I am more and more impressed with it, and I feel all the time like saying something in praise of it. You do not need this from me, however, for I see that some of the finest historians and genealogical experts are commending your work.

MRS. J. MORGAN SMITH,

State Regent Ala.

You are performing a great service and I have read your valuable publications with interest.

W. G. STANARD.

You have done a wonderful piece of work in Georgia.

MISS MINNIE F. MICKLEY,

Registrar Gen. D. A. R.

Kindly send me a copy of Volume I. of "Joseph Habersham Historical Collections," which I notice in last Sunday's Atlanta Constitution you have had published. I inclose \$1.00 in pay-

ment for the same. The Joseph Habersham Chapter is to be congratulated on its energy and enterprise manifested in the publication of this book, which will preserve in permanent form so much valuable historical and genealogical information that would otherwise be almost entirely unavailable. I trust that the results of your future researches will be preserved in the same way.

Yours very truly, WALTER T. JOHNSON.

Savannah, Ga., June 12, 1901.

Your D. A. R. column in The Sunday Constitution is an historical success. Only since the agitation among the prospective heirs of the \$149,000,000 estate of Governor James Moore, of South Carolina, has my attention been attracted to this feature of the paper. I am not a regular subscriber to The Constitution, but for several weeks I have been taking the Sunday issue with the hope of getting more definite information on that particular subject, as I believe I am a lineal descendant of his excellency. Your work in American biography is a literary revelation, and will, no doubt, accomplish much good. I see you have arranged with the publishers to bring out last years' work in a 500 page book, 6x9, entitled "Joseph Habersham Historical Collections, Vol. I." to be sold only by subscription, and containing about 600 complete pedigrees and mentioning several thousand families. I enclose \$1.00 for the book, and will thank you to forward as soon as ready.

J. F. SHACKELFORD, M. D.

Columbus, Ga.

Your excellent work is beyond praise. I send \$1.00 readily for the book, and hope to induce many others to subscribe.

J. S. PENDLETON,

MY DEAR CO-WORKER—Your column is most interesting. Please consider me a subscriber to the Historical Coll. Vol. I.

LYDIA B. NEWCOMB,

Gean. Dept. American Monthly, New Haven, Conn.

QUERIES.

This is a great day for the Scott family. Everybody seems to want information at the same time.

III. SCOTT—Was the Scott family living near Conyers, Ga., in the last generation any relation to Gen. Winfield Scott? Are there any Scotts now living in that part of the state? Was Rev. W. J. Scott of this family?

SCOTT.

112. SCOTT—I write to ask for sketch of (Ready Money) Scott and Joyce Martin, which was published under column of D. A. R., Atlanta Constitution some time since, covering period from January, 1901 to June, Sunday's issue. Is it possible for me to secure a copy of that paper? I am engaged in writing a history of Samuel (Ready Money) Scott and I would be pleased to secure the article. I find in the war department, Washington, D. C., one Samuel Scott served as a private in Lytle's company of North Carolina troops, Revolutionary war. His name appears on the records of that organization with remarks: "Date of enlistment or appointment,—1781. Omitted in 81." I have many small paragraphs disconnected and disjointed, too, that it is difficult to make a clear statement as to whether this is Ready Money Scott or not. Samuel (Ready Money) Scott and Capt. Joel Callahan were brothers in law and in Draper's book, "King's Mountain and Her Heroes," Joel Callahan is spoken of in a complimentary way. Will you kindly help me along this line? I am willing to pay for the trouble. Please reply, yours,
JOHN J. SCOTT.

113. SCOTT—In your Sunday's issues since January have you, in the Habersham chapter, a biography of Redmony Scott or Joyce Martin? I have been told that it was in your paper. I would like to get a copy. Am sorry I cannot give exact date, but any information will be gladly received. Enclosed you will find stamp for reply. By doing so you will greatly oblige.

SCOTT.

Gaffney, S. C.

(We do not know what issue. The work of this department has been so tremendous that we no longer reply to any private letters, even though a stamp be enclosed. We simply cannot. Instead of writing for back numbers (all such should be addressed to business office), would not it be better to subscribe at once to Sunday's paper and get it all? In Vol. I. were many Scott papers of great value.—Ed.)

114. SCOTT—I want to get my ancestors' history. My grandfather, Samuel Scott, moved to Gwinnett Co., Ga., about 1815, or between that and 1820; came from S. C.—Chesterfield or Jaiay district; he married Elizabeth Hunt. She had a brother, Waddie Hunt, I think. Samuel Scott born about 1785. He moved to Georgia, when my father was a boy, and for that reason I have never had any knowledge of the family. My father died when I was small, and I was raised by guardian in Case county, now Bartow county. Any information that you can give me will be appreciated by the Scott or Hunt families.

115. GLASS—I find on your list of Revolutionary soldiers that James Glass received a bounty warrant. He was my g. g. grand-father and was a major in the Revolutionary war and enlisted from Virginia, but came to Georgia soon after the war and lived for a while in Putnam county but most of his life was spent in Newton county, where he died in 1855. He married Penelope Pau. I have never been able to find proof of his Rvolutionary record. If you can assist me in any way I will appreciate it.

(The fact that he received a soldier's bounty is proof that he was a soldier. The secretary of State of Georgia, Hon. Philip Cook, will give a certificate of any name found on the list collected by Atlanta D. A. R. In every other state there has been a charge of \$2.50 to \$5.00 for this service, for which in Georgia no charge has been made.—Ed.)

116. MOORE—Wanted information as to the ancestors of Hugh, Joseph, David and Patsy Moore, a Scotch-Irish family liv-

ing in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, previous to 1800. David Moore stayed in North Carolina; his son or grandson, the Rev. Wm. Moore, came to Georgia after graduating from Davidson College in about 1848 or '50, and married his cousin, Jane Rea, a descendant of the Patsy Moore above spoken of. This same Patsy Moore married William Smith, an officer in Washington's army, from Cumberland county, Penn. He was, however, born in Ireland. Hugh Moore married a Miss Fitzgerald, from Pennsylvania (a school teacher, it is said), and moved to Greene county, Georgia, about 1800 or 1810. He was one of the first elders in old Bethany church, Greene county, one of the oldest Presbyterian churches in middle Georgia. The family Bible and all family records were destroyed by fire, so there is little or no written data unless it can be found in the North Carolina branch of the family. Patsy Moore's daughter, Jane Moore Smith, married Robert Rea, a member of the legislature in Georgia for more than seventy years, representing Greene county. Any information as to this Scotch-Irish family of Moores will be greatly appreciated.

117. WHITE—I want very much to secure a portrait of Col. Hugh White, who acted as Washington's commissary during the Revolutionary war. A grandson and namesake of Col. White has prepared a biography of the Col. that is ready for publication, except that it lacks the necessary frontispiece, and it occurred to me that one of your members might unearth some kind of a portrait and be willing to lend or sell it to me. If you will aid me in this I will be grateful to you. Yours very truly,

J. PARKER WHITE.

118. CARPENTER—The ladies of Bainbridge are very desirous of organizing a chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. They wish me to join, and what shall I do to prove my eligibility? My father, who is now living in Minnesota, can remember when his grandfather drew a pension for being a soldier in the Revolution. His name was Jeremiah Carpenter, and

I think lived at the time at Pompey Hill, N. Y., about sixty-five years ago. I think he was in the war the last two years.

119. BARTON—Wanted information of Barton, the father of Susan Barton. He was killed in one of Daniel Boone's expeditions in Kentucky.

120. WATKINS—Would like to know if Henry Watkins, who died in Petersburg, Ga., 1836, left descendants. Would like to know the name of the husband of Mrs. Mary R. Watkins, who died in Thornville, Ga., 1841. She had two sons, Daniel and John. She had a niece, Julia A. Cade, of Petersburg, Ga. Be glad if some of the Watkins family of Georgia would answer.

L. R. B.

121. HUGULEY—I have been trying for some time to follow up the family lineage; I thought it possible that you might be able to give me valuable information along this line and form for us the missing link.

My mother, who is now Mrs. Sarah E. Harvey, of this city, was formerly Sarah E. Huguley, of Alexandria, Va. Her father was George Fender Huguley, of Virginia (two daughters). His father died when he was six years of age, leaving a widow and three children. My mother's father was born in 1806. Her knowledge of her father's family is very slight, as he was so young when his father passed away. His mother, who was Sarah Harris, of Virginia, did not long survive her husband. My mother remembers her father telling of an uncle, Charles Huguley, who in the early part of 1800 went to Kentucky, in the neighborhood of Georgetown, to settle. He was a brother of George Huguley, father of George Fendel Huguley and grandfather of my mother. Charles Huguley and his descendants, if any, were lost sight of in the years that followed, though I think there is little doubt that the late Mr. John A. Huguley, of Bergin, Ky., is a representative of that family.

It may be possible that your mother, if living, could throw much light upon this matter.

When was her grandfather born? Did he come from Virginia? Give his name and tell whom he married, and any information relative to the Huguleys.

Trusting that we may be of benefit to each other, I am very sincerely yours,

ROBINA H. SCOTT.

Washington, D. C.

122. MOORE—What relation was Col. James Moore, who lived near Cambridge, Edgefield district, S. C., wife of Ann Davis, to Governor Jas. Moore, of S. C. My maternal grandfather, John Caudey, m. Nancy Moore, d. Colonel James and Ann Moore, and James Shackelford, my father, m. Harriet Cowdrey, d. John and Nancy Cowdrey in 1814. Their eldest daughter m. Bishop Wightman, of S. C. My mother was b. 1800; my father 1786. The question of importance to me was Colonel James Moore, my great grandfather, the son or grandson of Governor James Moore, of S. C. J. S.

ANSWERS.

77. HISTORICAL SOCIETIES—In answer to query for address of Connecticut Historical Society, Mr. Albert C. Bates, secretary, or Mr. Frank B. Gay, librarian, both of Hartford.

78. BEALL—Referring to query No. 85, Constitution of June 30th, it is much to be regretted that more complete family records have not been kept. I am a grandson of General Frederick Beall. I have been keeping a record of his branch of the family, and for thirty years, or longer have made notes of such information relating to other branches as fell in my way, but have nothing relating to the descendants of Josiah Beall, or of any Beall who married a Miss Cotton. My information is that a sister of Josiah, who was my grandfather's brother, married a Mr. Cotton, but my information may be at fault. I think, however,

that the fact is in the knowledge of a sister of mine, and I will at once write to ascertain. I have other correspondents who may be able to give light on the subject of the query. I presume the person desiring information has already traced the line back. If he (or she) has, I would be glad to know whether he has followed it farther than I have been able to do—that is, to Thaddeus Beall, my great grandfather.

From him the line runs thus:

Thaddeus Beall married his cousin, Jane Beall, a sister of Daniel, who married Martha Peyton. Thaddeus and Jane had Children:

Frederick (my grandfather, late of Campbell county, Ga.)

Thaddeus (late of Chambers county, Ala.)

Jerry (late of Milledgeville.)

Elias.

Samuel (late of Irwinton, Ga.)

Josiah.

Walter.

Amelia (Mrs. William Reese, of Putnam county, Ga.)

Lucy (Mrs. Cotton).

Maezah (Mrs. Thomas Dent).

Ama (Mrs. Watty Dent).

Frederick Beall married Martha Peyton Beall, his cousin, daughter of Daniel and Martha Peyton Beall. My father was General William Beall, of Carroll county. He has a cousin in Josiah who lived at Griffin, Ga., in antebellum days, and probably emigrated to Texas. He had also a brother of that name who emigrated to Denton county, Texas. If I can do anything in the way of assisting to obtain the information desired for those in whose behalf the query (No. 85) is published, you may command me. Very respectfully,

JOHN B. BEALL.

Birmingham, Ala.

79. LAMAR, CHATFIELD, ADAMSON AND COATES—I notice an inquiry in your columns about the Lamar and Chatfield families. I also desire information about these same families, and

also the Adamson and Coates families. I have some meager information concerning all of them, but wish something additional and authentic. I have been told that in 1692 two brothers named Adamson landed at Philadelphia. One of them settled in Pennsylvania, and his descendants are scattered through the north and west. Hon. Thomas Adamson, of Cedartown, Ga., is also one of them. The other brother settled near Rockville, Montgomery county, Md., and his numerous descendants are scattered through the south and west. One of them settled at Washington, Wilkes county, Ga., in 1791, and soon after married into the Coates family and afterwards removed to Henry (now Clayton). Among his descendants are the Adamsons, of Carroll, Clayton and Fulton counties, Ga. The Coateses of Putnam, Jones and Bibb counties I have been informed, are of Wilkes county origin. I should like to hear more of these families. What was the name of the Lamar who married Nathaniel Coates? I have heard her name was Martha. Was not ex-Governor Wilson Lumpkin related to the Lamar family? Was not Basil or John Adamson a soldier of the Revolution in the Maryland line? Did the Coates family originally come from Virginia? I should like to hear from any one who can give information concerning these families.

MARRIAGE NOTICES from the Georgia Gazette and other sources, by Dr. J. G. B. Bulloch for Joseph Habersham Chapter, D. A. R.—Some marriage notices from the old Georgia Gazette and also death notices:

Married—Dr. James Box Young to Betsy Clay.

Married—Wm. Wallace to Sarah Clay, January 13, 1791.

Married—Seth John Cuthbert to Polly Clay, February 14, 1785.

Married—Joseph Stiles to Kitty Clay, 1793.

Married—Dr. John Love to Sarah Jones, May 22, 1783.

Married—James Jackson to Mary Young, daughter of William Young, March 31, 1785.

Married—Dr. Geo. Jones to Mary Gibbons, daughter of William Gibbons, Tuesday, February 1, 1785.

Married—Peter Morel to Nancy Valleau.

Married—John Moore, son of William Moore, to Nancy Bolton, December 22, 1791.

Married—Arch Stobo Bulloch to Sarah Glen, November 1793.

Married—Hon. Henry Younge to Christiana Bulloch, daughter James Bulloch, Sr., September 14, 1774.

Married—Richard Footman to Betsy Maxwell, daughter Wm. Maxwell, 1799.

Married—Peggy Glen to Wm. Hunter, Saturday, April 20, 1795.

Married—Benj. Ward to Ann Habersham, daughter Major John Habersham, 1802.

Married—John Elliott to Hetty Dunwoody, October, 1795, daughter James Dunwoody.

Married—Richard Wylly Habersham to Sarah Elliott, May 18, 1808.

Married—John Dunwoody to Jane Bulloch, daughter James Bulloch, Sunbury, Ga., June 7, 1808.

Married—Sarah Ann Wingate to Alex Irvine, June 16, 1806.

Married—Dorothy Camber to N. Y. G. S., June 16, 1806.

Married—Polly Camber to Adam Foulter Brisbane, May 12, 1775, daughter Thomas Camber.

Married—John Habersham to Ann Sarah Camber.

Married—Camber to George Walton.

Married—Camber to Butler.

Married—James Barnard to Catherine Guerard, January 22, 1810.

Married—John Lewis to Susan Adams, Tuesday, December 12, 1809.

Married—Joseph King to Margaret Adams, November 9, 1809.

Married—John Lewis to Margaret King, nee Adams, June 13, 1826.

Married—Benj. Maxwell, son William Maxwell, to Jane Bulloch, daughter Governor Archibald Bulloch, February 23, 1786.

Married—James Bulloch to Nancy Irvine, daughter of Dr. John Irvine, April 13, 1786.

Married—Thomas Bourke to Ann Glen, October 5, 1808.

Married—P. B. Oram to Elizabeth Love, April 4, 1810.

Married—Stephen Palot to Louisa J. Mullryne, December 18, 1809.

Married—R. Habersham to May O'Brien, December 22, 1809.

Married—May Jones Glen to George Milner, July 18, 1809.

Married—John Milledge to Ann Lamar, of S. C., May 28, 1809.

Married—John Habersham to Ann Middleton Barnwell, daughter General John Barnwell, of Beaufort, S. C., January 14, 1812.

Married—Leonard Bartow to Eliza Nephew, January 31, 1812.

Married—Charles Pinckney to Phoebe Elliott, May 11, 1811, Beaufort, S. C.

Married—John Gindrat to S. Stallings, Augusta, Ga.

Married—Paul Ravenel to Abigail, daughter Captain Benj. Pierce, of Rhode Island, 1809.

Married—Thomas Glen to Ann Waldburgher, by Bishop White, at Philadelphia, 1811.

Married—Richard Richardson to Francis L. Bolton, 1811.

Married—Nancy, daughter Robert Baillie, of Sunbury, to Wm. Davies, attorney at law, March 6, 1797, by Rev. McWhir.

Married—Jean Baillie, daughter of Colonel Kenneth Baillie, to Andrew Darling, at Fairburn, Ga., September 16, 1764.

Married—Nancy Baillie, daughter of Colonel Kenneth Baillie, at Sunbury, Ga., to Dr. John Irvine, September 5, 1765.

Married—Archibald Bulloch to Polly De Veaux, daughter of James De Veaux, Esq., Argyll, Ga., October 9, 1764.

Married—Thomas Savage, of S. C., to Polly Butler, daughter Hon. Wm. Butler, deceased, April 21, 1767.

Married—William Telfair to Betsy, daughter Edmund Bellinger.

Married—Robert Bolton to the widow of Dr. Casper Starkey, late of St. Johns Parish, July 5-12, 1769.

Married—Dr. Wm. John Younge, son of Hon. Henry

Younge, to Hon. Frances Pitt, of Shropshire, England, 1775.

Married—Captain Geo. Haist to Mrs. Cecil, widow Leonard Cecil, on Saturday, November 11, 1796.

Married—Archibald Smith to Miss Zubly, daughter David Zubly, of Bahamas (son of Dr. John Joachim Zubly.)

Married—Major Wm. Hazzard, aid de camp to General Wayne, to Sarah Screven, eldest daughter of John Screven, Esq., May River, S. C., January 11, 1798.

Married—John Peter Ward to Hetty McIntosh, daughter General Lochlan McIntosh, 1798.

Married—Dr. Levi Myers, of Georgetown, S. C., to Francis Minis, daughter Philip Minis, February 15, 1794.

Married—Geo. Woodruff, attorney at law, to Jane, daughter of Sir George Houstoun, Wednesday evening, March 30, 1796.

Married—Geo. Millen to Margaret Dennis, Friday, May 13, 1796. Sunday evening last.

Married—Jas. Alger to Sally De Veaux, June 7, 1796.

Married—John Wade to Ann Holcomb, sister of Rev. H. Holcomb, of Beaufort, S. C.

Married—Joseph Habersham, at Brampton, May, 1776, to Isabella Rae.

Married—James Phillips, Esq., to Ann Martin, daughter of Clement Martin and sister of Hon. Clement Martin, March 30, 1774.

Married—Wm. Spencer to widow of Henry Cuyler. N. B.: James Phillips was son of Hon. Francis Phillips, one of pension judges of the court of King's Bench and member of His Majesty's Council.

Married—Eliza Nephew to Leonard Bartow, January 31, 1812.

Married—Catharine Clifford Nephew to Hampton McIntosh.

Married—Caroline Clifford Nephew to Rev. Joseph Clay Stiles.

Married—Evelyn Nephew to Dr. Chas. West.

Married—Catherine Margaret Nephew to Barrington King.

Married—Peter Nephew, father of James, to Mrs. Cooper.

Married—James Nephew, son of Peter, to Sarah, widow James Gignillita and daughter of Francis Pelot.

FINIS.

DEATH NOTICES.

Died—Colonel James De Veaux, November 28, 1785.

Died—Mrs. Catherine Ward, wife John Ward and daughter of N. W. Jones, December 19, 1793.

Died—Noble Jones, November 8, 1775.

Died—John Glen, May 13, 1799.

Died—R. Bolton, 1801.

Died—Mary Bulloch, 1795 (daughter of Hon. Noble Jones).

Died—Sophia, wife of Hon. Wm. Young, October 20, 1806.

Died—Wm. Young, 1775.

Died—Hester Habersham, June 25, 1808.

Died—Sarah, wife James Nephew, January 22, 1810.

Died—Edward Jones, June 11, 1789.

Died—Migo Jones, October 1, 1789, son Noble Jones, Sr.

Died—James Bulloch, Jr., February 9, 1806.

Died—Sophia De Veaux.

Died—John B. De Veaux, January, 1810, aged 45 years.

Died—Mrs. Louise Janet De Veaux, relict John Barnwell De Veaux, March 17, 1851, aged 79 years.

Died—Mauve Mathew, June 28, 1775.

Died—Mauve Jane, September 20, 1775.

Died—Sarah Jones, January 17, 1810.

Died—Adam Alexander, 1812.

Died—Thomas Schley, Sunday last, Louisville, Ga., July 2, 1812, of Fredericktown, Md.

Died—Francis Courvoisie, 1811.

Died—J. Waldburg, at Bahamas, 1797.

Died—Adam Fowler Brisbane, July 1, 1797.

Died—Harrock Hall died, Mrs. Sarah Day, widow Major Day and daughter of Philip Box, Esq., Friday, July 14, 1797.

Died—Mrs. De Veaux, wife James De Veaux, Friday, March 8, 1765.

Died—John Elliott, of Sunbury, July, Tuesday 30, 1765.

Died—Kennert Baillie, Sr., 1766.

Died—Kennert Baillie, Jr., December 18, 1767.

Died—Joseph Gibbons, July 17, 1769.

Died—Mrs. Williamson, wife of John G. Williamson, at Brampton, July 28, 1797.

Died—James Parker, of Isle of Hope, April 11, 1797.

Died—Sophie C. Jackson, daughter of Governor Jackson, Wednesday, August 23, 1797.

Died—Captain John Moore, alderman of city, September 29, 1797.

Died—Nathan Brownson, 1796.

Died—John McIntosh, of Bahamas, son of John Mohr McIntosh, December, 1797, aged 69 years.

Died—John Moore McIntosh, died 1766, aged 62 years.

Died—Mrs. Mary Bulloch, widow of the late Honorable Archibald Bulloch, aged 70 years, Savannah, 26, 1818.

Died—Nathaniel Adams, Sr., March 7, 1806.

Died—Dr. Noble Wymberly Jones, January 9, 1805.

Died—Hon. Noble Jones, November 8, 1775.

Died—John Glen, May 13, 1799.

Died—Ann Elizabeth Baillie, July 23, 1807.

Died—James Bulloch, Sr., October 25, 1780.

Died—Archibald Bulloch, about February 5, 1777.

CHAPTER XV.

We regret that our article last week was more or less misleading, owing to a few typographical errors. Thomas M. Owen is director of Department of History and Archives of the state of Alabama. The distinguished Dr. Alexander Brown appeared as the author of the "Irish Republic," instead of "First Republic in

America," etc. The Americus Law Book Company, whose splendid and timely letter we publish and which is purely a Georgia concern, was put down as American and not Americus.

THE REAL DAUGHTERS OF THE JOSEPH HABERSHAM CHAPTER—It was not quite a year ago that we asked, through our D. A. R. column in Sunday's Constitution, for the address of any woman whose father fought in the Revolutionary war. To our surprise we received up to date more than 350 names from claimants all over the United States. Some of these were impostors. Some were granddaughters, some daughters of 1812. Perhaps as many as fifty bona fide real daughters could not produce the slightest proof and we could find for them none.

Of those remaining we have sent in thirty-four applications as follows, of which all have been accepted except the last five or six which have not yet been acted upon, but which have met fully the requirements and will doubtless be passed up at the next meeting of the board:

Mrs. Maria Berry, Greenville, S. C., age 87; Mrs. Jane Glass, Ponta, Miss., age 77; Mrs. Mary B. Hall, Elmore county, Ala., about 93; Mrs. Tamron Jordon, Milton, N. C., about 94; Mrs. Nancy Messack, Kentopia, Ala., about 97; Mrs. Rebekah Packard, Covington, Pa., 106; Mrs. Martha Rodgers, Monticello, Ga., about 96; Mrs. Elizabeth Bass, Jeff Clay county, Ga., 77; Mrs. Rebekah Chalker, Crittendon's Mills, Ala., 83; Mrs. Polly Phipps, Barneville, N. C., about 95; Mrs. Ruth Maddox, Flowery Branch, Ga., 86; Mrs. Mary McNeely, Sugar Valley, Ga., 105; Mrs. Frances Monroe, Barksdale, S. C.; Mrs. Sallie Covington, Meadville, Va., about 97; Mrs. Clarissa Hefner, Atlanta, Ga., 92; Mrs. L. A. Gibson, Baldwin county, Ga., about 87; Mrs. Annie Myers, Colusa, Cal., 98; Mrs. A. M. Redding, Baldwin county, Ga., about 90; Mrs. Maria Bennett, Baldwin, Miss., 75; Mrs. Olivia Way, Walthourville, Ga., 81; Mrs. Mary Story, Newnan, Ga., 94; Mrs. Pauline Wilson, Cane River, N. C., about 98; Mrs. Sarah D. Mathews, Baldwin, Ga.; Mrs. Mary Griffin, Blaine, Ga.;

Mrs. Temperance Kennard, Camden, Ala.; Mrs. Faith Mangon, Camden, Ala.; Mrs. Regina Daniels, Grandview, Texas; Mrs. M. J. Lawson, Micklemore, Miss.; Mrs. Lissa H. Eskridge, Marion, Ala.; Mrs. Hannah G. Long, Philadelphia; Miss Elizabeth Gilchrist, Penn.; Miss Sallie Copeland, Round Hill, Va.; Mrs. R. J. Hendrix, Dora, Ala.; Mrs. Eliza Carlton, Senoia, Ga.

These ladies live in many states and many of them are daughters of Georgians whose names are found on our Revolutionary list. Our inquiry was intended principally for Georgians, as at that time there were but three in the state, but we gladly make application for any worthy claimant who comes to us properly accredited, no matter where she lives.

Of the three Georgia real daughters who were already members before this young chapter was organized, one, Mrs. Sarah Ashe Hall, has just passed into the great beyond. Mrs. Hall was the worthy representative of noble sires, descended from the distinguished Ashe family of North Carolina and widow of the late Judge Samuel Hall, of the supreme court of Georgia. Mrs. Hall was a rare woman and no daughter or real daughter could surpass her in patriotic ardor, in broad and high living and in all the graces that adorn the character of woman.

Two of the daughters whose address was given us passed away before their applications could be forwarded—Mrs. Susan Mills, of this city, an aristocratic native of South Carolina, and Mrs. Annie Williamson, of Seddon, Ala., whose father was also from the Palmetto State. Two passed away before they received the beautiful souvenir presented by the national society—Mrs. Mary McNeely, Mrs. Pauline Wilson—their applications having been forwarded months previously, but not acted upon. One, Mrs. Rebecca Packard, talked incessantly of her spoon, but lost her mind in February and was not conscious when the souvenir was received.

Very properly our very first real daughter was a Georgian, and from Liberty county, that historic county with the suggestive name that has furnished so many patriots in all the wars and whose inhabitants were so especially conspicuous during the Revo-

lution. Mrs. Olivia Tuckerman Way, whom we call No. 1, was born and reared in old Liberty, where she still resides at her home near Walthourville. Her father, Dr. Samuel Keith Axon, was the youngest surgeon in the Revolutionary war, and the third in rank. Mrs. Way is still quite an interesting talker, especially about the stirring events of the past. Her beautiful hair, which is indistinctly represented in the picture, is all her own. She is a lady of distinguished ancestry.

Our second real daughter is Mrs. Martha Rodgers, daughter of William Penn. Mrs. Rogers lives in Monticello, one of the oldest towns in the state. Her father, who was a Georgia soldier, sleeps in the Baptist cemetery at Monticello, and the stone above his head recounts his brave deeds. Mrs. Rogers has his sword and other relics of 1776. Like Mrs. Way, she too, has beautiful hair, which, indeed, has always been considered a characteristic of the daughters of the south.

No. 7, Mrs. Clarissa Heffner, is the daughter of William Jones, who was an Englishman and a sailor on a British ship which was captured at Savannah at the very beginning of the war. (There is no doubt but that this was the very ship taken by Joseph Habersham and Commodore Bowen). The prisoners were sent up the river to Augusta for safe keeping, but as our people were poorly prepared to feed and guard prisoners they were about to be paroled, an officer suggested that the cause of the colonists be laid before them, which was done by General James Jackson. Many of them enlisted with the Americans and became good soldiers. William Jones was of this number. He fought through the whole seven years of the war and received a grant of land in Franklin county, Ga., where he lived and died. One of his companions was Thomas Land, who got a soldier's bounty in Hancock county, Ga., and whose daughter, Mrs. Rebecca Chalker, is, like Mrs. Heffner, one of the real daughters of the Joseph Habersham. Mrs. Heffner lives in Atlanta, is ninety-one years of age and exceedingly sprightly, mentally and physically. She has a fine head of hair and a remarkable set of teeth, not one of which is missing, and not one of which has a single imperfection.

She has read the Bible through over ninety times and hopes to reach the century mark. Mrs. Heffner's spoon was presented to her with considerable ceremony and when she was dubbed the "Dame of the Golden Spoon" by one of the ladies present, she beamed with pleasure. Mrs. Heffner never leaves the house and cannot stand much excitement, so that our chapter is not able to pay her the honor we would otherwise be glad to do.

We have two real daughters in Newnan (thanks to the interest of Mrs. R. H. Hardaway, who also discovered Mrs. Heffner), Mrs. Hardaway writes: "This was indeed a golden day in the life of old Mrs. Story. She was as pleased as a child with her beautiful spoon, and if your chapter never did anything but this you are deserving of all praise." Mrs. Story's father was a lad of fourteen, who was sent to mill with corn for our continental troops. He was captured and held a prisoner by the British and for this she has a right to be called a real daughter.

Our thirteenth daughter has given us the most unfeigned pleasure when we found that she was born in Connecticut and lives in Pennsylvania. The daughters of Georgia are under peculiar Revolutionary obligation to both these states and are delighted to present the claims of Mrs. Rebekah Packard, of Covington, Pa. Mrs. Packard was born on October 13, 1795, in Norfolk township, Litchfield county, Connecticut. She was the daughter of Russell Rose, a Revolutionary soldier who was on General Washington's staff at Valley Forge.

Mrs. Packard has thirty-two grandchildren, forty-nine great grandchildren and several descendants of the fourth generation.

Until she was seventy years old Mrs. Packard was an indefatigable weaver of cloth and carpets. Since then she had done much fancy needlework and made many quilts. Each of her grandchildren have a quilt of her piecing. One of the quilts, which was given A. H. Packard, of Elmira, N. Y., contains over 1,000 pieces and was made by Mrs. Packard in her ninety-eighth year.

Mrs. Packard showed few evidences of her extreme age up to February last. She was rebust for a centenarian; her brain was clear; she was alive to the topics of the day and able to get about

without assistance. But at that time her mind failed, and on April 30th, she went to her reward.

Next after Mrs. Packard, our oldest daughter, is Mrs. Mary McNeely, of Sugar Valley, Ga., who departed this life a month ago, at the age of 105. She was the daughter of Richard Scruggs, of S. C., who was present at the battle of Yorktown, and saw Cornwallis when he handed his sword to General Washington. Mrs. McNeely was very fond of talking about this and took the greatest interest in such things. Last December she had a photographer come twenty-five miles to take her picture for this chapter. Most of our pictures were taken long ago, consequently they do not represent the originals as they look today. We would like to give pictures of all if we had them, and sketches and most of all, we would like to publish the unique and beautiful letters from these old ladies, showing how thoroughly they appreciate the situation. But space forbids.

Among our most interesting Real Daughters are several pairs of sisters. Mrs. Phipps and Mrs. Wilson, daughters of John Allen, of North Carolina; Mrs. Mangan and Mrs. Kennard, daughters of Mordecai Brown, of Virginia; Mrs. Jordan and Mrs. Covington, also daughters of a Virginian, Robert Ferguson; Mrs. Gibson and Mrs. Redding, daughters of William Anderson, of Virginia. William Anderson came to Georgia after the Revolution, and lived and died in Baldwin county, where he now sleeps. Mrs. Redding has sent us a piece of cedar from his grave, and written several beautiful letters, glowing with patriotism. One of these we quote, penned by the trembling hand of Mrs. Redding, signed by both sisters, coming from the heart, and evidently intended for publication, we will be pardoned for reproducing:

"We herein acknowledge the reception of the noble, patriotic gift of our gold spoons presented to us by the National Society, of which we are members. My dear lady, language is inadequate to express our appreciation of this beautiful gift, as it comes in honor of our venerable old patriotic father, William Anderson, of Revolutionary fame, who fought in the British-American war, one hundred and twenty-five years ago, and whose remains have been enshrined in earth's cold bosom over half a century. Oh,

how his dear old heart would beat in heaven for his two youngest to meet, and hear us proclaim, 'Father, we are from the Stars and Stripes and the Star Spangled Banner. Oh, long has it waved over the home of the free and the land of the brave! E pluribus unum!'. We shall prize the gift of this souvenir as our liberty gift, and a thing of beauty forever. We conferred the honor of christening our noble gift upon our father's great great grandchildren. Real Daughters of the American Revolution, we come to you greeting. Where are you? It would be a heaven below for us to know one another and have a general handshaking in honor of our venerable old patriot fathers, whose remains now lie deep in the cold mossy ground.

Affectionately,

"ANN MARIAH REDDING.

"Brown's Crossing, Baldwin county, Ga.

"Lucy Ann Gibson, Milledgeville, Ga."

"P. S.—If you wish to give publicity to this poor bit of writing, you have our consent."

Not a single claim presented out of hundreds has been disregarded but all have been carefully sifted to the bottom. The work, the time and patience as well as the expense of this undertaking have been tremendous, especially for a young chapter whose assets are principally castles in the air. But we are proud of the results of our labor of love, and of the pleasure we have given the old, and of the honor we have conferred upon the dead.

One of the efforts of our great society is not so much to copy records from the page of history as to go down into the waste places and put upon record what, but for us, would have no place. We feel that every Revolutionary soldier who has received recognition as such through our efforts shines as a star in the crown of the Joseph Habersham Chapter.

QUERIES.

123. BLACKWELL—Can any one tell anything of the ancestry of Judith Blackwell, of Virginia, who married Tom Keith? What relation was she to General Green, if any, and was her fami-

ly connected with the Wyatts? She had a nephew or cousin, Wyatt Blackwell. J. B. K.

124. RANDOLPH—Can some one give the ancestry of Thos. Randolph, of Virginia, tell who he married and the names of his parents, brothers and sisters, and of his children? All or part of above information requested will be appreciated. T. B. R.

125. BILLINGSLEA, LANE, FOSTER—I am anxious to obtain some information of my maternal ancestors and have thought as they were, presumably, Georgians, you might render me some assistance. My mother, Lucy Bolling Billingslea, was born in Washington, Georgia, November 22, 1824, and married my father, Dr. Joshua Hill Foster, in 1843. She was the eldest child of Sarah Lane and Dr. Clement Clay Billingslea, who were married in 1822 or 1823. I will be glad of any information of the Lane and Billingslea families. I know absolutely nothing, except that my grandfather was a very refined and well educated man, and was considered a fine physician. He moved to Montgomery, Ala., during my mother's early childhood, and practiced medicine there for many years. I am not a D. A. R., although I am eligible through my father, whose grandfather and great-grandfather were officers in the American army and took part in the battle of Yorktown, where Cornwallis surrendered. If any fee is required for this information, let me know and I will cheerfully send it. Please state also in an early number what issue of the Constitution contains the first volume and first number of these articles, as I wish to procure all of them.

126. BEASLEY—I shall be very grateful to you for any information you can give of the war record of Dr. James Albert Beasley, who enlisted from LaGrange, Ga, some time in 1860 or 1861; also of his father, Dr. William Park Beasley, who fought in the war of 1812 and 1860. Can you tell me also who were the ancestors of James A. Beasley on both sides? His mother was Maria Laura Edwards, daughter of Dr. Edwards, who lived near LaGrange, Ga., for many years.

ANSWERS.

80. LEWIS—In an article published in *The Atlanta Journal* December 22, 1900, I said of Robert Lewis: "He comes down to his descendants as General Robert Lewis, but the English records do not sustain the assertion, and the statement that he had a grant for 33,333 1-3 acres of land lacks confirmation."

But when Mr. Tyler and Mr. Stanard assailed the fragments of the Warner Hall family they employed a complex term that they might have a loophole through which to escape in the event of failing to sustain their attacks, and hear the incessant cry. "You have furnished no proof in regard to 'General Robert Lewis' and Mr. Stanard says that my case 'falls to the ground' because I do not furnish proof that Robert Lewis was a general." He has, however, a lucid interest and ventures to say that the records did not show that Robert Lewis was the progenitor of the Warner Hall family. When they made this assertion they did not have the records and had not seen them. They knew they were not in existence and presuming upon the credulity of the public, studiously concealed the fact that they had been destroyed and in the case of the records of York emphatically denied it. Mr. Stanard says that I am a dreamer, but in my wildest moods I have never dreamed of anything in history to compare with him and Mr. Tyler. It is needless to say that they have failed to prove their assertion. It is not susceptible of proof. The only proof that they could give would be to produce the records themselves and show from them the truth of their position, but they were only attempts to take advantage of extinct records, and trusting to the indulgence of the "kind-hearted reader" to accept anything they might say, and thus we see that this case "falls absolutely to the ground."

To their declaration I filed a plea in the nature of "confession and avoidance." Admitting the absence of the records but affirming that the absence was owing to their destruction, and the proof that I have brought to establish this fact has been so conclusive that they have not attempted to deny it. Although Mr. Tyler is within two hours' drive of Yorktown, with his reputation

for correctness as a historian and for veracity as a man at stake, he has not attempted to sustain their original assertion in regard to the records of York.

Having consistently proven the destruction of the records and successfully exposed their repeated attempts at deception, all that I hear in reply is "there was no 'General Robert Lewis,'" and in their bewilderment they continue to struggle with the problem as to "who struck Billy Patterson?"

I have proven in general terms the destruction of the records and the bad faith on the part of Mr. Tyler and Mr. Stanard. This is why they say I know nothing about genealogy!

I have exposed Mr. Tyler's attempt to dodge the entire question by the introduction in his article of May 5th of an act of the Virginia assembly of 1646 wholly foreign to the subject, and proved that he contradicted himself and the records in the same article in the assertion that Robert Lewis died in 1656.

I have proven by Mr. Tyler that Robert Lewis purchased land in Gloucester previous to 1645, and that he died shortly after that date, and that he corroborates Mr. Green, both as to the death of Robert Lewis and the second marriage of his widow.

I have proven by the records of the court held at the house of Nathaniel Bacon in 1600, as furnished by Mr. Tyler himself, that Robert Lewis had died long before that time; that his estate had been administered on, settled up and distributed in the courts of York, and his widow had married again, and I have proven, from the fact that these records have not been produced, that the condition of the York records has been misrepresented, or these records have been wilfully withheld; and, finally, I have proven from destruction of the records of Gloucester by the Federals in 1862 that every reference made by Mr. Stanard to the lack of record edivence of events transpiring in that county during the period in question is a perversion of the use of language, as there are neither wills, deeds, conveyances, marriage bonds, or church registers in existence in Gloucester county covering this period.

Having proven the almost annihilation of the records in existence during the life of Robert Lewis, and of those which could

have possibly given any information in regard to his son John, or Isabella Warner, I now come to inquire in regard to the records as they originally existed.

Oral testimony as to lost records, according to the decisions of the highest courts, is a revival of the records themselves, and this evidence is entitled to the same weight as the original records.

Of course, Mr. Tyler and Mr. Stanard will deny the application of this principle of law: "They are a law unto themselves." And they will regret the testimony which I shall introduce, but as they contradict themselves this is to be expected.

Thomas Warring Lewis was born in Gloucester county, Va., August 15, 1815, and lived there all of his life; was nearly fifty years old when the records were destroyed; was familiar with the records, and thoroughly posted as to his family history. In a letter to Mr. A. St. M. Claffin, of Chicago, June 2, 1892, now before me, he states emphatically from the records as he knew them before their destruction, his descent from Robert Lewis through his son, John, and Isabella Warner.

This declaration comes as a voice from the grave with all of the elements of a dying statement and the sanctity of an oath.

The letter of the late Henry Howell Lewis, quoted in a former article, was of the same character and to the same effect. Mr. Tyler testifies to the high character of Mr. Lewis, but says that "he was quoting the old traditions or misquoting the authorities." Until, however, Mr. Tyler reconciles his contradictions of the York records, he cannot be allowed to contradict Mr. Lewis.

Mr. Thomas M. Green, Mrs. Mary Starling Payne, Mrs. Coleman William and others, whose letters I have, give the same testimony, based upon the original records. In the language of Captain Lewis, "What more can we desire?"

JOHN MERIWETHER McALLISTER.

CHAPTER XVI.

QUERIES.

127. DENLIN-SNIDER—I would be happy to secure any information, through your department, concerning the Denlins (probably originally spelled O'Denlin), and also the Sniders, or Snyders, who were residents of South Carolina, way back near first of the recently closed century. Most of my family connection being extinct, I am unable to trace relations back, beyond the fact that my grandfather, Mathias Snider, who married a Miss Price, near Lexington, S. C., was a missionary Baptist preacher, and later removed to Southeast Alabama. One son, Solomon, was lost sight of while on march in the Confederate war near Knoxville, Tenn., and has never been heard from, though it was said by some that he was captured and conveyed to Camp Douglas, where he probably died.

I understand there is one "Solomon Snider & Son" in a manufacturing business now near High Point, S. C.

William Denlin refugeeed to this country about 1824, aged about 19 years. He married Jane Adams, sister of Benjamin and Starling Adams, in S. C. But I think two sisters, Jane and Katharine, came over from Ireland with William Denlin, and of this I am especially anxious to learn.

DR. O. HENLY SNIDER.

128. DAVIS—I see by last number of North Carolina Historical and Genealogical Register that you have been making some researches into the Davis family. I hope I am not taking too great a liberty in asking whether you can throw some light upon my branch of that family. They were all Virginians, and I have had the Mecklenburg county records searched and also inquired from Mr. Creed Davis, of Richmond, Va., who has a work upon that family in manuscript form, but without success. I have

taken the liberty of inclosing an outline of my family commencing with my mother, Sarah Ann McKee, and would be very thankful if you could see whether you can give me any information as to Edward Davis, who married Lucy —, or any other information or direction where I could be likely to find any. Most of my information comes from a family Bible brought by my grandmother, Ann Linnington Cain Davis, from North Carolina. Hoping that I am not intruding too much, believe me, very respectfully,

S. B.

Oakland, Cal.

Sarah Ann McKee, wife of Sam'l Bell McKee, of Oakland, Cal., daughter of Edward Davis and Ann Linnington, Cain.

Edward Davis, born in Mecklenburg county, Va., December 3, 1796, married April 27, 1815. Ann Linnington Cain, of Orange county, N. C. Father was Edward Davis and mother Mary Miller (widow, whose maiden name was Paine.)

Edward Davis, born December 11, 1747, married June 11, 1795, Mary Miller (widow, whose maiden name was Paine). His father was Edward Davis, and mother Lucy —.

Edward Davis married Lucy —.

Mary Miller (nee Paine), born January 13, 1772, married May 12, 1791, Thomas Miller, who died July 2, 1792, and she on June 11, 1795, married Edward Davis. She died April 30, 1817. Her father was John Paine and mother Susana —.

John Paine, supposed to be son of Dr. James Paine, of Person county, N. C.

Ann Linnington Cain (mentioned above) was the daughter of William Cain, of Orange county, N. C. (a merchant, and represented latter county in senate, 1794-5 and 6-1802), and Sally Alston.

Sally Alston, daughter of James Alston, of Ellerbe Creek, Orange county, N. C. (son of John Alston, of Chowan county, N. C.) and Christian Lillington (or Linnington).

Christian Lillington, daughter of George Lillington, of Craven county, N. C., and Hannah —.

George Lillington, son of Edward Lillington, of Neuse River, Craven county, N. C. Will executed July 9, 1736.

129. BURTON—A suggestion has been made us that you could probably give us the history of the descendants of Anne Hughes, wife of Wm. Byrd Burton. If you can, we will greatly appreciate same and will be glad to bear expense necessary in the matter.

Shreveport, La., July 22, 1901.

130. BURTON—Have you or can you secure for me any information concerning the genealogy of William Byrd Burton and his brother, Thomas Jefferson Burton, who came to Georgia in 1800 from Henrico county, Va.? William Byrd Burton was a Baptist clergyman and married Anne Hughes, daughter of Peter Hughes and Sarah Grant. He lived at one time, about 1820, in Clarke county. Thomas Jefferson Burton settled in Hancock county. Have they descendants in Georgia, and if so, who are they?

Respectfully,

E. H. P.

132. BURCH—I am the great grandson of Benjamin Burch, who came to America from England about 1755 and settled in Virginia. (I don't know the county). In January, 1756, he married Jane Cruchfield, and later moved to Yadkin county, N. C., and at the breaking out of hostilities, with his two oldest sons, entered Washington's army and participated in several sanguinary battles. At the close of that struggle he moved to Lincoln county, Ky., and died in 1794. Did he have other brothers? C. in the Burch family stands for Cheadle. I have the old Bible. Will Robinson Burch let me hear from him.

J. J. BURCH.

131. BURTON—I would be exceedingly grateful if you would obtain for me definite information concerning the ancestors of William B. Burton and Thomas Jefferson Burton, who came to Georgia from Henrico county, Va., in 1800, and settled in Clark

and Baldwin counties. Or if you could fill out any of the Georgia lines wanting in the incomplete record I send you, particularly in the Anne Hughes lines. Anne Hughes was the daughter of Peter Hughes and Sarah Grant, of Henrico county, Va. The descendants of Thomas J. Burton, of Baldwin county, might be able to furnish information concerning their great great grandparents in the Burton line.

William B. Burton and Thomas J. Burton, brothers, came to Georgia from Henrico county, Va., in 1800. William Burton married Anne Hughes and settled in Clark county. Thomas Burton married and settled in Baldwin or Hancock county.

William Burton and Anne Hughes had the following children:

I. Isaac Burton—Served under Sam Houston in the Mexican war, was one of the heroes of San Jacinto. Is said to have died unmarried, leaving to the children of Anne Hughes a league of land in Texas, called "The Burton League of Land."

II. Susan Hampton Burton—Married (1822) to Auguste Nicholas de Verdery, of Augusta, Ga. Had twelve children.

III. Thomas Jefferson Burton—Married a Miss Byrd. Their only child, Byrd Burton, was killed before Richmond during the civil war. He married a Miss Martha — after the death of his first wife, by whom he had six children.

IV. Virginia Burton—Married a Mr. Watson, of Cuthbert, and after his death, a Mr. Mercer, of Dougherty county. Several Watson children.

V. Louise Burton—Married a Mr. Thomas White, of Macon, Ga. One child, Thomas White of Macon.

VI. America Burton—Married a Mr. McLendon, of Rome, Ga. Two children. First died unmarried; second is Mrs. Tharpe, of Albany, Ga.

II. Susan Hampton Burton and Auguste Nicholas de Verdery had the following children:

1. William Mathurin Verdery—Married Miss Cornelia Skinner, of Columbia county, Ga. Had eight children, Auguste, William, Jere, Marc, Carlos, Oriana, Marie, Byrd.

2. Emily Anne Verdery—Married Dr. George Battey. Has no children. Now living at Robinson Springs, Ala.

3. Thomas Jefferson Verdery—Killed at Battle of Fredricksburg. Unmarried.

4. Mary Frances Verdery—Married Warren Akin, of Cass county, Ga. Six children, Warren, John, William, Mary, Sarah, Paul.

5. Augustus Freeman Verdery—Married Miss Mary Beall, of Warren county, Ga., lives in Winchester, Texas. Five children, Virginia, Mary, Freeman, etc.

6. Virginia Adele Verdery—Married Dr. Hezekiah Witcher, of Cedartown, Ga. Two sons, Warren, Hezekiah.

7. George Theodore Verdery—Died from wounds received at battle of Gettysburg. Unmarried.

8. Susan Hampton Verdery—Married John S. Prather, of Chambers county, Ala. Four daughters.

9. Oriana Louisa Verdery—Married Azmon A. Murphey, of Barnesville, Ga. Two daughters.

10. Adelaide Anna Verdery—Married Dr. Dudley Robinson, of Robinson Springs, Lowndes county, Ala. No children.

11. Pleasant Stovall Verdery—Married Miss Charity Conn, of Savannah, Ga. Four children, Adelaide, Marcia, Bertha, Pleasant.

12. John Eve Verdery—Died in childhood.

III. Thomas Jefferson Burton and Martha— had the following children:

1. William Hughes Burton—Lived in Carrollton, Ga. Do not know if he married.

2. Mary Burton—Married Judge Benton, of Wedowee, Ala. Children (?)

3. Emily Burton—Married some one in Wedowee, Ala.

4. Susan Burton—Married Colonel Guinn, of Wedowee, Ala. One son, Robert J. Guinn.

5. Judson Burton—Married Mr. Enlowe, of Wedowee, Ala. Several children.

6. Robert Raikes Burton—Lived in Wedowee, Ala., in the early seventies.

133. HOLMES—Who was James Holmes, who died in Clarke county, Ga., in 1856? His son, John, died in Clarke county in 1811. His children were David, Isaac and Lucy.

134. HARDAWAY—Information of this family will be gladly received. J. H.

135. TALBOT—Are we to understand from Mrs. Elizabeth Talbot Belt that John Talbot was father of Thomas and Mathew, who married Anne Williston? If so, will she kindly give some data regarding him?

Will she, or any one else, give parents of Eliza Talbot, who married George Walker, and had Sallie Minge Walker, who married George Walton, Jr., and was mother of Octavia Walton, who married Dr. Henry S. Levert?

From my notes I send: Isham Talbot came to Logan county, Ky., 1791, with his family, one of whom was a son, Isham, born in Bedford county, Va., 1773, died near Frankfort, Ky., September 21, 1837.

Also this: Matthew Talbot, born September, 1699, died 1758, had son, Charles Moile, born November 6, 1723, died August, 1779, who had Mary, married Plummer Thurston. Ezekeal Thurston, a brother of Plummer Thurston, also married a Miss Talbot.

G. N. HOBBS.

ANSWERS.

81. COLLIER-MILLER-CARTER—John Collier, Sr., 1680-1735, of King and Queen county, Va., m. three times. M. 1st., Miss Ballard, no issue; m. 2d, Miss Gaines, one child, John Collier, Jr., m. Sarah Collier, dau. of Mrs. Ann Collier, of King and Queen; lived in Hanover county, Va. Will written June 24, 1794; have his family; m. 3d, Nancy Eyres, or Eyes; had 6 children.

1. Cornelius Collier, b. 1725, m. Elizabeth Wyatt, of Gloucester county. They lived in Lunenburg county, Va., till 1788; then went to Abbeville district, S. C.; have his family.

2. Wm. Collier, m. Miss Carter (of James River Carters, of Virginia). He, with his family, moved to Georgia.

3. James Collier.

4. Benj. Collier, m. Sarah Cox, and lived in New Kent county, Va., St. Peters Parish, 1756-59; left two daughters and a son.

5. Mary Collier, m. Robert Carter, brother to Miss Carter, who m. Wm. Collier, of the James River Carters.

6. Frances Collier, m. Captain James Scott; have this family.

2. William Collier m. Miss Carter and had one son and four daughters: 1. Carter Collier. 2. Miss Collier, m. Mr. Townley. 3. Miss Collier, m. Mr. Mann. 4. Miss Collier, m. Mr. Miller. 5. Miss Collier m. Mr. Webley.

In the summer of 1841, Mr. Edward Collier, of South Carolina, was at Mount Enon, 15 miles southwest of Augusta, Ga., a watering place, and there met his second cousin, Doctor Baldwin D. Miller, and grandson of his uncle, Wm. Collier and his wife, Miss Carter. Dr. Baldwin D. Miller lived in Burke county, Ga., and told Mr. Edward Collier he had a full record of his grandfather or great grandfather, Wm. Collier. Will some of the descendants of this family of Colliers come forward and give their family record. There was a Wm. Collier living in Georgia after 1782. Wm.'s bro., Cornelius Collier, went to South Carolina, 1788, and his youngest son in 1802. Will the family of Dr. Baldwin D. Miller give all information they can at an early date? Also, the Manns, Webleys and Townleys.

5. Mary Collier m. Robert Carter, brother to Wm.'s wife, and had the following children: 1. John Carter. 2. Robert Carter. 3. James Carter. 4. William Carter. 5. A daughter, m. a Mr. White. 6. A daughter, m. a Mr. Meridith. 7. A daughter, m. a Mr. Phillips, of Fincastle, Va., or New Castle, Va. Would like to know of this family of Carters.

L. R. BENAGH.

82. SCOTT—Answer to queries No. 112, 113 and 114. Samuel Scott, a north of Ireland gentleman, who with his wife,

Jane (Callihan) Scott, a Scotch lady, obtained a grant of land from King George III and settled on the Savannah river at the place still known as Scotts Ferry, S. C., and who prior to the Revolution cast his lot with the colonists in their struggle for liberty. This Samuel Scott was known as "Ready Money" Scott, and being too old and infirm to do active service, aided the struggle with his money. The wife Jane (or Joyce) Scott, learning that the Tories were in the country, rode 50 miles on horseback to inform the Americans of their whereabouts and for this act all their property at Scotts Ferry was destroyed, and she was punished by a "ducking" in the river. Some of the descendants of this Samuel Scott—"Ready Money"—lived in Edgefield district, S. C. Samuel C. Scott, the grandson, m. Martha Collier, dau. of Hillary Moseley Collier and Frances Quarles, of Edgefield district, S. C., April 20, 1830. She d. July 12, 1854. John Allen Martin m. Eliza Ann Collier, sister of Martha, December 16, 1828. She d. May 20, 1837. These sisters were the granddaughters of Joseph Collier, the Revolutionary soldier of Charlotte county, Ala. He moved with his family to Edgefield district, S. C., 1783.

For information in regard to "Ready Money" Scott, write to his great grandson, Dr. John Joseph Scott, Shreveport, La.

Tuscaloosa, Ala.

L. B. R.

83. SCOTT—John Joseph Shreveport, La., was born October 23, 1837, at Scotts Ferry, Savannah river, Edgefield district, South Carolina. He is the great grandson of Samuel Scott, a north-of-Ireland gentleman, who, with his wife, Joyce (Callihan) Scott, a Scotch lady, obtained a grant of land from King George III, and settled on the Savannah river, at the place still known as Scotts Ferry, S. C., and who, prior to the Revolution, cast his lot with the colonists in their struggle for liberty. This ancestor was known as "Ready Money" Scott, and being too old and infirm to do active service, aided the struggle with his money. The great grandmother, Joyce Scott, learning that the Tories were in the county, rode fifty miles on horseback to inform the Americans of their whereabouts, and for this act all their prop-

erty at Scotts Ferry was destroyed and she was severely punished by a "ducking" in the river.

He is also the great grandson of Joseph W. Collier, a captain in the Revolution, and his wife, Amy (Mosely) Collier, who moved from Charlotte county, Va., to South Carolina in 1780, at which time and place his grandfather, Hillary Mosely Collier, was born; his wife was Frances (Quarles) Collier. He is also the grandson of Samuel Scott, Jr., and the son of Samuel Calliham and Martha (Collier) Scott. Edward Mosely, father of Amy (Mosely) Collier, was also a captain in the Revolutionary army—vide Revolutionary records at Smithville, Charlotte county, Va.

84. WOOTTEN—The following items may be of interest to the inquirer of the Wootten family. There has always been a tradition in our branch of the family that the first of the name who came to America were two brothers, who came with a grant from the king and settled on the east coast of what is now Virginia or Carolina. This is verified by the following:

Drake, in his "Making of Virginia," p. 42, gives Thomas Wotton as surgeon at Jamestown, 1607; Brown in his "First Republic in America," gives Thomas Wotton, gentleman, as member of one of Captain John Smith's exploring parties which left Jamestown May 31, 1607.

Richard appears on the land grants of Virginia in 1643. The records of Maryland, Virginia, Carolina and Georgia all show the family to have been among the early settlers.

White, in his "Statistics," gives Thomas Wooten as an original settler of Wilkes county, Ga. He was a surveyor and patented a large tract of land. At the state capitol in book FFF, pp. 320 and 545, is recorded the grant of the state of Georgia in 1785 to Thomas Wooten (lieutenant) for services in the Revolution. ("Bounty" it is called). His services were testified to by Elijah Clark.

I think that Richard B. Wootten, M. D., was his son. He was my great-grandfather. The state records give Richard Wootten, gentleman, first lieutenant in Colonel Freeman's battalion,

Seventh Georgia Company, from Wilkes county, John Pope, captain. In Wilkes records is found his inventory taken in 1798, the year of his death. He had several brothers and sisters. His three brothers married three Smith sisters. I think he married Lucretia Cade. Their children were Richard, Allen and a daughter, who married a Mr. Safford. Their son, Cade Safford, is now living in Louisiana. Allen died young. Richard married Martha Hinton, daughter of John and Betsey (Norman) Hinton. They moved to Catoosa county, where he was sheriff for many years. He died in Ringgold, Ga., in 1850. His wife died in Nashville, Tenn., 1882.

KATHARINE HINTON WOOTTEN.

85. TALBOT—The genealogical department of the Constitution has proven to be very valuable to all students of family history by bringing to light facts which otherwise would have been unknown except to a few. I was employed by Mrs. Elizabeth Talbot Belt to go to Virginia and Maryland and find everything findable concerning the Talbots, from whom she sprang. My orders had but one limitation, the record must be reliable and verifiable. Seeing an article in the Joseph Habersham column on the Talbots I made some inquiries. These elicited a reply from that worthy lady and accomplished genealogist, Mrs. J. E. Martin, in Columbus, in which she sent me the record of Edward Talbot, which was afterwards found in the column of the chapter, and which was supplemented by an article from the William and Mary Quarterly which corroborated the one of Edward Talbot. I had been making independent investigations and had found the family Bible and the will of Martha Talbot, the first comers, and found that these records were largely correct. I have Burke's Peerage and Burke's Landed Gentry, in which the Talbots have a prominent place. The Shrewsbury family in England sprang from the Talbots, who antedate that earldom several hundred years. The Talbots in Georgia came from the house of Shrewsbury, by a branch which sprang out before 1550. The founder of the American family was, in my opinion, Charles, son of Walter Talbot, of Castle Talbot, Ireland. The Mathew

who came to Maryland and married Mary Wiliston, was, I am sure, his son. Mathew moved to Virginia, lived in Prince George, Lunenburg, Charlotte and Bedford counties. His sons were: Charles, Mathew, John, James, Isham. From these the families of Talbots in Georgia and Kentucky and Virginia have sprung. The family is now quite a large one. There is doubtless a connection between the Talbotts of Maryland and the Talbots of Virginia and Georgia, but I have not made it. I have been only occupied with the family of John Talbot, of Wilkes, the great grandfather of Mrs. Bibb and the grandfather of Governor Mathew Talbot, of Georgia. In my researches I have found in Georgia no Talbots who could not be traced back to Mathew, who came to Maryland in 1720.

Macon, Ga.

GEORGE G. SMITH.

86. TYSON—There are numerous Tysons in Georgia and throughout the south who will be interested in the following:

“FIFTY MILLION DOLLARS SOUGHT BY TYSON HEIRS.

“Fort Worth, Texas, July 24.—There will be a meeting held in this city August 13th of the Tyson heirs for the purpose of arranging for the distribution of the vast fortune left by John Tyson, who died in Melbourne, Australia, two years ago, leaving an estate said to be valued at \$52,000,000, about one-half of which is in cash in the Bank of England, the balance being railroad and mining stock and realty in Melbourne.

“The call for the meeting was issued by Thomas U. and William Tyson, nephews of the deceased, and is being mailed to all heirs who are known to them, there being twenty all told, four of whom live in Texas, two in this city and two in Johnson county. Thomas Tyson said today that United States Senator Charles A. Culberson would be retained to assist in the settling of the big estate. The meeting is to be held at the State national bank here. A brother of the dead man, who now resides at Trenton, Ky., will be here to attend the meeting.”

87. HARRIS—From the volume of Sunday, July 14, 1901, I see that at the heading of the “Harris—76” answer this state-

ment: "Several replies have been received, the first of which, from C. H. Andrews, of Milledgeville, and which is exact in genealogy." By referring to the genealogical column of Sunday, July 29, 1900, the article entitled "Washington-Lanier, No. 58," it will be found that the statement made in Mr. Andrews' reply which says "Walton Harris . . . married Rebecca Lanier, a granddaughter of Elizabeth Washington, a first cousin of General George Washington," is a mistake, for it is there plainly shown that Thomas Lanier's wife was not of the "George Washington family," but a descendant of a John Washington, whose relationship to the "George Washington family" has never been determined.

By referring, however, to the column of Sunday, —, No. XIX, 58, the correct genealogy of Elizabeth Washington, wife of Thomas Lanier, will be found.

88. CLAYTON—Reply to 106. I see from your column of Sunday, July 14th, a query about the branch of the Clayton family known as the "Maryland Claytons."

Of Thomas Clayton's (b. January 17, 1755; d. June 8, 1820), personal record I know nothing more than his descendant—William De Lamar Clayton, Esq., of New Orleans—gives in his query, but from a letter in my file from F. C. Moorehouse, of 617 Hackett avenue, Milwaukee, I have this much:

"From more authentic sources it appears that the three Clayton brothers came to America at the beginning of the eighteenth century, or probably a trifle before. The eldest, Joshua Clayton, settled in Delaware, and from him the numerous Delaware Claytons are descended. James Clayton, the second brother, settled in Maryland, and afterwards moved to North Carolina. He was my ancestor seven generations back, the line coming to me as follows: 1, James Clayton, immigrant; 2, James Clayton; 3, Thomas Clayton, b. January 27, 1755, d. June 8, 1820, m. Sallie De Lamar; 4, Nelson Clayton, b. 1796, d. 1868, m. ———; 5, Jane R. Clayton, m. Jackson Cullen Pope, M. D.; 6, Sarah Clifford Pope, m. James M. Macon; 7, Lilian E. Macon, m. Frederick C. Moorehouse. The third of the original brothers, the im-

migrants, was John Clayton, afterwards attorney general of Virginia."

What Mrs. Moorehouse's authority was for stating that Joshua, James and John Clayton were brothers I do not know, but Thomas Clayton, about whom inquiry is made, was not a descendant of John Clayton, the botanist, of "Windsor," Gloucester county, Va., but was the son of James Clayton (2), who was a son of another James Clayton (1), who immigrated to Maryland and thence to North Carolina. James (1), the immigrant, had James (2), who had Thos. Clayton (3), b. January 27, 1755, died June, 1808, m. Sallie De Lamar, b. April 27, 1765, d. February 1, 1818. Issue:

I. Meriam Barelif Clayton (4), b. 1787, d. 1805.

II. James Clayton (4), b. October 15, 1787, d. February 23, 1855; m. Rebecca Bower, b. December 21, 1851; d. February 23, 1855. Issue: (a) John (5); (b) Thos. (5); (c) Meriam (5); (d) James Perry Clayton, b. 1822, d. 1863; m. Margaret L. Brown, Issue:

1. John T. (6); 2, Rebecca E. (6), (Mrs. Mitchel Smith); 3, Anne R. (6) (Mrs. C. H. Redding); 4, Mary L. (6), (Mrs. James Thysman); 5, James (6); 6, Margaret (6), (Mrs. J. H. Purcell); 7, Wm. De Lamar (6).

III. Thomas (4).

IV. Nelson (4), b. 1796; d. 1868 (great grandfather of Mrs. F. C. Moorehouse and father of General Henry D. Clayton, of Alabama).

V. William (4).

VI. De Lamar (4).

VII. Sallie (4).

VIII. Easter (4) (a son).

If it can be verified that James Clayton, of Maryland and North Carolina, the immigrant, was a brother of John Clayton, the attorney general, I can furnish, at the request of Mr. Clayton, through this column, the line of the ancestors back in England and the coat of arms.

weeks ago to your very interesting article on the Ball family. I have the honor to be closely related to the family, the relationship coming on my mother's side of the house, both through the Balls and making my immediate family the nearest living relatives to General George Washington, nearer even than those bearing the name of Washington. My cousin, Colonel James Ball, of Lancaster county, Virginia (birthplace of Mary Ball), is also a direct descendant.

In the old church yard of White Chapel church, Lancaster county, a large number of the Ball family are buried, a full record of which we now have in the old family Bible at my home in Virginia. My great grandfather, Captain McCarty, was an officer aboard the Constitution in her celebrated naval battle with the English vessel. A sword was awarded him by his state—Virginia—and the United States government for conspicuous bravery on that memorable occasion.

On my father's side (through his mother), I am related to the following families: Tyler, Harrisons, Carters and Christians, while on the paternal side I belong to the Black Douglass branch of that family, my great great grandfather having come to this country from Aberdeen, Scotland, and I now hold records to prove (as we claim) relationship to the present royal house of Great Britain.

Should any of your many contributors so desire, I may be able on my return to Virginia, September 1st, to give them some information bearing on other old Virginia (Ball) kinships.

I would also suggest to those desiring information in regard to old Virginia families to secure the work compiled by Rev. Mr. Sheldon, as it is very complete and reliable.

Yours respectfully,
W. C. DOUGLAS.

CHAPTER XVII.

We will be pardoned for publishing the following private letter from a daughter of Georgia in a distant state:

“Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter, Worcester, Massachusetts.—My Dear Mrs. Peel: The remarkable record of the Joseph Habersham Chapter has attracted my attention. I am writing to ask if it would be possible for a northern chapter to procure the loan of one or two of the papers belonging to you and mentioned in the July number of the American Monthly Magazine?

“I do not know what I have, my dear Mrs. Peel, to offer in return for such a favor (should you decide to grant it), unless, indeed, it be gratitude. I wish my chapter to realize the work—the great work—which my beloved south is accomplishing. Georgia is my native state—the dearest bit of earth to me—and I am proud of her record.

“The two papers especially appropriate and of general interest seemed to me to be ‘The Unwritten History of Button Gwinnett,’ and ‘Our French Allies in the American Revolution.’ Is there anything I can do that would induce you to loan me one of these papers—to be read to my chapter on October 28th, the other at some later date?

We hope within a year or thereabouts to publish our Year Book. You shall have a copy. Our great work thus far has been the locating and marking of our Revolutionary heroes’ graves, the preparation of papers on Revolutionary ancestors, etc.

“Kindly let me know if you will consider my request. If you have any suggestions to offer which you believe would be of benefit to us, I shall esteem such kindness an honor.

“If in any way I can be of service to yourself or to the Joseph Habersham Chapter, you have but to let me know.

"Trusting you may be willing to favor us, I am, very cordially yours,

"GEORGIA TYLER KENT,
(Mrs. Daniel Kent)

"Regent.

"656 Main street.

"July the twenty-fourth."

(These valuable papers will all be found in Vol. I.)

QUERIES.

136. MCINTOSH OF HOLME—Wanted: Address of any descendants of this family in Georgia. This family must not be confounded with McIntosh of Borlum. Send any information to this chapter.

137. NUNNALLY—I see in your columns one William Nunnally was a pensioner of the Revolution in 1840; aged 84. John Nunnally, of whom inquiry was made in your columns, at that date would have been 82 years of age. I have always heard John Nunnally came from Powhatan county, Va., having served as sheriff of that county. Suppose Wm. and John Nunnally were brothers. Would like to know; also my previous questions I hope may be answered, which were: When was John Nunnally mustered into service? What division was he with? and when and where mustered out?

138. OGLETHORPE—Is there a list of colonists who came over with Oglethorpe? If so, please give it.

139. MCCORD—My great grandmother, Mary McCord, was captured by the Indians just about the beginning, or, maybe, during the Revolutionary war, and carried a three-weeks journey to the northwest of her home, which was on or near the south side of the Savannah river. Is there a history of such raid and capture and where can I get it?

140. HILL—I would appreciate any information of the

Hills, of Yorkville, S. C. Colonel Robert Hill, Sr., died about 1812. Robert Hill, Jr., my grandfather, was married twice and I can't remember his first wife's name; only had one son born to them, William Randolph Hill, who moved to Mississippi in 1838. Robert Hill, Jr.'s second wife was Eva Burns, having born to them one child, Melinda Elendor Hill. How did Colonel Robert obtain the distinction of colonel? Was he a colonel in the Revolutionary war? Eva Burns had three brothers to move to Georgia about 1803—Robert, Luke and Sam Burns.

Any information will be greatly appreciated concerning their descendants. Very sincerely, E. W. R.

141. WALL-LEWES-HUNT—Benj. Wall was married to Mary Lewes, widow of Stephen Lewes, in Savannah, Ga., on 27th of December, 1791. Kindly tell me the maiden name of Mary Lewes Wall, and in what way related to General N. Green. Lachlan H. McIntosh's mother and my grandmother were sisters, and he gave me the little information I have in regard to my ancestors, and promised to give me an entire record of the family, but he died soon after a visit to my home, he then having been sick for some months. Would like information also of the Hunt family. I understand some of them are living in Marietta.

Very truly,

MRS. L. V. MITCHELL.

142. HARRIS—Would the author of "Some Personal Incidents," relative to the Harris family in Georgia, in the Constitution of July 15th, please tell through your columns all they know of the branch of the family from Eatonton, and if Judge Stephen Willis Harris, of that place, had daughters, and who they married. Any information in connection with this branch of the family would be much appreciated by one interested.

143. WATERS—I have learned through a correspondent that in this department has been published the record of the Waters family, of which I am a member. My husband, W. P. Martin, is a subscriber to the Weekly Constitution, but I under-

stand that these records are published only in the Sunday edition. If this be so, I will forward a six-month subscription in order to get the record.

Los Angeles, Cal.

(Full Waters pedigree in Volume I.)

144. LEWIS-WOODSON—My grandfather was from Virginia. My grandmother, Frances M. Henderson, was born in Pittsylvania county, Va. Her father, William Henderson, moved from Virginia and settled near Danbridge, Jefferson county, Tenn. In 1822 Frances M. Henderson married Charles Woodson Lewis, my grandfather. Charles Woodson Lewis died within two years after their marriage, leaving one son, John Quincy Adams Lewis, who was my father. I have a brother, deceased, who was named for my grandfather, Charles Woodson Lewis. My father never knew very much about his father's family, as he was an infant when his father died. I did not know, until inquiries of November 25th that Elizabeth Woodson, who married John Lewis, was the same family of Woodsons. We have always thought Woodson was a family name. My grandfather always thought his grandmother's maiden name was Woodson. All of my father's family are dead except one old servant that was reared with my father, and she had forgotten, as it has been nearly eighty years since my grandfather's death. I am very anxious to trace this branch of the Lewis family, and will appreciate any information you can give me.

145. WALKER—In the Constitution of the 7th instant I notice in your columns a communication from W. S. Howard, giving some information in regard to the Walker family. I am deeply interested in the history of this family. Will you kindly give me the address of W. S. Howard? Will you also give some information about the "History of Edgefield," who by, where it can be secured and price?

146. MOORE—My mother's maiden name was Sarah Elizabeth Moore, and she married T. J. G. Dale, a school teacher at

Liberty, Tenn., about 1830 or 1835. She was born in Buncombe county, N. C., in 1814 and her father's name was John Isaac Moore, a wheelwright by trade. My grandmother's maiden name was Nancy Hord, or Ford. I have forgotten which, and I have often, when a child, heard my mother speak of her aunt being the mother of a president of the United States and that his daughter was the wife of the president of the Southern Confederacy, Jefferson Davis. Now what I would like to know, and what I do not know, is this: Was Zack Taylor the son or brother of Jonathan Taylor, and can any one tell me the whereabouts of any of the descendants of John Isaac and Mancy Moore. Respectfully,

W. P. DALE.

The children of John Isaac and Mancy Moore were: John —, Jane, married Malon Smith; William; Joe, married Pollie Pittman; Nancy, married William Pitts; Pollie, married Pitts; Elizabeth, married T. J. G. Dale; Isaac, married —.

147. BALL—Atlanta Constitution of Sunday edition, March 24, 1901, wanted information with regard to the Ball family, of Massachusetts. This only gives address of four years ago, of a member of the family whom I suppose was by this time passed away. His sons were there at that time, who were Mr. Elijah Ball, a baker, and Mr. Harry Ball, Cambridgeport, No. 3 Austin street, Mass.

The father was Mr. Joseph Ball and was eighty years of age. He also had a son in Philadelphia. I am a descendant. Respectfully,

MRS. E. P. MILLER.

Lambert, Liberty county, Ga., April 12, 1901.

148. DAVIS—I want to ask the chapter if they can give me any information as to the ancestors of Samuel Davis, who married Mary Gantt, both of Halifax county, N. C., and came to Georgia about 1812 or 1815. Also, any information as to the ancestors of Thomas Swift, who married Lucy Talbot and lived in Morgan county, Ga., about twelve miles from Madison. Any information as to the ancestry of all or any of the four families.

ANSWERS.

90. WARD—For information of I. B. F., question 100, "Ward," would say he might get information from the genealogy of Ward family, printed in Boston. My sister, Mrs. C. W. Lord, 107 W. Eighth street, Cincinnati, Ohio, has the book, or has seen it, and perhaps could give information. She has spent much time in genealogical work of the Cox and Ward families, of which we are descendants. My mother was a Ward, from New Hampshire, and General Artemus Ward, of the Revolution, an ancestor.

C. H. Cox.

91. HARDAWAY—Thomas and John Hardaway were probably brothers; they lived in Bristol Parish. Thomas was probably the older, as his first child was born in 1719, while the first child of John was born in 1729. Thomas was a vestryman and took an active part in the affairs of the church. The children of John have been given in query No. 50; the children of Thomas are as follows: James, born July 10, 1719; Jane, born March 26, 1721; William, born June 12, 1723; Frances, born April 4, 1725; Joseph, born March 9, 1728; Drury, born April 2, 1733. These facts are taken from Chamberlayne's Bristol Parish. The family records of the late Colonel R. A. Hardaway show that the wife of (1) Thomas Hardaway was named Jane Drury; their son (2) James married Millian Stanfield; their son (3) Robert married Sarah Hicks; their son (4) Robert Stanfield married Martha Bibb Jarrett and they were the parents of (5) Colonel R. A. Hardaway.

Joseph Hardaway (the son of Thomas) married Ann Hall; children, Lucy, born 1755; Drury, born 1756; Mann, born 1758; Ann, born 1759; this Drury Hardaway was vestryman of Bristol Parish in 1790.

The Hardaways in Virginia intermarried with the families of Drury, Stith, Buckner, Hall, Mann, Markham, Newman, Thweatt, Peterson, Stanford (of Northern Neck), Jones, Hicks,

Raines, Drummond, Cocke, Randolph, Coleman, Walker, Meade, Harvie, Ould Worsham Eggleston.

Thomas Hardaway had grants of land made to him in Charles City county in 1713, in Prince George county in 1723; in Brunswick county in 1728; in Prince George county in 1730.

COAT ARMOR—"List of those who settled in Georgia entitled to bear coats-of-arms."

The use of coat armor was originally to distinguish the head of a sect or clan, or some division in battle, for when on the helmet was seen the crest or on the shield the arms of the family, then could be distinguished the particular family, clan or individual. Also the arms on a seal affixed to a legal document was in lieu of writing the name, authoritative as one's signature to a deed, etc. Later on coats of arms were granted to one who signalized himself in battle or in some way served the king, or brought honor to himself and family in the realms of war, medicine, literature, judicial attainments, etc., and thus the individual receiving them was marked apart from the commonalty, and set apart as it were as one of the gentry of the realm in contradistinction to the mass of people of the kingdom. In Europe all families bearing arms were considered noble, though in England this was not necessarily so, but the bearer of arms was always a gentleman, and the nobleman always bore a title, though oftentimes not as truly noble as the gentleman, for many gentlemen sprang from illustrious houses, were chiefs of clans and before the advent of peers of parliament "were among the feudal barons" or nobility of the kingdom in Scotland until James III introduced the "peers of parliament" in the country. A peer or titled man is one made by a king—a gentleman made himself or became such by descent from a feudal baron (the noble class) or chief of a clan, whose family was considered noble. A baronet was a privileged character, who in time of danger was next to the sovereign to defend him, and though he had no hereditary seat in parliament, was classed among the peers and the title was hereditary. The eldest son had on attaining to age the right of being a knight before his father died. So then the aristocracy of a country was the titled

families, the landed gentry every whit equal to the titled families, for these either descended from noble houses, feudal barons, chiefs of clans or landed men (lairds), who held their courts and elected out of their number representatives to parliament, who sat with the lords of parliament of new creation. Then there were the old families of the city who by wealth, refinement, etc., were as good as any. In other words, as many a country had its nobility and gentry descended from illustrious personages, heroes, statesmen, etc., so has America their equal in refinement, brains and other accomplishments.

Now, of those who settled in Georgia there were some—aye, many, whose birth was second to none in any colony or country, and the high birth of these is unquestioned. In giving this list of those entitled to bear arms in the “old country” it is not meant that there were not many more in Georgia who could bear arms, but simply the list of those known to be entitled to arms by the seal on old wills or by their owning estates in Europe or being cadets of noble or gentle houses, and therefore the author appends the list of those who came to Georgia prior to 1776 and aided to make her a state among states.

List of families who bore arms in Georgia or had a right so to do:

1. Ballie Kenneth, of Babrobert and Dunain.
2. Bolton, of Blackburn, England.
3. Glen, of Bar Scotland.
4. Jones, Noble.
5. Irvine of Cults.
6. Houston, Sir Patrick, baronet.
7. McIntosh, of Borlum.
8. Mackay.
9. Cuthbert of Drakies.
10. McPherson.
11. McQueen of Corribeaugh.
12. McIntosh of Holme.
13. Cuthbert of Castlehill.
14. Maxwell of Bryand, Liberty Co., Ga.
15. Munro Simon, of Foulis, Sunbury, Ga.

16. Mauve, of Switzerland.
17. Wylly, of Darien, Ga., and of Savannah, Ga.
18. Stiles, of Georgia and Bermuda.
19. Stephens, William.
20. Rigbye, of Harrock, England, and of Georgia.
21. Spalding.

These are a few names and no doubt the Clays, Cummings, Dunbars and many others possessed arms, and when to these is added the illustrious families of upper Georgia, mostly of Virginia and Carolina descent, the list could be multiplied many, many fold.

J. G. B. BULLOCH, M.D.

EPITAPH OF CAPTAIN THOMAS WHITE—Captain Thomas White commanded a fort in Wrightsboro, Ga., on Upton creek, during the Revolutionary period. After the war he continued to live in this old fort, where he died. The following epitaph is copied from his tomb in Wrightsboro:

"Our father, Thomas White, born in Dublin City, April, 1753. Emigrated to this place in 1773. Married to our mother in 1776. Was fighting for liberty over these hills in 1777 and left the field not a captive, but a conqueror, in

"April, 1844."

The following from an old scrap book is given to show the possibilities of investigation, and to encourage the timid:

A CURIOSITY IN GENEALOGY.

The Genealogical Descent of Queen Victoria from Zedekiah.

A genealogical curiosity is that table recently gotten up by the late Rev. F. R. A. Glover, M.A., and Rev. A. B. Grimaldi, M.A., of England, which gives the descent of Victoria from no less ancient personage than Zedeiah himself. Indeed, this table seems to go back even unto Father Adam.

In investigating the chart, observe that the K prefixed to names indicates those who have reigned; and that dates affixed

to names of sovereigns refer to their accession and death; dates affixed to names of others than sovereigns simply indicate their birth and death.

ADAM TO ZEDEKIAH.

Generations—

1. Adam (B. C. 400—3070), Eve.
2. Seth (B. C. 3873—2978).
3. Enos (B. C. 3795—2860).
4. Cainan (B. C. 3675—2765).
5. Mahalaheel (B. C. 3605—2710).
6. Jared (B. C. 3540—2578).
7. Enoch (B. C. 3378—3013).
8. Methuselah (B. C. 3313—2344).
9. Lamech (B. C. 3126—2344).
10. Noah (B. C. 2944—2006).
11. Shem (B. C. 2442—2158).
12. Arphaxad (B. C. 2342—1904).
13. Salah (B. C. 2307—2126).
14. Heber (B. C. 2277—2187).
15. Peleg (B. C. 2243—2004).
16. Reu (B. C. 2213—2026).
17. Serug (B. C. 2181—2049).
18. Nahor (B. C. 2052—2003).
19. Terah (B. C. 2122—2083) Amtheta.
20. Abraham (B. C. 1992—1817) Sarah.
21. Isaac (B. C. 1896—1716) Rebekah.
22. Jacob (B. C. 1837—1690) Leah.
23. Judah (B. C. 1753) Tamah.
24. Hezron.
25. Aram
26. Aminidab.
27. Naashon.
28. Salmon.
29. Boaz (B. C. 1312) Ruth.
30. Obed.
31. Jesse.

KINGS OF ISRAEL.

32. K. David (B. C. 1085—1015), Bethoheba.
33. K. Solomon (B. C. 1033—975), Naamah.
34. K. Rehoboam (B. C., b. 1016, d. 958), Maacah.
35. K. Abijam (B. C. 958—555).
36. K. Asa (B. C. 955—914), Azubah.
37. K. Jehosaphat (B. C. 914—889).
38. Jehoram (B. C. 889—885), Athaliah.
39. K. Ahaziah (B. C. 906—884), Zibiah.
40. K. Joash (B. C. 885—839), Jehoaddan.
41. K. Amaziah (B. C. b. 864, d. 810), Jecholiah.
42. K. Uzziah (B. C. b. 826, d. 768), Jerushah.
43. K. Jotham (B. C. b. 783, d. 742).
44. K. Ahaz (B. C. b. 787, d. 726), Abi.
45. K. Hezekiah (B. C. b. 751, d. 698), Hephzibah.
46. K. Manasseh (B. C. b. 710, d. 643), Meshullemeth.
47. K. Amon (B. C. b. 621; d. 641), Jedediah.
48. K. Josiah (B. C. b. 649, d. 610), Harmutah.
49. K. Zedekiah (B. C. 599—578).

KINGS OF IRELAND.

50. K. Heremon (B. C. 580), Q. T. Tephi. She was Zedekiah's daughter. Reigned 15 years.
51. K. Irial Faith (reigned 10 years).
52. K. Eithriall (reigned 20 years).
53. Tollian.
54. K. Tighernmas (reigned 50 years).
55. Eanbotha.
56. Smoirguil.
57. K. Fiachadh Labhriane (reigned 24 years).
58. K. Aongus Ollmuchaidh (reigned 27 years).
59. Maoin.
60. K. Rotheachta (reigned 25 years).
61. Dein.
62. K. Siorna Saoghalach (reigned 21 years).
63. Oholla Olchaoín.
64. K. Giallachadh (reigned 9 years).

65. K, Aodhain Glas (reigned 20 years).
66. K, Simeon Berac (reigned 6 years).
67. K, Muireadach Bolgrach (reigned 4 years).
68. K, Fiachadh Tolgrach (reigned 7 years).
69. K, Duach Laidheach (reigned 10 years).
70. Eochaidh Buaigllery.
71. K, Ugaine More the Great (reigned 30 years).
72. R, Cobhthach Coalbreag (reigned 30 years).
73. Meilage.
74. K, Jaran Gleofathach (reigned 7 years).
75. K, Conla Cruaidh Cealgach (reigned 4 years).
76. Oiloilla Caisfhiachlach (reigned 25 years).
77. K, Eochaidh Foltlenthán (reigned 11 years).
78. K, Aongus Tuirmheach Teamharch (reigned 30 years).
79. K, Eana Aighneach (reigned 28 years).
80. Labhra Luire.
81. Blathuchta.
82. Easamhuin Eamhna.
83. Roighnein Ruadh.
84. Finbogha.
85. Fian.
86. K, Sodchaidh Feidlioich (reigned 12 years).
87. Fineamhnas.
88. K, Lughaidh Raidhdearg.
89. K, Cromhthán Niadhna (reigned 16 years).
90. Fearaidhach Fion Feachtuigh.
91. K, Fiachadh Fionoluidh (reigned 20 years).
92. K, Tuathal Teachtmar (reigned 30 years).
93. K, Conn Ceadchathach (reigned 20 years).
94. K, Art Aonfhir (reigned 30 years).
95. K, Cormac Usada (reigned 40 years).
96. K, Caibre Liffeachair (reigned 27 years).
97. K, Fiachadh Steabthuine (reigned 30 years).
98. K, Muireadhach Tireach Tireach (reigned 30 years).
99. K, Eochaidh Moigmeodhin (reigned 7 years).
100. K, Nail of the Nine Hostages.
101. Eogan.

102. K, Murireadhach.

103. Earca.

KINGS OF ARGYLESHERE.

104. K, Feargus More Mac Earca. (A. D. 487).

105. K, Dongard (D. 457).

107. K, Aidan. (D. 604).

108. K, Eugene IV. (D. 622).

109. K, Donald IV. (D. 650).

110. Dongard.

111. K, Eugene V. (D. A. A. 692).

112. Findan.

113. K, Eugene VIII. (D. A. D. 721). Spontan.

114. K, Etfinus. (D. A. D. 716). Fergina.

115. K, Achaius. (D. A. D. 819). Fergusia.

116. K, Alpin. (D. A. D. 834).

SOVEREIGNS OF SCOTLAND.

117. K, Kenneth II. (D. A. D. 854).

118. K, Constantin II. (D. A. D. 774).

119. K, Donald VI. (D. A. D. 903).

120. K, Malcolm I. (D. A. D. 958).

121. K, Kenneth III. (D. A. D. 994).

122. K, Malcolm II. (D. A. D. 1003).

123. K, Beatrice M. Thane Albanach.

124. K, Dunkan I. (D. A. D. 1040).

125. K, Malcolm III, Canmore. (A. D. 1055—1093).

Margaret of England.

126. K. David I. (D. A. D. 1152). Maud of Northumberland.

127. Prince Henry. (D. A. D. 1152). Adama of Surrey.

128. Earl David. (D. A. D. 1219). Maud of Chester.

129. Isabel, m., Robert Bruce III.

130. Robert Bruce IV, m., Isabel of Gloucester.

131. Robert Bruce V, m., Martha of Carrick.

132. King Robert I. Bruce. (A. D. 1305—1329). Mary of Burke.

133. Margery Bruce, m., Walter Stewart (1).

134. K, Robert II. (A. D. 1390). Euphemia of Ross. (D. A. D. 1376).
135. K, Robert III. (D. A. D. 1406). Anabella Drummond. (D. A. D. 1401).
136. K, James I. (A. D. 1424—1437). Joan Beaufort.
137. K, James II. (D. A. D. 1360). Margaret Kueldres. (D. A. D. 1463).
138. K, James III. (D. A. D. 1488). Margaret of Denmark. (D. A. D. 1484).
139. K, James IV. (D. A. D. 1543). Margaret of England. (D. A. D. 1539).
140. K, James V. (D. A. D. 1542). Mary of Loraine. (D. A. D. 1560).
141. Q. Mary. (D. A. D. 1587). Lord Henry Darnley.

SOVEREIGNS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

142. K, James VI and I. (A. D. 1603—1625). Ann of Denmark.
143. Princess Elizabeth. (1596—1613). K, Frederick of Bohemia.
144. Princess Sophia, m., Duke Ernest of Brunswick.
145. K, George I. (1698—1727). Sophia Dorothea Zelle. (1667—1726).
146. K, George II. (1727—1760). Princess Caroline of Auspach. (1683—1737).
147. Prince Frederick of Wales. (1707—1751). Princess Augusta of Saxe-Gotha.
148. K, George III. (1760—1830). Princess Sophia of Mecklenburg. (1744—1818).
149. Duke Edward of Kent. (1767—1820). Princess Victoria of Leiningen.
150. Q. Victoria. (B. 1819, crowned 1838). Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg.

CHAPTER XVIII.

QUERIES.

We represent Mrs. V. A. Witcher, Mrs. Prather, and some other heirs of Wm. B. Burton, to whom a league of land was granted in Jefferson county, Texas, in 1835. Some of the heirs have been in possession of this land a good many years, but litigation is now in vogue between the different heirs and between other persons who claim that Wm. B. Burton sold this land on July 9, 1840, to a man named J. H. Brown, and that he also sold it in 1838 to one James Forcythe. Mrs. Prather has referred me to you for information on the following points:

1. We desire to know the date of the death of Mrs. Ann Hughes Burton, the first wife of Wm. B. Burton.

2. We desire to know the date of the marriage of Wm. B. Burton to his second wife, Elizabeth.

3. We desire to know especially where Wm. B. Burton was during the years of 1838 and 1840. If he made a trip to Texas during those years it would likely be known by the older members of the family, as the trip at that time was a long one and attended with many hardships and dangers.

4. We desire to know whether or not Wm. B. Burton and his first wife were involved in debt at the time of her death?

Any information you can give on these points will be thankfully received.

5. We would like also to have the address of Wm. Burton Watson, who, as we understand it, at one time lived in Augusta, Ga.

Yours truly,

MATLOCK, MILLER & DYOUS.

Fort Worth, Tex., July 29, 1901.

150. TYSON—Your chapter is more and more interesting every week. I take the Sunday Constitution only for that one page. Dear patient D. A. R., I come to you pleading for help. Please help me to trace the ancestry on my grandfather's side.

My mother's father's father, my grandfather on mother's side, was Job or Josiah Tyson. My mother was his eldest daughter. Her name was Anastasia Florida Tyson. My grandfather was very eccentric indeed. He talked very little to his children concerning his family history. Therefore my mother's knowledge was meager concerning her father's ancestry. He let her know this much. Both his parents died while he was quite young. His sister, Winston Tyson, was his guardian. His parents were very wealthy, and his guardian had him educated as high as he could be educated in this country. He was a Latin and Greek scholar, something rare for that day and time. There hung a mystery over the family concerning the property some way. His sister, Winston Tyson (his guardian), had his name changed from Job or Josiah to Eugene Hargraves, though grandfather never divulged this to his children. An old friend of his informed his eldest daughter on this subject while she was in school at Athens way back in the thirties. E. H. Tyson was tax collector for Clarke county a number of years, back in twenties or sixties. Can you help me trace Job or Josiah Tyson's ancestry, as his was the only family of Tysons in America that spelled their name "Tyson."

Yours respectfully,

MRS. H. N. P. F.

151. WINN—Can you tell me anything of the ancestry of Colonel Richard Winn, of the Revolution? He was a native of Fairfield county, S. C., and its present county seat, Winnsboro, was named for him. I only know that his family went to South Carolina from Virginia, Lunenburg county, I think.

J. J. R.

152. WINSLOW—I want to know who were the descendants of Edward Winslow, one of the first governors of the Plymouth colony. He came in the Mayflower and married a Mrs. White, whose husband died just after landing. One son, Josiah Winslow, was governor of the colony in 1675. About 1750 one Benjamin Winslow was living in Rowan county, N. C., and what relation, if any, was he to them?

153. LEE—Lee, of Charleston, S. C., wants information concerning the Lees of Charleston. In her will, dated April 10, 1784, Mrs. Mary Lee (widow) mentions her daughter, Mrs. Gowdey, and her niece Alice Edith, wife of Captain Philip Prioleau. Alice Edith Prioleau was the daughter of John Homeyard, of Bermuda, and a sister of this Mrs. Mary Lee, of Charleston.

F. E. ELLIS.

154. WATSON—Can you kindly give me any information regarding the ancestry of the following Watsons, of Virginia? Douglas, Joseph, William, Margaret and Annie. Douglas was a colonel in Creek Indian war. He married Miss Sarah Green and was my grandfather. Margaret married Oliver Porter. Annie married Jarrol Beasley. Can you give me address of any one who has traced ancestry of this family. Thanking you in advance, I am truly,

A. H. G.

155. RAE-BURKE—While reading the interesting report of your chapter in the July number of the American Monthly Magazine it occurred to me I might get some assistance from you in tracing the Rea or Burke families. Burke or Bourke is the same family. My ancestor, Samuel Elbert, of Savannah, Ga., married Elizabeth Rae, and their oldest daughter, Catherine Rae Elbert, married Captain John Burke. Joseph Habersham, for whom your chapter is named, and Samuel Elbert married sisters.

If you cannot assist me, will you kindly tell me where I can get the information.

MRS. E. L. KERN.

156. TAYLOR-GLANTON—I would be happy to secure any information through your department concerning the Taylors and Glantons. Josiah Taylor came from Virginia to South Carolina and married Miss Susannah Glanton, who is my grandmother. Would be glad if you can tell me who her mother was. Josiah Taylor was in the Revolutionary war and also in the war of 1812. Can you tell me what position he was in or

what office he held. He lived and was buried in Edgefield county, S. C. I would like to get any information you can give me. By so doing you will oblige me. MRS. R. C. ARCHER.

157. DICKINSON—It is said that there were in the Continental army from North Carolina five men of the same name, John Dickerson or Dickinson, all with the rank of captain. Can any one give the history of any or all of them, when and whom they married, and when they died? Did not one marry Mary Ross, from Ireland?

ANSWERS.

92. BURTON—In answer to 129, I would like to make some important corrections in dates. I regret that I cannot assist in naming all of the descendents of Anne Hughes.

William B. Burton was born in Henrico county, Va., in 1779.

Anne Hughes was born in Hanover county, Va., in 1783.

They were married in 1803. Their first child, Isaac Burton, was born in Virginia in 1804. Their second child, Susan Hampton, was born in Georgia in 1806.

They removed to Georgia in 1805. They had seven children. One of these, Joseph, who died unmarried, is not mentioned by your correspondent 131.

Anne Hughes Burton died in Hancock county, Ga., in 1836.

The name of Anne Hughes' father was not Peter, and while her mother was certainly a Grant, she was not Sarah.

Much of interest about the Burtons can be had from the records of Henrico county, Va. H.

93. POPE—Lieutenant Colonel Nathaniel Pope settled in Virginia in the early part of the seventeenth century. He came from England in 1617, died in Virginia in 1660. His wife was Lucy ——. His children were: Nathaniel, m. Mary Rosser; Thomas, m. Johanna —; Ann, m. Colonel John Washington (great-grandparents of General George Washington); Margaret

m. Colonel William Hardrige; m. Mary Bridges, a widow. 2. Nathaniel Pope, Jr., was a clerk of Stafford. He had only one child, a son. 3. John m. Widow Bathnest. John had a son Henry who was an officer in the Revolution. After his death his wife, who was the Widow Appleton, married Thomas Wooten, and he was the father of Priscilla Wooten. Henry's children were: Wylie Pope, Henry Augustus Pope, Burwell Pope, also m. Priscilla Wooten. John Pope m. first Martha Naraham, second, Emily Richards. Thomas Pope came from Bristol, England. He had large plantation in Virginia called "White Cliffs." According to records, he was a lawyer. He returned to England and ordered his property sold in 1709. Thomas Pope inherited all the property of the first Nathaniel Pope in England.

R.

94. BLACKWELL-WYATT—Answer to query 123 states that Samuel Blackwell, of Northumberland county, Va., spoken of as gentleman, vestryman; spoken of in Meade's "Old Families and Churches of Virginia, 1758," m. Sally Wyatt, of Gloucester county, Va., b. in the 1730's. They had a daughter, Sally Wyatt Blackwell, who m. her first cousin, William Collier, son of Elizabeth Wyatt, and Cornelius Collier, of Lunenburg county, Va. They only left one child, Amelia Beatrice Collier, who came with her uncle, Cornelius Collier, to Abbeville district, S. C., in 1788. She m. a Mr. Hening, of Georgia, moved to Alabama. Both died in Morgan county, Ala., before 1850, leaving no children. Sally Wyatt Blackwell, daughter of Sam Blackwell, Gen. of Northumberland county, may have had brothers and sisters. The Blackwells, of Fauquier county, Va., intermarried with the Colliers, who moved from Virginia to Abbeville district, S. C. Elizabeth Wyatt (Collier) Blackwell (daughter of James Collier), b. in Lunenburg county, Virginia, May 21, 1797, m. William Henry Blackwell (second cousin of President Tyler), in Abbeville District, South Carolina, December 18, 1816. He was b. November 27, 1792; both d. in Alabama. Wyatt Blackwell is a family name. Sally Wyatt, who m. Sam Blackwell, Gent., had a sister, Elizabeth Wyatt, who m. Cornelius Collier, and a brother, Conquest

Wyatt. They were from Gloucester county, Virginia, and as all records were destroyed during the Civil War we find it very difficult to get information. Cornelius Collier is the ancestor of Governor Henry Watkins Collier, of Alabama. Conquest Wyatt had a daughter, who married a Mr. New, was prominent in Virginia, and went early in 1800 to Kentucky, and became very prominent in that State. Will 123 please give dates?

E. R. B.

95. FERN—In answer to query No. 95, Constitution of 7th ultimo: There is a family named Fern (supposed to be originally from Virginia), living in Trimble county, Kentucky. I think a letter to Samuel or George Fern, Milton, Ky., would reach them.

Truly and fraternally yours,

CHAS. HITE SMITH.

Knoxville, Tenn., August 3, 1901.

96. DUKE—In answer to query some time ago in Constitution, Rebecca Duke was born in 1792; the daughter of Andrew Duke and his wife, Keziah Anderson; was married February, 1806, to James Reid, of Virginia. At that time they lived in Hancock county, Georgia. Both the husband and father of Keziah Anderson Duke fought in the Revolutionary War, but we have only proof of Duke's services, but from daily history are equally sure of the services of Anderson. Keziah Anderson's mother was Elizabeth Steppe, and while her husband was in the Continental Army on one occasion British soldiers came to her home for food for themselves and horses. Her only grain was in a nearby house, and knowing their purpose she took an ax and sat in the door of the grain house, telling them she would defend to the last the only food she had for her family, and that she would attack with an ax any who attempted to enter. She held her ground some time, no British soldier venturing near enough to feel the edge of her weapon. At last an officer appeared and ordered the soldiers away, saying so brave a woman should not be molested. On another occasion Keziah was present when the British soldiers came. After the fashion of the day,

she wore silver buckles on her slippers. A soldier stooped to tear the buckles from her shoes, whereupon she kicked him in the face. No further indignity was offered, her own courage being her defense. Further information given if desired. I. B. H.

MARRIAGE NOTICES IN SOUTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.
1731-32-33.

"January 15th, 1731. On Thursday night last was celebrated at the Seat of the Hon. Colonel Broughton, President of his Majesty's Council of this Province, the nuptials of Thomas Monck, of this Province, Esq., and Miss Johanna Broughton, Daughter of the said Col. Broughton, a young lady of Merit and Fortune. At which ceremony were present His Excellency the Governor, his Lady and several other persons of distinction."

"Jan. 22nd, '31. On Monday evening last (as we are informed) Miss Christina Broughton, daughter of the Hon. Col. Broughton, President of His Majesty's Council of this province, was married to the Rev. Mr. Dwight."

"Apl. 15th, '31. Thursday last Mr. Osmond, a merchant of this Town, was married to Miss Mary Hall, Daughter of Col. Arthur Hall, of this Province, a young lady of great Merit and Fortune."

"April 29th, '31. On Thursday last, about 8 in the evening, Dr. Wm. Cleiland was married to Mrs. McNabney, a Widow Lady of a Good Fortune, at her House in this Town, where a handsome entertainment was given to some of their particular friends, and the Evening was passed with abundance of agreeable Mirth on the Occasion."

"June 10th, '31. Thursday last Mr. Folssine was married to Miss Mary La Rush."

"March 17th, '32. Last Wednesday was married in St. Thomas Parish, one Mr. John Strahan, 70 years of age, to Mrs. Naomi Painter, of 60."

"March 31st, '32. Wednesday last Thomas Dale, M. D., was married to Mrs. Mary Brewton at St. Philips' Church in Charles-town."

"Feb. 15th, '32. On Thursday last Mr. John Garrett, an

eminent Merchant of this Town, was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Hill, a young, beautiful and genteel Lady, with a considerable fortune, eldest daughter of Charles Hill, deceased."

"Nov. 8th, '35. Last Thursday Mr. Isaac Chardon, a very worthy, eminent Merchant of this Town, was married to Miss Mary Woodward, of James Island, a young Lady of conspicuous Merit and a large Fortune."

"Jan. 24th, '35, '36. Yesterday John Daniel, Esq., was married to Miss Sarah Raven, a young Lady of great Merit and Fortune."

"Jan. 31st, '35. On Sunday last Paul Jenys, Esq., Speaker of the Common House of Assembly, was married to Mrs. Raven, Widow."

"July 24th, '36. On Thursday last Mr. John Betton Inn was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Massey, relict of Ben Massey, deceased."

"April 16th, '37. On Thursday last Thomas Lambol, Esq., was married to Mrs. Peggy Edgar."

"Nov. 5th, '37. On Thursday last James Michie, Esq., was married to Miss Martha Hall."

"Nov. 22nd, '42. On Wednesday last John Beswicke, of this Town, Merchant, was married to Miss Mary Hill, an agreeable young lady of great Merit and Fortune."

"May 30th, '43. On Wednesday, Cap. Thomas Frankland's 3rd Prize taken in his last cruise, arrived safely here, and on Friday following that Gentleman was married to Miss Sarah Rhett, a beautiful and accomplished young lady with a large Fortune."

"August 15th, '43. On Thursday last Mr. John Witherton was married to Miss Martha Perroneau, of this Town."

"Sep. 5th, '43. We hear that Mrs. Elizabeth Street, of Ashley Ferry, aged 64 years, was lately married to Mr. John Goodwin, of Combahee."

"April 23rd, '44. On Monday last John Dart, Esq., of this Town, was married to Mrs. Bassett, a Relict of the late Rev. Mr. Nathan Bassett, an accomplished Lady with a handsome Fortune."

"June 30th, '44. Last Thursday night the Hon. Charles Pinckney, Esq., was married to Miss Eliza Lucas, a beautiful young lady of great merit and Fortune, one of the Daughters of the Present Gov. of Antigua."

"Dec. 31st, '44. On Monday last Mr. Alexander Perroneau was married to Miss Margaret Hexa, an agreeable and accomplished young lady."

"Feb. 11th, '45. On Tuesday last Mr. Ben Matthews was married to Miss Anne Holmes, a celebrated beauty, with a good fortune."

"July 13th, '45. Last Thursday Mr. Thomas Monck, Esq., was married to Mrs. Mary de St. Julien, a Lady of very great merit, with a good fortune."

"July 22nd, '45. On Tuesday last the Rev. Mr. Grant, Minister of the Scots Kirk in this town, was married to Miss Elizabeth Martin, a handsome young lady with a good fortune."

"Jan. 11th, '46. Mr. Wm. Dry and Mr. Kenneth Michie were lately married to Miss Jane Rhett and Miss Mary Clapp, Ladies of great Fortune and Merit."

"March 10th, '46. We hear that on Tuesday last Thomas Broughton, Esq., was married to the relict of Mr. Charles Izard, an agreeable young lady of great merit and fortune. And on Thursday Mr. Charles Hill was also married to Miss Sarah Smith, a young lady of good accomplishments and a large Fortune."

"April 7th, '46. We hear that Culcheth Golightly, Esq., was married to Mrs. Mary Elliott, a very agreeable young lady, with a good fortune."

"April 28th, '46. Last Wednesday John Dart, Esq., was married to Mrs. Mary Hext, widow."

"April 14th, '46. Last Tuesday night Cap. Peter Cornet was married to Miss Hannah Watson, an agreeable young lady of great Merit and a handsome Fortune."

"May 10th, '46. Last Thursday night Captain Thomas Shubrick, a wealthy and eminent Mer. of this Town, was married to Miss Sarah Motte, a beautiful and accomplished young lady with a handsome fortune."

"July 21st, '46. On Wednesday last Mr. James Edward Powell was married at Port Royal to Miss Mary Williams, an accomplished young lady and celebrated beauty."

"July 28th, '46. On Wednesday last Mr. Thomas Lloyd, Lieut. of one of our Independent Companies, was married to Miss Mary Matthews, with a great Fortune."

"August 4th, '46. On Monday last Mr. Christopher Gadsden, Purser of his Majesty's Ship Oldborough, was married to Miss Jane Godfrey. And on Wednesday Mr. Junutt Copley to Miss Hellen Wright."

"Also on Thursday, William Cattel, jun., to Miss Anne Frazer."

"August 18th, '46. Last week Mr. Francis Roche, Merchant, was married to Miss Ann Simmons, a pretty young lady of great Merit and Fortune."

"April 27, '47. On Tuesday last the Rev. Mr. Daniel Dwight was married to Miss Esther Cordes, a young Lady of great Merit and Fortune. As was also on Wednesday the Rev. Mr. Samuel Quincy to Mrs. Eliz. Hill, relict of the late Charles Hill, Esq."

"August 3rd, '47. Last Thursday the Hon. Wm. Middleton, Esq., was married to Mrs. Sarah Wilkinson. As was also John Morton, Esq., to Miss Dorothy Dry."

"Nov. 9, '47. Port Royal. On the 6th ins. Mr. James Stirling, aged about 24 years, was married to Mrs. Jane Wood, a Lady of 84 years."

"Feb. 15th, '48. Within a few days past there have been married in this Town Mr. Alexander Petre to Miss Elizabeth Holland, an agreeable young Lady of Great Merit."

"Daniel Crawford, Esq., to Miss Polly Holland, sister to the Lady just mentioned."

"Mr. John Nyeworth to Miss Polly Lovington, and Mr. David Crawford to Miss Isabella Maine."

"July 4th, 1748. The same day Dr. John Moultrie was married to Miss Elizabeth Matthews, a widow Gentlewoman of great merit, with a considerable Fortune."

"Nov. 21st, 1748. On Tuesday last Mr. Ben. Stead, an emi-

ment Merchant of this town, married to Miss Mary Johnson, Dau. of the late Gov. Johnson."

"April 24th, '49. Last Tuesday night Mr. John Savage, an eminent Merchant of this Town, was married to Mrs. Allen."

"Nov. 6, '49. On Tuesday last Abraham Bosomworth, Esq., was married to Miss Susannah Seabrook."

"Nov. 13th, '49. Last week Mr. Alex. Frazer was married to Miss Anne Harvey."

"Jan. 22, '50. On Thursday last Mr. John Ainslie was married to Miss Mary Child."

"March 4th, '51. On Saturday, the 24th, past, Thomas Wright, Esq., was married to Miss Polly Moncrief."

"Feb. '51. We hear that on Tuesday night Mr. Francis Kinlock, only son of the Hon. James Kinlock, Esq., was married to Miss Nancy Cleiland, the only child of the Hon. John Cleiland, Esq."

"And that on Tuesday last, David Deas, Esq., Mer., was married to the relict of the late Mr. Kenneth Michie, a lady possessed of all amiable qualities that promise uninterrupted felicity in the marriage tie. As was also on Thursday last Mr. Sampson Neyle, Mer., to Miss Martha Garden, eldest daughter of the Rev. Mr. Alex. Garden, Rector of this Parish."

"Apl. 27, '51. On Tuesday last Mr. Robert Pringle, an eminent Mer. of this Town, was married to Mrs. Mayant Judith Bull, the relict of Stephen Bull, Esq."

"Apl. 29, '51. On Wednesday last Mr. Thomas Burlington, Attorney at Law, was married to Miss Katy Reid."

"Nov. 27, '53. Last Thursday John Lloyd, Esq., Commander of Fort Johnson, was married to Miss Rebecca Boone."

"April 30, '53. On Saturday last Dr. John Moultrie, Jun., was married to Miss Dorothy Moreton."

"May 14, '53. On Monday last Mr. George Roupell was married to Miss Eliz. Prioleau."

"May 21, '53. About a fortnight ago Mr. Sam Wragg, Merchant, was married to Miss Judith Rothmahler."

"May 21, '53. On Monday last James Parsons, Esq., was

married to Miss Susannah Miles, a handsome young lady with a genteel fortune, and other accomplishments."

"Oct. 1, '53. Thursday last Mr. John Neayant was married to Miss Anne Stone."

"Oct. 29, '53. On Thursday evening Mr. Morton Brailsford, of this Town, Mer., was married to Miss Mary Stanyarne, of Johns Island."

March 13, '55. On Thursday last Thomas Lynch, Esq., was married to Miss Hannah Motte, fourth Dau. of our public Treasurer."

"March 27, '55. Thursday evening, Alex. Frazer, Esq., was married to Miss Mary Grinke, a young Lady of Beauty, Fortune and Merit."

"Apl. 5, '55. We hear from Ponpon that Messrs. Archibald Stobo and David Maybank were married to Misses Elizabeth Skirving and Hannah Splatt."

"June 12, '55. Last Sunday evening Mr. Peter Manigault was married to Miss Elizabeth Wragg."

"Oct. 9, '55. Last Thursday Mr. Charles Mayne was married to a Dau. of the Hon. James Michie, Esq."

"Oct. 23, '55. On Thursday last Mr. Ben d'Haritte was married to Mrs. Martha Fowler, relict of Mr. James Fowler, deceased."

"Jan. 1, '56. On Monday evening Mr. Christopher Gadsden, an eminent Mer. of this town, was married to Miss Mary Hassell."

"Feb. 20, '59. On Sunday evening last Dr. Samuel Carne, of this Town, was married to Miss Catherine Bond."

"May 5th, '59. On Sunday evening Mr. George Inglis was married at Stone to Mrs. Claudia Elliott, Relict of Captain Thomas Law Elliott, deceased."

"May 5, '59. Within a few days past have also been married Robert Williamson to Mrs. Gibbs, of Christ Church Parish. Mr. Thomas Stone, Mer., to Miss Guerin, Mr. John Deas, Mer., to Miss Allen. Mr. John Milner to Miss Mary Bond, Mr. James Simmons to Miss Mary Holmes, etc., etc."

"May 2, '59. On Tuesday last Mr. Isaac Holmes, Mer., was

married to Miss Rebecca Bee, one of the Dau. of the late Col. John Bee."

"May 19, '59. Last week Mr. Archibald Stanyarne was married to Miss Sarah Elliott, a daughter of Thomas Elliott, Sen. of Stone."

"June 2, '59. Last Sunday Sen. night, Mr. Miles Brewton, of this Town, Mer., was married to Miss Polly Izard, a Dau. of the late Joseph Izard, Esq."

"July 7, '59. About a fortnight since, Henry Hyne, Esq., Major of our Provincial Regiment, was married to the Relict of the late Culchett Golightly, Esq."

"Oct. 11, 1760. On Thursday, the 2d ins., the Hon. Ben Smith, Esq., was married to Miss Mary Wragg, one of the Dau. of the late Joseph Wragg, deceased."

For Joseph Habersham Chapter with compliments of

G. B. B.

CHAPTER XIX.

The public Library of Cleveland, Ohio, is among the latest subscribers to our collections. Mrs. Avery writes: "We feel that this valuable work should be on the shelves of every library in the land."

It gives us pleasure to call attention to the following book, by Dr. J. G. B. Bulloch, Cherokee, N. C. Price, \$5.00.

A History and Genealogy of the Habersham, Adams, Clay, Stiles and other families, showing the connection to these families and to others connected to them and to other families connected to these, comprising a history of many families of Georgia and South Carolina, containing in the work mention of the following names and many others:

Adams, Anderson, Arnold, Alexander, Atwood, Atkinson, Bolton, Barnwell, Boone, Bowers, Blake, Bulloch, Berrien, Bull, Blair, Bryan, Brisbane, Bolan, Beale, Baynard, Barrington, Bartow, Clay, Cumming, Cuthbert, Colquitt, Calhoun, Carmichael, Curtis, Camber, Cobb, Caferton, Clarke, Cochran, Clinch, DeTreville, Davis, Daniell, Demere, Dunston, DeVeaux, DeSaussure, Darbye, Ellis, Elliott, Ellerbe, Footman, Fuller, Flournoy, Fenwick, Flud, Garner, Gresham, Gray, Guerard, Gordon, Guthrie, Habersham, Houston, Hazard, Haskell, Howard, Hogg, Hutson, Huger, Hooper, Hall, Hammond, Jones, Johnston, Jackson, Joyner, King, Kellsall, Kollock, Lewis, Lamar, Lesesne, Latta, Lawrence, Lehre, Manigault, Milledge, Mauve, Maxwell, Matthews, McQueen, Moffat, Miller, McLeod, Mackay, McIntosh, Mazyck, Middleton, Neivels, Nephew, Nisbet, Neufville, Norvelle, Owens, Obrien, Pollard, Pelot, Pickett, Pratt, Prather, Prince, Quintard, Rhett, Rae, Reade, Rockwell, Rhodes, Screven, Stiles, Simkins, Steele, Stuart, Schley, Sabb, Sadler, Sanders, Stranyarne, Shanklin, Savage, Turner, Thompson, Tattall, Thiot, Taber, Urquhart, Vernon, Ward, Wallace, Wyly, Washington, Warner, Walton, Willis, Wilkinson, Witter, Willingham, Young, Yonge.

QUERIES.

158. LEWIS—E. D. Corker—Can you or any of your readers give any information of John Lewis, son of Robert Lewis and Jane Meriwether. He settled on the Dan river, in North Carolina. The father of John Lewis was a brother of Fielding Lewis. Did he (John) ever marry; and if so, to whom? Any information will be appreciated by a subscriber of your paper.

(Can some reader give the information wanted.)

I enclose clipping from the Constitution of March 26, 1901, instead of the 25th, as wrote some time ago. You see that you didn't give names of party or parties. If you can give the names of parties, you will greatly accommodate me, as I have often heard my husband, John Lewis, when living, speak of his folks and their property, and if I can get the names and addresses of some I will go at once and investigate and see of what there is for

me. I enclose stamped envelope. Please return this clipping, and oblige, yours very respectfully. MRS. W. H. PROUTY.

159. RAGLAND-HOPSON—Perhaps you could give me some information in regard to the Hopson-Ragland marriage, which took place in Halifax County, Va., in 1700, and something. Nancy Ragland (daughter of Evan Ragland and Susannah Lipscomb), m. a Mr. Hopson in Halifax county, and they went to Hopkinsville in the early 1800s. The wife of Dr. Henry Hopson, of Hopkinsville, Ky., has referred my sister-in-law to Mrs. Miriam Nicholls, of Atlanta, as she was the first cousin of my sister-in-law's grandmother. I write to ask you if you can give me any information as to the name of the Hopson who m. Nancy Ragland and the names of their children. Can you give me date of the marriage of this couple in Virginia, etc. I will be obliged for any information you can give me. Dr. Henry Hopson is very old and feeble and can give no information. I know the Lumpkins, of Georgia, are related to my sister-in-law. Her maiden name was Josie Stratton, of Nashville, Tenn. Her mother was Susan Hopson, of Hopkinsville, Ky., and her father Willis Swann Stratton, of Nashville. Both parents died during the cholera in 1872, leaving little children, so they know very little of their mother's relations, as they were reared by their father's people. E. R.

160. LUMPKIN—I am anxious to gain what information I can of this family, to which my grandmother belonged. There were three sisters, one's name was Martha, one Nancy, the other Mary, who married, first, Mr. McNott, and afterwards Rev. Joshua Hey, a Baptist minister. The other two, Martha, my grandmother, and Nancy, my aunt, married two brothers, John and Edward Gresham. They, after their marriage, lived on their plantation, which was near Social Circle. They were slave owners. My mother married General Geo. W. Evans. This little information, I thought, might aid you as to the information you want. M. M.

(There were several Lumpkin pedigrees in Vol. I. Mr. H. H. Lumpkin, Columbia, S. C., might help you.—Ed.)

161. BURTON—I note in columns of *The Constitution* of 4th instant, under title of “Historical and Genealogical” information, certain interrogatories and answers regarding William B. and Thomas J. Burton. Replying to same, I beg to say that I am a relative of the former, and will appreciate, if you can consistently do so, the names and address of the parties who propounded and undertook to answer queries Nos. 129, 130 and 131. I wish to correspond with them regarding a matter of interest to us all. Thanking you in advance for your kindness, I am, yours very respectfully, BENJAMIN BURTON WHITE.

(Names of parties unknown.—Ed.)

162. BURTON—I see in Sunday’s *Constitution* three parties making inquiries about W. B. Burton and Thomas J. Burton. W. B. Burton was my grandfather, and if you will kindly put me in communication with these parties by giving me their address I may be able to give them some information about W. B. and Thomas J. Burton. There are some mistakes which I should like to correct. V. A. W.

(Send corrections to this column. As we are helping you, you should certainly be willing to help us.—Ed.)

163. BURTON—Seeing inquiries in your columns of the *Constitution* of Sunday, August 4, for the Burton family, in *Constitution* of August 11 for the Davis, Swift and Gantt families leads me to believe that the said queries may concern both my own, and my husband’s family. At any rate, I should like to investigate, but have no idea how to begin, nor what requirements I must meet in order to give or receive help through your chapter, if, indeed, such is the object of the chapter. My maiden name was Katie Lou Burton; my father’s name William T. Burton; my grandfather’s Ben Burton, I think. My husband is E. Bob Davis; his father, Major Young Davis; his grand-

father Harvey Davis, of Oconee county, S. C. My husband is related to the Swifts on his mother's side, she being a Swift. I am sure that by making inquiries I can get more information regarding both families, but would like to hear from you first. I inclose stamped and addressed envelope for reply.

Very truly,

MRS. E. R. DAVIS.

164. MIDDLETON—Can any one give me the whereabouts of any of the descendants of Colonel Robert Middleton, who removed from Richmond county, Ga., "westward" with his family about 1795? Robert's family names were John, William, Hugh, Holland (?), Benedick (?).

Hugh Middleton and his brother (?) Robert moved from Virginia to Ninety-six district, South Carolina, and to Richmond county, Georgia, respectively, about 1760. Can any one give information about the Virginia antecedents of Hugh and Robert? Will any Middletons communicate with me through this column?

H. C. MIDDLETON..

ANSWERS.

97. HARDAWAY—In answer to inquiry of J. R. I. I will tell what I know of the Hardaway family, at least part of their history, as there would hardly be room in this department for the trees and manuscript I have.

The first of the name to come to America was Thomas Hardaway, about 1685. His first home was at Northern Neck, Va., but after marriage removed to Westmoreland county, Va. Married Jane Drewry, of Drewry's Bluff, Chesterfield county, Virginia. They had eight sons, two of whom, Francis and Drewry, died childless. First son, John (2), m. Frances Markham, 1828. Had following children: James Markham (3), b. 1729, died in infancy; Jean (3), b. 1734; John (3), b. 1732; Kasenhappuch (3), b. 1741; Thomas (3), b. 1745, m. May Trotter, four children; was killed in battle July 1781. He has many descendants in Georgia. Branches too numerous to mention.

Second son of Thomas 1st, James (2), m. Million Stanfield, of Northern Neck, Va., 1756; four sons, two daughters. First son, Robt. (3), b. 1758, m. Sarah Hicks, of Brunswick county; two sons, two daughters. Second son Stanfield (3), b. 1765, m. Elizabeth Boisseau Ross, Dinwiddie, Va., two sons, two daughters. First William (3), m. Williamson Coleman; seven sons, six daughters. Second daughter, Jane (3), m. Henry Thweatt; one son, one daughter. Third, Lucy (3), m. Master-ton, Va. Fourth, Lydia (3), m. John Booth; three sons. From this line is descended the late Colonel Robt. A. Hardaway, of Columbus, Ga., for some time professor of mathematics in University of Alabama; also a civil engineer. He had, perhaps, the fullest family history of any person of the name and must have left it with his son, Benjamin Hardaway, at one time of Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Third son of Thomas (1) and Jane Drewry, Daniel (2), married Miss Worsham; three children. First son, Daniel (3), m. Anne Eggleston. Second son, Steith, died young. Judith Arehen (3), daughter, m. Louis, one son, Steth (4), Lewis; their daughter married Cocke and Randolph. Professor R. E. Hardaway, superintendent public schools Selma, Ala., of this branch.

Fourth son, Thomas (2), son of Thomas (1) and Jane Drewry, married Agnes Peterson; two sons, six daughters. John (3) major in continental army, married first, Miss Mallin, dau. Frederick Maulin, of House of Burgesses, Va. Second, Miss Sunday; four sons, one daughter. Second son, Thomas (3), died about 1804. His son, a captain in U. S. A. 1812, died unmarried. His two daughters married Pegram and Scott. Some of this family married in Virginia. Other descendants are in Georgia.

Fifth son, William (2), married Miss Manson. From them are descended some families in Georgia and Virginia. I think one is the Penningtons.

Sixth son of Thomas and Jane Drewry, Joseph (2), married

Ann Hall. This branch scattered over Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee and Texas.

There is much detail as to births, deaths and marriages early in the nineteenth and late in the eighteenth centuries, coming down several generations more than I have mentioned, but I give the original branches that any one may trace if they wish. It is too voluminous to ask publication. The late Colonel R. A. Hardaway had begun to compile a book, but I suppose it was not finished. Miss Sallie Hubert, of Warren county, descended from Thomas (3), has correct tree of many branches and especially can give his line. My husband is descended in two lines, his grandparents being cousins, from John (2) and Thomas (2). Along with many other common folks, this family claims descent from royalty, some of the Scottish Kings. But if kings in those days were as ordinary folks as the photograph represents modern royalty, it seems almost any common body might have royal lineage. The difference now between high and low is only a few clothes and a little grammar; then it was fewer clothes and less grammar. I should not forget to mention also that the Hardaway family has, or did have, an immense fortune in Great Britain awaiting a proper claimant. But it would break the Bank of England to pay all the claims we hear of. Bristol Parish records, Virginia, give much information of this family. Also, there are wills probated in Brunswick county and Dinwiddie county, besides land grants.

98. TALBOT—Mr. G. N. Hobbs asks if John Talbot was the father of Mrs. Walker, the grandmother of Mrs. LeVert. He was. His daughter, Elizabeth, married Colonel George Walker, was the grandmother of Mrs. Octavia Walton Le Vert. The father of John Talbot was Mathew, who died in Virginia in 1758. His son was Charles (not Chas. Moile, who was his grandson). His son Charles was born in 1723 and died, I think, about 1779. His son was Chas. Moile. In my article 85 I find the printer has printed Martha instead of Mathew, and Elizabeth Talbot Bidd instead of Elizabeth Talbot Belt. Isham Talbot went to Ken-

tucky before 1791. There were two Ishams. Isham, son of Mathew, and Isham, his nephew, son of James; both went to Kentucky. I think John came to Georgia. Mathew and James and Charles died in Virginia. They were English-Irish people by lineage and were related to Cecil Calvert, Lord Baltimore. There is another family of Talbots descended from another John who lived in Halifax county, Va., and this John, I think, was the brother of Mathew, the first comer, and probably came with him from Ireland. They were evidently closely related to Hon. William Talbot, secretary of the colony of Md., in 1680. Mr. W. H. Talbot, of Lynchburg, has the family Bible of Mathew Talbot, with the original record in it. The Talbots were generally Catholics, but Mathew was an Episcopalian, and John a Presbyterian. John died in Wilkes county in 1795. GEO. G. SMITH.

99. TALBOT—John Talbot was the youngest child of Mathew Talbot and Annie Williston, born in Amelia county, Va., July 13, 1735. He married twice, first to Miss Sarah Anthony. She died and left no children. His second wife was Miss Mary Moseley, daughter of Colonel William Moseley, of Princess Anne county, Va. By her he had five children—Thomas, Mathew, Elizabeth, Anne Williston and Phoebe. Thomas married Elizabeth Cresswell, only daughter of the Reverend James Cresswell and Elizabeth Garlington. Mathew married Elizabeth Munger. Elizabeth married George Walker. Anne Williston married Colonel Triplett, Phoebe married Colonel David Cresswell, both officers in the Revolution of 1776. For 25 sessions John Talbot was a member of the House of Burgesses, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence at Williamsburg, 4th day of June, 1774. He was an intense partisan. He and Judge Lynch were neighbors and warm friends. He moved to Georgia in 1783. He was elected and served several years in the legislature at Savannah. He died in August, 1795, aged 60 years, is buried in Wilkes county. Thomas married Elizabeth Cresswell and had five children. (Elizabeth Talbot (Belt) was the only child of his youngest daughter, Elizabeth Cresswell, who mar-

ried Colonel Wm. Jones, native of Hanover county, Va.) Mathew, the governor, married Elizabeth Munger; had two daughters, Euphemia and Sarah. Euphemia married George Lamar. Colonel Albert Reese Lamar was the son of Euphemia. Elizabeth (not Eliza) married George Walker. She was the mother of Sallie Minge (not Mingo) who married George Walton, junior son of George the signer, and was the mother of Madame Octavia Walton Le Vert, of Mobile, wife of Dr. Henry Le Vert. Anne Williston married Major John Triplett, of Maryland, a brave soldier. Phoebe married Colonel David Cresswell, a brother of Elizabeth Cresswell, who married Thomas Talbot. He was a daring and gallant soldier under General Greene in the Revolution of 1776. He had four children by this marriage. The eldest, Mary Moseley, married United States Senator Freeman Walker, of Augusta, a talented, brilliant man. She was the mother of General William Henry Talbot Walker, who was killed at the battle of Atlanta. About a week before the battle of Atlanta was fought I met General Walker in Augusta and he gave me a large photo of himself; said he had three taken—one for his mother, one for his wife, and one for his favorite cousin, myself. In parting he said: "Goodby, I shall never see you again." I asked him why. He said, "When Atlanta is taken, which it will be, Georgia will fall, and I will die with Georgia." Like a knight of the olden times, worthy of the race he sprang from, "he died for Georgia." "Forte et fidele" was engraved on the banner borne by Richard De Talbot at the battle of Hastings in the year 1006. He was a young Norman knight, a gentleman swordsman of William the Conqueror. Shakespeare, in his "Henry VI," has immortalized the Great John Talbot, first earl of Shrewsbury. The greatest warrior of the age he lived in, he was killed at Chatillon, a town in France, at the age of 80, fighting for England.

ELIZABETH TALBOT BELT.

100. WATKINS—L. R. B., in *Constitution* of July 21, asks of descendants of Henry Watkins, who died in Petersburg, Ga.,

in 1836. L. R. B. also states that Mrs. Julia A. Cade was a niece of Mrs. Mary R. Watkins, who died in Thornville, Ga., in 1841. Petersburg is among the "dead towns" of Georgia, where owing to the lack of machinery for pumping the water from numerous cellars, it stagnated, causing an epidemic of yellow fever. Some died, many fled from the town, the stores and houses fell into decay, and today broad fields of cotton and corn mark the place where the Savannah and Broad rivers flow together. It was believed that Petersburg would be the greatest interior town of the south at one time, and many fine places were settled near. "Thornville" was not a town, but the beautiful country home of John Watkins. His first wife died there. His second wife married Dr. Richardson, after the death of John Watkins, and moved to Alabama. Thornville went into the hands of Mr. Guilford Cade, where he reared his family. There were several of those fine old places near Petersburg; two others were "Normandy," the home of Mr. D. B. Cade, and "Spring Hill," where Mr. John Daniel Watkins lived. Henry Watkins, who died in Petersburg, left no descendants—he never married. John Watkins was the name of the husband of Mrs. Mary R. Watkins. They had one son, John Daniel Watkins, who married the daughter of Governor Yates, of New York. One daughter, who married a Harris, was the mother of Y. L. G. Harris and others. Another daughter married a Banks, of Columbus, Ga., and another married Young, of Mississippi. The children of John Daniel Watkins and Miss Yates were: John DeLancy Watkins, Joseph Christopher Yates Watkins, John Watkins Watkins and Susan Watkins, she died young. The second wife of John Daniel Watkins was Miss Augusta Hunt, of Maine. Several of their children died young. One daughter married a Holmes and lived in Macon. Mrs. Julia A. Cade, the wife of D. B. Cade, was not related to the Watkins family.

A. C. M. W.

101. ANDERSON—William Anderson, my father, of revolutionary fame, was born in Norfolk county, Virginia, on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1763. He joined the British-American

war at an early age, and served as private soldier under the command of General Nathaniel Greene. After the war was over he emigrated to Wilkes county, Georgia. There he married Sarah Finch, his first wife. Six children were the issue of this union five sons and one daughter. He lost his first wife some time in the latter part of the eighteenth century. He then moved from Wilkes county to Baldwin county, Georgia. Here he found Mary Hunnicutt living with her father, an intruder on the lot of land that my father had drawn in the lottery. My grandfather Hunnicutt and all of his family except Mary all moved to Alabama. Mary and my father were married by Squire Deveraux, of Hancock county, Georgia, on the 6th day of March, 1806. Fifteen children were the issue of this last union, seven daughters and eight sons; only two of them died in infancy, a son and a daughter. Nineteen of his children were raised to be grown. Some of his first sons served in the war of 1812. Some of his sons by his last wife served in the Mexican war and some served in the late war between the north and the south. But how many of his grandchildren and great-great-great-great-grandchildren who served in all of our wars I am wholly unable to say, but if I were to make a guess I would say not less than a whole regiment of soldiers. Of the nineteen children that came to the years of maturity there was not one of us but what could read and write, which speaks well for an old soldier who was born in ante-bellum days. There are only two of his children living, myself and one sister, who claim the distinction of being the real daughters of a revolutionary soldier, and both of us are members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and have received a certificate of our membership; also our souvenir gold spoon, all of which is very highly appreciated. Our father and mother were both pensioners. Father died on the 6th day of May, 1844; mother died on 3d of March, 1861. I am in the 77th year of my age. My surviving sister is in the 72d year of her age. My sister, Mrs. L. A. Gibson, resides in Milledgeville. I live in Baldwin county. Browns Crossing is my place of address. I learn from the Weekly Constitution that the Joseph

Habersham Chapter has a book of 500 pages of great value to all who are interested in the National Society of the American Revolution. I would be very glad to read the book. I know it would interest me greatly, but I am not able to buy it unless the government would grant me a pension. Is there a member of the national society that will lend the book?—not a gift, but a loan; if so, I would be very thankful to them and return by mail. I hear some suggestions on sending gravestones to mark our father's grave. Would like to have them deposited at Meriwether Station, Baldwin county, Georgia. I would attend to matters at once of having them erected to his memory.

MRS. ANN MARIAH REDDING,
A Real Daughter.

August 8, 1901.

I inclose herewith some notes on the family and descendants of "Ready Money" Scott, which I hope you will find sufficiently interesting to use in the Sunday column of the *Constitution*. I have put it in nice clear shape so as to give the printer no trouble, and so that no mistakes will be made. I apprehend that your wish is that these records should be as complete as possible.

I take pleasure in saying that the *Constitution* is quite popular here and no feature more interesting than your department.

With thanks for any place you may give my Scott notes, I remain, very truly,

MARY E. LEE.

Montgomery, Ala.

102. SCOTT—I am a great granddaughter of Samuel (Ready Money) Scott, and hence greatly interested in the many references and inquiries concerning him in this department. Hugh Calhoun Middleton, Esq., of Augusta, Ga., is a great-grandson, and I am informed has a genealogy of this and related families in preparation. Doubtless a few more facts in reference to this sterling patriot and his descendants will not only be of interest, but will serve to render the records more complete.

The information preserved in our branch of the family is

that Samuel Scott emigrated before the Revolutionary war from Scotland to South Carolina, and located in Edgefield district where he lived and died. There was no intermediate residence in north Ireland, but he came directly from Scotland, but the place whence he came is not remembered. It has always been a tradition with us, communicated by my grandmother, Mary (Scott) Graves, daughter of Samuel Scott, that her father was closely related to Sir Walter Scott. My father's oil portrait, now looking down on me as I write, bears a most striking resemblance in every detail to the great novelist. Samuel Scott's home was Schultz hill, on the South Carolina side, opposite Augusta, Ga. Being a man of wealth his home was extensive and spacious, with costly furniture and luxurious appointments. In the Revolutionary struggle he espoused the cause of the colonists, and I have always understood that he not only gave liberally of his means, but also did service as a soldier. I have it from my grandmother, Mary (Scott) Graves, that in an hour of great need during the struggle he came to the relief of the city of Augusta with a large loan, and when asked in great surprise by the authorities where he could get the needed amount he promptly answered: "Here it is, sirs, in ready money."

His wife was Joyce Callahan, whom he married in Edgefield. She had a brother, who moved to Jackson, East Feliciana parish, Louisiana, and left a large family, of whom Mrs. Milton Thomas was a daughter. I never heard before seeing it in these columns that she (Mrs. Scott) was subjected to the indignities mentioned as placed on her by the Tories. "Ready Money" Scott was a man of generosity and nobility of nature. He was a friend to education, all of his children being given the very best the colonies afforded.

Some of his descendants, with incidents in their lives, may not be without interest. His children were: (1) Joyce Scott, m. a Martin and left one son, who has descendants in upper South Carolina; (2) Samuel Scott, Jr., the grandfather of Dr. J. J. Scott, of Shreveport, La.; (3) Sallie Scott, m. David Mims, who had daughters, one of whom married a Moss, and had

a daughter, who married Archibald Wingfield, of Washington, Ga.; (4) Elizabeth Scott, m. John Middleton, a son of Hugh Middleton, one of the most noted of the early settlers in Abbeville District. Hugh Calhoun Middleton, referred to above, and John F. Calhoun, of Clemson, S. C., are grandsons. (5) Mary Scott, m. Dr. George Graves, of an English family of wealth and influence, who resided in Edgefield District, South Carolina. Of their children (1) George Graves, m. Callie Tennent, and has two sons in South Carolina; (2) Mary Ann Graves, m. John Bird, the maternal uncle of Hon. William L. Yancey; (3) Caroline Graves, m. Dr. Gilbert Tennent, and their son, Dr. Gilbert Tennent, lives at Marietta, Ga.; and (4) Dr. Thomas Graves, m. Harriett Lomax, daughter of William Lomax, of Abbeville District, South Carolina, and his wife, Eliza Tennent. The latter was the daughter of William P. Tennent and Martha Middleton (daughter of Hugh Middleton, named above). William P. Tennent was the son of William Tennent, of Charleston, the son of William Tennent, of Freehold, N. J., the son of the celebrated William Tennent, of the "Log College." William Lomax was the son of James Lomax, of an English family of education, influence and fine character. (See Lomax Genealogy, by Joseph Lomax, Esq., of Grand Rapids, Mich.) My father's children are: (1) Mary E. Graves (myself), m. Dr. J. C. Lee; (2) Sallie Graves, m. Eugene Besson; (3) Dr. William Lomax Graves, a banker at Los Angeles, Cal., who served in Cleburne's division, C. S. A., four years as a surgeon, and (4) Thomas Graves, a successful business man, merchant and planter at Eu-aula, Ala. He went into the Confederate Army at the age of fifteen, joined Sweat's battery, Cleburne's division, Hardee's corps, and was in all of the fierce battles with the Western Army, and on many a field was distinguished for his dashing bravery. At Jonesboro his battery was captured. He then joined Colonel Shannon's company of scouts, and after following the fortunes of the army under Hood, was with Johnston at the surrender at Greensboro, N. C.

MRS. M. E. LEE.

103. WATERS—In answer to query No. 143, which appeared in *The Constitution* of August 11, will say that a history of the Waters family is now being prepared and will be published in a few weeks.

Respectfully,

HERBERT M. MILAM.

104. HABERSHAM (concluded)—Governor James Habersham and Mary Bolton had the following children: I. Hon. James Habersham, married Esther Wylly. II. Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Habersham, m. Isabella Rae. III. Major John Habersham, married Sarah Ann, daughter of Thomas Camber, Esq. One of these Cambers married George Walton, from whom descended the celebrated Madam Le Vert, another married the patriot, Adam Fowler Brisbane, another a Walker and another a Butler.

Hon. James Habersham and Esther Wylly had the following children: 1, Richard Wylly Habersham, member of Congress, married Sarah Elliott, daughter of Captain Barnard Elliott and Miss Hazzard; 2, John Habersham, married Ann Barnwell, daughter of General John Barnwell; 3, Alexander Habersham; 4, May Habersham, married James B. Maxwell, his second wife. James B. Maxwell married, first, Jane, daughter of Governor Archd. Bulloch, and third, Maria Schley.) 5, Esther Habersham, married Hon. Stephen Elliott, LL.D., the distinguished naturalist and father of Rt. Rev. Stephen Elliott, bishop of Georgia, and others.

Hon. Richd. Wylly Habersham and Sarah Elliott had: 1, Richd. W. Habersham, artist, married Martha Mathews, issue; 2, Rev. Barnard E. Habersham, married Emma Mathews, issue; 3, Alexander Wylly Habersham, married Miss Steeles, of Maryland, issue; 4, Dr. Stephen Elliott Habersham, married, first, Lucy Pollard; second, Virginia Garner, issue by both; 5, Sarah Georgia Habersham; 6, Catherine E. Habersham, married John Milledge, son of Governor John Milledge, the ardent patriot, and afterwards United States Senator, who married, in 1812,

Ann Lamar, daughter of Captain John Milledge, of the King's Troop of Rangers. Issue.

Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Habersham, the eminent patriot, and afterwards postmaster general of the United States, second son of Governor James Habersham and May Bolton, married Isabella Rae, of a family who settled in Georgia at a very early day, among whom was Captain John Rae, of the Scout Boat; Colonel Robert Rae, of Rae's Hill, Ga.; Captain John Rae. This family was from Ireland and the will is to be found to this day in Savannah courthouse. One of these Raes married General Samuel Elbert. Colonel Habersham and Miss Rae were married at Brampton plantation, Georgia, May, 1776.

Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Habersham and Isabella Rae had the following children: 1, James Habersham; 2, John Habersham; 3, Mary Habersham; 4, Isabella Habersham; 5, Joseph Habersham, m. Habersham; 6, Robert Habersham, m. first Mary O'Brien, second Elizabeth Neyle, third Mary Habersham; 7, Joseph Habersham; 8, Isabella Habersham; 9, John Bolton Habersham; 10, William Habersham; m. Mary B. Elliott, 11, Eliza Ann Habersham; 12, Susan Ann Habersham.

Major John Habersham, third son of Governor James Habersham and May Bolton, married Ann Sarah Camber and had: 1. Ann Habersham, married, 1802, Benj. Ward. 2. John Harris Habersham. 3. James Camber Habersham. 4. Joseph Clay Habersham, M.D., married Ann Wylly Adams. 5. John Bolton Habersham. 6. Mary Butler Habersham, married Robert Habersham, her cousin and his third wife. 7. Susan Habersham, m. her cousin, Joseph Habersham, son of Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Habersham.

Elizabeth Habersham, sister of Governor James Habersham, married Ralph Clay, of Yorkshire, England, and their son, Joseph Clay, accompanied Mr. James Habersham to Georgia. He became paymaster general of Southern Department; was member Council of Safety, member Provincial Congress, member of Executive Council, trustee of State College, etc. Joseph Clay married Ann Legardiere and had: 1. Joseph Clay (judge) mar-

ried May Ann Savage. 2. James Clay. 3. William LeConte Clay. 4. Parnell Clay. 5. Ralph Clay, married Mary Jeane Melanie Picot de Boisfeuillet. 6. Catharine Clay, married, 1793, Joseph Stiles (patriot). 7. Sarah Clay, married January 13, 1791, William Wallace. 8. Mary Clay, married, February 14, 1785, Seth John Cuthbert (the eminent patriot of 1776, probably of Cuthbert of Drakies or Castle Hill, Scotland), from whom Hon. Alfred Cuthbert and John A. Cuthbert descend. 9. Elizabeth Clay, married Dr. James Box Young. 10. James Clay. 11. Ann Clay, married Thomas Cummings, from whom descend the Cummings of Georgia, a branch of Houstoun, a branch of Jones, Latta, Davis, Nisbet and others.

The Stiles family is a well known one and many descend from it, so thus we see the Habersham blood coursing through many a family of worth and standing. (See first article).

J. G. B. BULLOCH.

N. B.—This now closes the Habersham article, as to follow out the various branches would take too much time and space. There are still a good many of the male line alive and many descendants in female line, which the coming book of mine will show.

J. G. B. BULLOCH.

CHAPTER XX.

QUERIES.

165. HORTON-COLBERT—Can you kindly give me any information regarding the ancestry of the Hortons, of Troup county, Georgia; also, the Colberts. Jeremiah Horton married a Colbert. I would appreciate any assistance in tracing the families.

L. S. B.

166. DELOACH—Information would be appreciated of the

DeLoach (Loche) family, of South Carolina. Captain William DeLoach was a planter residing in the upper part of Prince William's parish. He was born in 1757 and died in 1826.

167. GREENE—Wanted information in regard to Rev. Miles Greene, whose father came from England and settled in Sussex county, Virginia. The family Bible is supposed to be in possession of the descendants of John Greene, who died in Monroe county, Georgia.

168. NELSON-PITTS-ALDEN-COOPER—Several weeks ago I wrote asking some questions in regard to the family of William Thomas Nelson, born in Alabama. He had an aunt, Mrs. Louisiana Pitts, who took him when quite a child and orphan, and reared him as her own. I since heard that he had another aunt, Piety Alden, who had a daughter, Mary. The daughter married a Mr. Cooper and lives in Cuthbert, Ga. Mr. Nelson is also related to the family of Vigals, of Georgia. If you can give me any information in regard to any of these persons, especially the ancestors of W. T. Nelson, you will greatly oblige, S.

169. BRANCH—Will be most grateful for any information of this family. There are many of the name in Virginia, North Carolina and Florida. T. H. R.

170. TUCKER—Can any one give me any information of Winifred Tucker, who married Henry Mitchell, Esq., of Sussex county, Virginia? I will be very grateful. T. H. R.

171. MITCHELL—Who can tell me of the Irish patriot, John Mitchell, whose descendants lived in Sussex county, Virginia? T. H. R.

172. HAMILTON, of Gilkerscleugh, Scotland—Will some one kindly furnish me with the genealogy of this family? Their arms are: Gules, three cinquefoils ermine, within a double tressure flory counter flory, argent. Crest: A dexter hand, arising

out of a man's heart, holding aloft a sword. All ppr. Motto: "In arduis fortitudo."

173. HOWELL—It gives us pleasure to reproduce the following in full, hoping that some of our learned correspondents may be able to throw light on the subject:

Auburn, Ala., August 27, 1901.—My Dear Mrs. Peel: May I ask the aid of your department? I have been so surprised at your success and the wonderful way in which you have thrown light on hidden paths that I hope you may be able to solve one of my puzzles. I enclose a copy of query which I inserted in our department in The Montgomery Advertiser. I want you to find out, if you can, who was this Captain Howell, and who are his descendants, if he left any. I do not mean for you to print the whole, for it is too long. I simply send it to interest you in the man. Wishing you continued success,

Yours sincerely,

ANNIE W. MELL.

We commend to the attention of our readers the following interesting story and the queries attached. It shows the carelessness of our early Southern historians that a hero could achieve such distinction in his career and yet his private history be left in such oblivion that now it seems impossible to obtain any facts.

Who was Captain John Howell, of Revolutionary fame, in Georgia? Give facts concerning his birth, marriage, family, place of residence and death.

Captain John Howell was a favorite hero of C. C. Jones, the Georgia historian, who described his exploits in his "History of Georgia," and also in his "Dead Towns of Georgia," but it is evident that he knew nothing and could find no trace of his origin or subsequent fate, or so careful a historian would have given the facts. Captain John Howell owned one of the small vessels which harrassed the British fleet like hornets, stinging sharply and frequently. He armed, manned and equipped his vessel and gallantly aided in defending the coast of Georgia. Jones says:

"These privateers made frequent voyages to the West Indies, where they procured supplies of salt and warlike munitions and other articles necessary for the comfort and defense of beleaguered Georgia. Trivial as these affairs and others of like character doubtless were, they will now be remembered as the best manifestations of activity on the sea which the patriots of Georgia in their impoverished and enfeebled condition, were capable of exhibiting."

Lossing's Field Book of the Revolution, Vol. II, page 535, states that "during the spring of 1781, Captain Howell, the Hyler of the Georgia inlets, captured several British vessels lying in the bays and at the mouths of the rivers on the coast and finally compelled all that escaped to take refuge in the Savannah."

(The expression "Hyler" refers to Captain Adam Hyler, of New Jersey, whose privateer did such excellent and effectual work along the coast of New Jersey, keeping the Tories of that region in constant terror.)

History of Georgia, C. C. Jones, Vol. II, page 445, states that "The Royal commissioners of sequestration proving quite energetic in reducing into possession all property of the rebels, a counter effort was made by the republicans for its recapture and removal to places of security. In this attempt violent collisions were not infrequent and many lives were lost. The private vessels of Commodore Oliver Bowen and of Captain John Howell Spencer, William Maxwell, Job Pray, Hardy, John Lawson, Joseph Stiles and of others were active not only in the recovery of such property, but also in attacking parties of the enemy engaged along the coast in collecting forage and provisions for the British troops in Savannah.

"The crews of vessels thus captured and the English guards taken on board were usually paroled as prisoners of war. Sometimes such as had been guilty of murder, arson and robbery were executed for their crimes. It was a harsh method. Retribution was swift and the *lex talionis* in general raged."

Page 499: "Learning that the English ship *Britannia* lay at anchor in the mouth of Great Ogeechee river, Captain John

Howell and John McCleur, on the night of the 14th of April, 1781, with muffled oars, towed their privateers alongside and grappled with her. Springing on deck they demanded and received quick surrender. Captain Wade and a boat's crew had gone ashore to spend the night and thus escaped capture. The *Brittannia* had a cargo of rice on board and was bound for the West Indies and was waiting for a fair wind to put out to sea. On the 24th, while off Doboy Sound with this prize, the ship *Cormorant*, Captain McEvoy, hove in sight and gave chase. Finding that she could not escape, the *Brittannia* struck her colors and came to anchor. While the boats from the *Cormorant* were in the act of taking possession of her, Captain Howell ran down, fired upon and compelled them to retire. Then slipping the cable of the *Brittannia*, he ran that vessel ashore until he reached the south end of Black Beard island, where he defended her until the afternoon. Fearing attack during the night by a superior force, he abandoned and burnt the ship, paroling his prisoners and landing them on the island.

"On June 4th, 1781, Captain Howell, having entered the inlet of Sunbury, learned from a negro that had been sent out to catch fish for Mr. Kitchens, the collector of the port, with whom a party of British officers, both civil and military, were to dine that day, it being the king's birthday. Although the Kitchens' house was within 400 yards of the fort (now no longer called Morris, but named by its captors George in honor of his majesty, King George III), presuming that the assembled guests on this festive occasion would indulge freely and be entirely off their guard, Captain Howell resolved upon their capture. Ascending the river with muffled oars and under cover of night, the captain with twelve men passed the fort without attracting its notice and landing at Sunbury, surrounded the house about 11 o'clock and took the entire party, numbering twelve persons, prisoners. Among the captured was Colonel Roger Kelsall, who had insulted and ill-treated Captain Howell while he was a prisoner of war. Incensed at the recollection of these indignities, Captain Howell was on the eve of taking him out and drowning him

in the river when the prayers of the lady of the house induced him to spare his life. Exacting from his captives a pledge that they would not again take up arms until they were regularly exchanged, Captain Howell repaired without loss or molestation to his privateer.

“Upon his return to the fort, Kelsall observed that when he found himself in Captain Howell’s power he anticipated an early death. He admitted that he had no right to expect the lenient treatment which he had received.”

(Jones History, page 353, mentions that Roger Kelsall lived in Savannah and was commissioner of claims there? The wretched condition of the prisoners is described. They were exchanged March, 1779.)

In a gale off Hilton Head, the American galley, Tyger, Captain McCumber, was capsized on the 20th of October; two of the crew were drowned. Thirty of them saved in open boats joined Captain Howell the next day and assisted in the capture of two schooners freighted with rice having thirty negro slaves on board and bound for the West Indies. Before the schooner could be conveyed to a place of safety Captain Scanlan appeared in a galley with two boats and sixty men. Setting fire to the schooners, Captain Howell escaped with the negroes. Promptly taking possession of the schooners the enemy saved them from the impending conflagration.

It is almost impossible to believe that a man of such courage and so noted in that period should be completely forgotten. Smith’s Story of Georgia states that John Howell settled in Georgia, St. George Halifax (Burke county) between 1758-1765. John Howell, of Burke county, is mentioned in a list of Georgia militia in 1782, published in The Atlanta Constitution—Jones’ History mentions a meeting of the patriots at Howell’s plantation in Burke county, December, 1781. This was after the date of the naval exploits described. Could this be the same Captain John Howell? A private family record shown to the editor reads that John D. Howell and Sarah A. Smith were married about 1800; John David Howell, their fifth child, was born in St.

Luke's Parish, Beaufort District, South Carolina, 1810. About 1815 the parents were carried off by a scourge of yellow fever which swept up the Savannah river and the coast; they left several small children, who were reared by strangers. These children and their families know nothing of their Howell ancestors. Can they be descendants of the famous Captain John Howell?

In reviewing this account a few facts seem to be certainly proved. Captain John Howell was a citizen of Georgia and was warmly interested in defending her coasts. He must have lived on the coast or on the Savannah river and was accustomed to manage boats. He must have been a man of means, for he owned his vessel and armed, manned and equipped her at his own expense. He was a man whose courage, daring, quickness of action and successful exploits command high admiration. He was a man of strong feelings and resentments, as shown by his threatened vengeance on the hated Kelsall, but also a man of generosity and chivalry, as shown by his compliance with the lady's entreaties to spare the life of his enemy. Kelsall himself owned that he deserved no mercy.

Could such a man, a regular sea rover, afterwards join the Georgia militia? We think not. But he might have been the John Howell who owned plantations in Burke county on the Savannah river, and at whose home patriotic meetings were held.

The records of Georgia show that between 1757 and 1759 Philip and William Howell settled in Christ Church Parish, Savannah. Possibly Captain John Howell belonged to this family.

The history of such an interesting man should be determined and the writer hopes that the attention of historians may be called to these brief notes and that more knowledge may be obtained.

174. RING-GAINES—Can I receive any information of the Ring ancestors? One descendant, my grandfather, was a Dr. Ring, of Little Rock, Ark., before and at the beginning of the

Civil War until his death. Any information will be gladly appreciated.

MISS E. RING.

Can I also obtain any information of Thomas Gaines, whom Fort Gaines was named for? His wife's name was Nancy Reid, I think.

175. TYSON—Much interest is felt in the numerous Georgians who are claimants to the great Australian fortune. All such are requested to send their address and such information as they have to this department. Who was the father of Moses Bush Tyson? Was his name Robert? He is supposed to have landed in Savannah before the Revolution and to have gone into the Carolinas, from whence his descendants returned into Georgia. Please let us hear from all the Tysons. There is no doubt about the fortune, but it will only benefit those who can prove their claim.

TYSON.

ANSWERS.

105. HARRIS—Would the author of "Some Personal Incidents," relative to the Harris family in Georgia, in The Constitution of July 15, please tell through your columns all they know of the branch of the family from Eatonton, and if Judge Stephen Willis Harris, of that place, had daughters, and who they married? Any information in connection with this branch of the family would be much appreciated by one interested.

The above information may be found in "Early Settlers of Alabama," compiled by Mrs. W. C. Stubbs, of New Orleans, La., from the papers of her distinguished grandfather, the late Colonel James E. Sanders, of Rocky Hill, near Courtland, Ala. Mrs. Stubbs' "Notes and Genealogies" contains much valuable data that should be of interest to Georgians since she touches upon the history of many Georgia families, including Harris, Banks, Watkins, Oliver, McGehee, Billups, Thompson, etc., and many others, all prominent settlers of the South from the earliest days.

L. W. B.

106. WINN—In The Atlanta Constitution of Sunday, August 18, there is a query, No. 151, about the Winn family. If I was certain, as I think that the family asked about and the one to which I belong are the same, I think I can give some information about this family. So I write to ask that you let me know the name and address of the signer of the inquiry, "J. J. R.," it is signed. I would like to communicate with him. If you can comply with my request it will be appreciated.

A. P. ADAMS.

(Name unknown. Send what you have to this paper and we guarantee somebody will add to it.)

107. DE SABLEUX OR DESSABLEAUX—Some time ago there appeared in this department an inquiry of one Jean Phillippe Dessableaux, a young Frenchman, who accompanied the Marquis de La Fayette to this country and finally settled in Georgia. I am sorry that I cannot give any valuable information regarding this gentleman, but I am able to direct the enquirer to the resting place of some members of the family, possibly M. Jean's own tomb. In the family burial ground of General David Blackshear, near his seat, "Springfield," in Laurens county, Georgia, lie several members of the family, and a personal inspection of the tombs there might be productive of pleasing results. A strong friendship existed between gallant old General Blackshear and this family of Dessableaux.

THOMAS HART RAINES.

108. MOULTRIE—To "J. McK.," Querist No. 60, Atlanta Constitution, May 19, 1901.—Dear Sir: Your above query, or want, came to my notice a few days ago. I have the information desired, gathered from the family. I have not verified it, but feel sure it is correct in all material points. And will furnish a typewritten copy, rather typewritten account in general form used by genealogists—say New England Hist., and Gen. Register, or So. Ca. Hist., and Gen. Magazine, for \$25 accompanying order, and if desired a chart, or tree, for \$20 additional,

the chart prepared in French method, semi-circular, all of the same generation in same circle and showing parent.

I have also a full record of the South Carolina Moultrie family, from the same source, prepared by Dr. James Moultrie, April, 1869, and additions by me since. This record includes those who left South Carolina, some to Florida, thence to England, and thence some again to South Carolina; this I can furnish in above form for \$125, and chart or tree \$50 additional. I have also full record of the Moultrie family in England, before and since migration to South Carolina; this I can furnish for \$250, and chart or tree for \$100 additional. I have stated cost to save time and useless correspondence, and shall be pleased to correspond if you desire what I have.

Very respectfully, HENRY A. DESAUSURE.

109. WINN—J. J. R. I have some records of Richard Winn, son of Thomas Winn, of Lunenburg county, Virginia, which may lead to what you want. He was my great-grandfather. I am interested and trying to get all the information in regard to the Winn family that I can and will be glad to communicate with you. M.

(Send what you know to this paper and then somebody will help you.)

110. BURTON—In answer to queries 129, 130, 131 and one unnumbered in Vol. II, Chapter XVIII, as well as answers to No. 92, will state that all of them are in some particular at variance with record which I have in my possession, and which consists of the original leaves taken from the family Bible. I will not in this communication give all the facts now in my possession as there are a number of spurious heirs seeking to build up some shadow of a claim sufficient to get into court upon in hopes of a compromise, and thereby delay the rightful heirs from getting what is their own, but will give a short answer to all of them. First, Nos. 129 and 130. William B. Burton married Ann Gilbert Hughes, August 18, 1804 (but it was not

William Byrd Burton, as erroneously stated, as there was no William Byrd Burton).

No. 131—William B. Burton (I have his middle name) and Ann (not Anne) Gilbert Hughes had the following children:

Isaac Watts Burton, born June 15, 1805.

Susan Hampton Burton, born November 12, 1806.

Thomas Walker Burton (my grandfather), born November 3, 1808.

Harriet Burton, born September 3, 1810.

Alfred Napoleon Burton, born March 27, 1812; died single.

Joseph Addison Burton, born January 3, 1815; died single.

Virginia Frances Burton, born September 10, 1817.

Louisa Ann Burton, born March 29, 1822.

America Burton, born January 20, 1826.

There was no Thomas Jefferson Burton, but Thomas W. Burton married first a Miss Mary Bird (not Byrd) Tindall, December 16, 1829. One son only, Virginius Bird Burton, killed in battle before Richmond, June 28, 1862. Thomas W. Burton married second time Martha Frances Boswell, December 18, 1832. Following children: William Hendly Burton, October 15, 1833, Baptist minister, married Martha Alexander. Fifteen children, ten living. Jesse M. Burton, one of the children, now at LaGrange, Ga. Mary Elizabeth Burton, December 13, 1834, married Judge Joseph Benton, of Wedowee, Ala.; no living children. Her heir by nuncupative will already acknowledged by court—Mrs. A. W. Birdsong, of Antioch, Ga.

Thomas Josephus Burton, September 8, 1836, now living at Edwardsville, Ala., lawyer, ex-judge probate court and now judge county court Cleburne county, Alabama.

Susan Ann Burton, January 12, 1838, married Dr. J. B. Guinn (or J. L. B. Guinn), of Wedowee, Ala., moved to Alto, Tex. Several children, among now living Dr. E. E. Guinn, Rusk, Tex.; John Guinn, attorney, Alto, Tex.; Lena Guinn, Alto, Tex., and others.

Emily Frances Burton, August 13, 1840, married Captain

J. M. K. Guinn, of Wedowee, Ala.; went through Civil War with her husband until bombardment of Yorktown; moved to Alto, Tex.; two children. Kate Guinn married A. H. Birdsong, of Antioch, Ga. R. J. Guinn, of LaGrange, Ga.

Eugenia Hasseltine Burton, September 3, 1842, married Dr. Brannon, of Lamar, Ala.; both dead; several children, among them Rev. A. S. Brannon, of Roanoke, Ala., a Baptist minister; Louisa Judson Burton, November 4, 1844, married C. C. Enloe, Wedowee, Ala., still living. Their children (I am indebted to her for this family record, it being the leaves from her father's Bible): John Bunyan Burton, November 1, 1847, lawyer; died at Brownwood, Tex., September 20, 1876, single. Charles Dalton Mallory Burton, January 1, 1850, lawyer, died at Alto, Tex., July 3, 1877.

Robert Raikes Burton, February 16, 1852, editor, died at Carrollton, Ga. Married Miss Mollie Scales, of Roanoke, Ala. (living); one child, Nellie, married Thomas J. Foster.

William B. Burton was not, as No. 92 claims, born in 1779, but 1781. Ann Hughes he has correct, but they were married August 18, 1804, instead of 1803.

I do not know whom he married second time, but he had only one child by second marriage, Dr. Judson Burton (not Joseph), who went to India and last record we had of him he was a city missionary in New York City. William B. (?) Burton died September 25, 1847, at Cuthbert, Ga.

Ann Gilbert Hughes Burton died June 20, 1835. I have other information in my possession that I will gladly furnish to rightful heirs to this property or will join in with them to recover what belongs to us, bearing my share of expenses.

R. J. GUINN, Attorney at Law.

LaGrange, Ga., August 22, 1901.

111. BURTON—Query No. 31. William B. Burton and Thomas J. Burton, brothers, came to Georgia from Virginia in 1805. Thomas Burton settled in Hancock county, lived and died there.

W. B. Burton settled in Clarke county, removed to Richmond county, from there to Hancock county and then to Randolph county, where he died in 1847. His oldest son, Isaac Burton, emigrated to Texas, about 1832; served in the war between Mexico and Texas under General Sam Houston; was one of the men who captured Santa Anna. He married a young lady from Mississippi and left two children—William and Susan Burton. He left a league of Texas land to his sister, Mrs. Susan Hampton Verdery.

“The Burton League of Land” was granted to William B. Burton by the State of Texas. The deed to the same, written in Spanish, is on record in Austin, Tex.

Susan Burton was the daughter of Thomas Burton, who was W. B. Burton’s second son. She married Dr. J. N. B. Guinn, of Wedowee, Ala. They emigrated to Texas, settled at Alto, Cherokee county, and lived and died there. They left four sons—Herbert, Ernest, John and Frederick; and three daughters—Zonella, Nellie and Lena.

Query 161. Benjamin Burton White. Can you tell me where William B. Burton was during the years 1838, ’39, ’40? Will you correspond with Mrs. Virginia A. Witcher, Cartersville, Ga., who is a granddaughter of W. B. Burton, and is anxious to know his whereabouts from 1839 to 1841? He died in Cuthbert, Ga., in 1847.

112. WINN—In The Constitution dated Sunday, August 18, I saw the inquiry of J. J. R. regarding the ancestry of General Richard Winn (No. 151).

Being one of his descendants, I am much interested in gaining all the information possible and would be glad to communicate with J. J. R., and exchange what knowledge we have of the family records.

I have learned from a copy of Mill’s Statistics, to be found at Columbia, S. C., the following interesting facts: “General Richard Winn, a native of Virginia, during the war of the Rev-

olution entered upon regular service, acquired glory at Fort Moultrie, and was then sent to the Georgia frontier, and commanded a company at Fort St. Illa ;" he was selected for this mission on account of his merit and peculiar fitness for such an undertaking. Soon after assuming command he was attacked by the Tories. Beating them off after two days' severe fighting, he on the third day surrendered to Maj. Gen. Provost, who then commanded a force of British soldiers. Gen. Winn then returned to Fairfield and there organized a regiment of refugee militia, distinguished himself at "Hook's defeat in York," and at Hanging Rock, Lancaster. Gen. Davis said of him that he was the bravest man in that field. When in range of the enemy and under terrible fire, he coolly remarked to Davis: "Is not that glorious?"

Gen. Winn was here badly wounded, but remained on duty till the enemy was in retreat. Upon his recovery he joined Simpler and ceased not to serve his country whilst a "redcoat" could be found in Carolina. Gen. Winn was a true patriot and fought in as many hard battles as any man, living or dead. When peace was assured he still served his district as brigadier. He was county court judge and for many years United States congressman. He was an honorable man. He died in 1812, a short time after the town of Winnsboro, S. C., was named for him. (This is copied from Mill's Statistics and Wheeler's History in Columbia, S. C.)

I have lost the name of Gen. Winn's wife and the important dates and will be glad to have any information concerning them.

I do not know anything further back on the Winn side except through the marriage of Gen. Winn's son, Benjamin Franklin Winn, to Mary Caroline Blucher, who is a direct descendant of John Gotlieb Blucher, a brother of Marshal Blucher, of Prussian fame, who figured so prominently in the time of Napoleon I.

John Gotlieb Blucher came from Prussia to America just before the rebellion of the colonies of the United States and served through the Revolution until the Declaration of Independence. He remained for some time at Wilmington, N. C., then returned

to Edgefield district, S. C., where he purchased a large tract of land and made his permanent home.

If desired, I can give J. R. R. further information regarding the direct line of descent from General Winn.

CHAPTER XXI.

Below will be found the names of some of the families written up in volume I, some being the subject of as many as six articles:

Abercrombie, Addison, Allen, Angell, Alexander, Anderson, Arnold, Atkinson, Avery, Aylett, Ayres.

Barry, Baird, Bainbridge, Balum, Baker, Ball, Barnett, Barnes, Beall, Benton, Bedford, Blake, Blunt, Boyd, Box, Boswell, Bryan, Brantley, Brown, Bridges, Broughton, Brooks, Bright, Burroughs, Bulloch, Burrows, Butler, Buck, Byrd.

Catlett, Calloway, Capers, Caldwell, Cannon, Calmes, Campbell, Cahill, Carter, Carleton, Chenult, Chapman, Chipman, Chauncey, Clarke, Claiborne, Clark, Coffee, Cook, Cody, Cooper, Collins, Colonial Records, Colonial Dames, Cobbs, Colley, Collier, Colgate, Cox, Crutchfield, Cuthbert.

Dabney, Daniel, Davis, Dancy, Davidson, Darrow, Delaney, DeGraffenreid, Dickson, Dooley, Dortch, Downs, Drake, Dudley.

Early Georgians, Early County Records, Earle, Ellis, Elbert, Elliott, Embry, Everard, Everett.

Farrar, Farrow, Fannin, Fleming, Florence, Floyd, Fort, Fox, Fowler, Franklin, Fryers.

Gaston, Gibbs, Gilbert, Gilmore, Goodall, Greene, Graves, Green, Grant, Griffin, Gunn, Georgia Archives, Georgia Society of Cincinnati.

Harrell, Hampton, Hammock, Harris, Harrison, Hawkins, Harvey, Hamilton, Habersham, Hammond, Harper, Hatcher, Heard, Henderson, Holmes, Holt, Holliday, Houghton, Hodges,

Howard, Hinton, Hines, Howell, Hood, Hobbs, Horne, Hunter, Hunt, Hugernots.

Inman, Ingraham, Indian Missions, Ingram, Ingham, Iver-son.

Jack, Jeter, Jones, Jordan, Johnson.

Kenon, Kennon, Keith, Kirkpatrick.

Lawson, Lanier, Ladson, Leigh, Lewis, Linton, Lipscomb, Lincoln, Lockhart, Leve, Lumpkin.

Marshall, Martin, Marion's Men, Mays, Mathis, Malone, Mercer, Meadow Garden, Marrimson, Mitchell, Milner, Milledges, Milton, Montellett, Morgan, Moore, Murphree.

McCool, McIntosh, McNair.

Napiers, Neufville, Nichols, Noble, North Carolina Records. Order of the Crown, Owens.

Parker, Parkhurst, Pace, Pearson, Pearre, Persons, Pendleton, Perkins, Phillips, Pickens, Pittman, Powell, Pope, Postell.

Rabun, Randlph, Railford, Raines, Ragland, Reade, Reynolds, Rockenbaugh, Ross, Rogers, Rose.

Sage, Sasnett, Sayle, Shackelford, Shivers, Sims, Smith, Sorrells, Spencer, Spurlock, Stubbs, Stevens, Starke, Steele, Stiles, Strickland, Stone, Summerline.

Tarver, Taylor, Terrell, Thompson, Theweatt, Thomas, Tigler, Torrence, Towns, Townsend, Trapp, Turner, Tucker.

Updegraff.

Vaughn, Vaughan, Virginia.

Walton, Ware, Washington, Wade, Wadkins, Watts, Waters, West, Welborn, Wills in England, Williams, Willis, Wingfield, Williamson, Wooten, Woodson.

Young.

MRS. WILLIAM LAWSON PEEL,
Regent Joseph Habersham Chapter.

MILNER FAMILY REUNION—On the 24th of September a reunion of all the Milners will be held at Flint River Association, near Zebulon, Pike county, Ga. This family has been prominent and numerous in Georgia since colonial days and has many representatives in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. It

is proposed to hold this reunion annually, to bring together all the descendants of John Milner, an English gentleman of high birth who came to Virginia and thence to Georgia, where he received large grants in Wilkes county and in what is now Oglethorpe, Elbert and Pike. John Milner had six sons, Willis, Simeon, Pitt, Benjamin, John and Jonathan, and three daughters. He was a man of large means, and not only built thirty Baptist churches in Georgia, but often preached in them, with his musket by his side. We will be glad to hear from any of his descendants of any name and county.

MILNER.

QUERIES.

176. DAVIS—I have read your columns with much interest and I feel you can help me—as you have so many—untangle this neglected problem of ancestry. My father kept many notes of interest on the subject, but like so many Southerners in the line of the two armies, suffered great losses, his library and papers being most regretted. As a child, I did not mind this but was interested in the stories of Indians and warfare and of his boyhood and school life. Among the stories he told us was that of the capture of his grandmother, Mrs. Sam'l Davies, and her children, as given in "Collins, Ky." Another of his great uncles, Joseph Davies, leading a horse from Kentucky to Virginia and bringing out David Rice, the father of Presbyterianism in Kentucky. His Greek books were, many of them, marked Sam'l Davies, his grandfather's name.

This Sam'l Davies was a lieutenant in the regiment of Captain John Boyd, brother-in-law (state records), but had been a merchant, and I always understood he attained the learning at Princeton. He married in Tennessee, but in 1780-85 he is found in Kentucky near two brothers, James and Joseph, and I have an indefinite idea there was a William and David Davies who were uncles. Was Sam'l Davis, who married Jane Marshall and lived at James Davies Station, Ky., and who had been a merchant, and whose brothers, Joseph and James, were also in upper Kentucky,

the son of Dr. Sam'l Davis, of Princeton, and nephew of David Davies, who settled at Covington, or was he, as I have been told recently, a son of Robert Davies, who was a brother of Dr. Davies? I hope I have made this clear.

J. M. W.

177. FAIRFAX—Will not some one be kind enough to furnish the genealogy of this noble family? Why does not the heir to the title of Baron Fairfax of Cameron assert his right? A reply to this will be of much service to

ANON.

178. GOODWIN OR GOODWYN—Can any one help me to information of this family? Any Goodwin, of Virginia, born August 31, 1732, married Thomas Mitchell, Esq., born August 3, 1722. Thomas Mitchell was, I think, of Sussex county, Virginia, and his father was Henry Mitchell.

179. HARDAWAY-RAINES—I have read with increasing interest the articles in this department regarding the ancestry of the Hardaways, of Virginia, and their descendants. This interest is in part due to my connection with the family. James Hicks Hardaway, of Fredericksburg, Va., married Elizabeth M. Raines, daughter of Hartwell Raines, Esq., of Brunswick county, Virginia, whose wife was Rebecca Lucas, of the same county, near Hicksford. Was this James Hicks Hardaway a son of Robert Hardaway, married to Sarah Hicks?

I have heard that the first Hardaway who came to Virginia was really a McBeth or Macbeth, but changed his name to Hardaway because "his way was hard." Is this true?

Hartwell Raines, of Brunswick county, Virginia, was a son of Nathaniel Raines, of Prince George county, Virginia, whose wife was Susannah Parrom, or Perham. Can any one give me any information of the Raines family of Prince George county? Were they not connected with the Williamsons and Greys?

Any data regarding any of these families will be greatly appreciated by me.

THOMAS HART RAINES.

180. BUNKLEY—I have been informed that there has recently been published in your department in *The Constitution* an article on the Bunkley family. I have not been able to find the paper referred to, and would like so much to see the article. Will you kindly send me a copy of the paper or tell me where I can procure one?

MRS. ROBERT TOMPKINS.

(Address Business Office, *Constitution*.)

ANSWERS.

113. WATKINS-HARRIS.—It is best to have things correct in making a genealogical record. In your columns of *The Constitution* of Sunday, 26th ultimo, in Answer No. 100—Watkins—A. C. M. says: “John Watkins had one son, John Daniel Watkins. One daughter who married a Harris, the mother of Y. L. G. Harris (late of Athens), and others.” The mother of Young L. G. Harris (late of Athens, Ga.), was Virginia Billups, a sister of the father of Colonel John Billups (late of Athens, Ga.). Colonel John Billups was the father of the Hon. Joel Billups, of Madison, Ga. But Stephen Willis Harris, a cousin of Young L. G. Harris, did marry Sarah Watkins, of Elbert county, Ga. He was the son of Sampson Harris, a brother of the father of Young L. G. Harris. It is a little remarkable that Stephen Willis Harris, the eldest son of Sampson, was at one time judge of the superior court of the Ocmulgee circuit, and that Thomas Harris, second son of Sampson, was first judge of the southern and second judge of the superior courts of the western circuit of Georgia, and that Tholomy Tinsley Harris, the fifth child of Sampson, was the judge of the district court of the United States for the northern district of Alabama.

C. H. ANDREWS.

114. HARRIS—Inquiry in *The Constitution* of September 8 relative to Judge Stephen Willis Harris attracted me. The question asked is of his daughters. Jane V. married James W. Smythe, of Augusta; Ann Maria married an Alexander, of Columbus, Ga.; Mary W. married Hugh Nesbitt, of Georgia;

Arabella married Franklin Hardeman, of Georgia; Susan married William Baldwin, of Mississippi. All have passed away save the youngest, Susan Baldwin, who still lives in Columbus, Miss. No inquiry was made of the sons. They were Sampson Willis, who married Pauline Thomas, of Athens; James Watkins, who married Annie Hamilton, of Athens, Ga.; Willis, who married Louisa Watkins, of Courtland, Ala.; Thomas, who married Emily Bunling, of Lexington, Ga. All are dead.

MRS. HUGH NESBITT HARRIS.

115. WIN-WYNN—Seeing in The Constitution of September 8 an account of Richard Winn, I write to ask if the name spelled Wynn can be regarded as an offshoot of the same family, and if any one can give me information concerning George Wynn, who married a widow, Mrs. Williams, of Coastbury, S. C. Who were the parents of George Wynn and what was the maiden name of the widow Williams? MRS. T. M. GREEN.

(There was no rule for this name, like others. It was the same, whether Winn or Wynn.)

116. TYSON—I would be pleased to learn further of the Tyson fortune. My mother's great-grandfather was a Tyson, and the name of Moses Tyson is quite familiar. We think perhaps she is a direct descendant and would be pleased to learn more.

I will write to other relatives who live in the southern part of the State and get further information if possible.

My mother was an Adkins. Her grandfather, Daniel Adkins, with his brother, Joseph Adkins, came from Virginia with their slaves and movable goods, Daniel Adkins settled in Washington county, Joseph in Warren, Daniel married a Tyson, Joseph a Harris. We would be pleased to hear from some of the Virginia Adkins, as it would be interesting to know from what part of the State these two brothers came. M. T. SALTER.

117. TYSON—Winston Tyson was the eldest sister of the

five heirs of my great-grandfather Tyson. My great-grandfather came from Scotland, or Holland, settled in North Carolina. The five children of my great-grandfather, 1, Winston Tyson; 2, Elizabeth Tyson; 3, Kinshion Tyson; 4, John James Tyson; 5, Eugene Hargroves Tyson. My grandfather was E. H. Tyson, born in North Carolina in the year 1798. His father died when he was five years of age. E. H. Tyson's sister, Winston, was his guardian until he quit college at Athens and married Lizzie Herring. Winston Tyson died in Augusta, Ga., unmarried, in the sixties or seventies of the century just closed. John James Tyson collected his part of his father's estate and left America, unmarried. The information I want is, what was my great-grandfather's initials? Great-grandfather died in Oglethorpe or Hancock county, Georgia. Who will be so kind as to go to Hancock and Oglethorpe counties and search the records and throw all the light on this subject possible? My grandfather's sister, Winston, was the oldest child of her father, and never married, and was guardian for her youngest brother. It would appear very natural that she held the record of her father's family. She died in Augusta, Ga., some twenty-five or thirty years ago. All who are interested in the Australian Tyson, deceased, please rally with information. H. N. F.

118. TYSON—In answer to communication of Sunday 8th inquiry, who was the father of Moses Bush Tyson, and was his name Robert? I take pleasure in giving this information. My father's name was Hiram Bush Tyson. My grandfather's name was Moses Tyson, and married a Miss Bush. My great-grandfather's name was John Robert Tyson, whose descendants came to Savannah, going to the Carolinas, and part of them returning to Georgia and Alabama and other States not known. My father, Hiram Tyson, had eight brothers—Joab, Isaac, Littleton, Aaron, Moses, Abner, Cason and William. My grandfather had three brothers. One was named Aaron Tyson, the other two brothers' names are not known, as they left this State years ago. Please insert this card for information, and oblige,

MRS. CLIFFORD TYSON JOSSEY.

119. WINSLOW—In answer to inquiry of descendants of Edward Winslow in Constitution of August 18, I send the following, which was published in connection with White genealogy:

Edward Winslow, of Droitwich, Worcester, England, descended from an ancient English family; married November 2, 1594, Magdalen Ollyver, and had:

1. Edward, Jr., born October 19, 1595.
2. John, born April, 1597.
3. Eleanor, born April, 1598.
4. Kenelm, born April, 1599.
5. Gilbert, born October, 1600.
6. Elizabethe, born March, 1602.
7. Magdalene, born 1604.
8. Josiah, born 1606.

Edward Winslow, Jr., married Elizabeth Barker at Leyden, Holland, May 16, 1618, where he had joined the Pilgrims. She died at Plymouth March 24, 1621. He married, May 12, 1621, Susannah, widow of William White, who died during the first winter at Plymouth, leaving two children, Resolved and Peregrine, children of Edward Winslow and Susannah White Winslow were Edward and John, who died in infancy, and Josiah, born at Marshfield, 1629, and a daughter, Elizabeth.

Edward Winslow, Jr., was for several years governor of Plymouth. He died at sea May 8, 1655, in West Indies, while on expedition against the Spaniards.

Josiah Winslow, son of Edward Winslow, Jr., and Susanna White, married 1657 Penelope Pelham. He was the first New Englander born to hold office of governor. He was educated at Harvard; died December 18, 1680, leaving three children, Elizabeth, born 1664; Edward, born 1667, and Isaac, born 1670.

Isaac Winslow, son of Governor Josiah Winslow, married in 1700, Sarah Wensley. He was military commander of the colony, member of the council and chief justice. He died December 6, 1738, at Careswell, his home in Marshfield. He had seven children, Josiah, born 1701, and was killed by the Indians at St. George river in 1724; John, born 1702; Penelope,

1704; Elizabeth, 1707; Anna, 1709; Edward, 1714; Isaac, 1719.

General John Winslow, son of Isaac Winslow, born at Plymouth May 27, 1702, married Mary Little in 1726, and had Pelham, born 1737, and Isaac, 1739. He was captain in expedition against Cuba in 1640, colonel at siege of Louisburg in 1644 and afterwards major general in British army. It was he who had command of the force which removed the French from Arcadia. He died at Hingham, Mass., April 17, 1775.

Pelham, Winslow, born 1737, married Joanna, daughter of Captain Gideon White, of Plymouth. He was an attorney, left Plymouth during Revolution and died on Long Island in 1782, leaving two daughters, Mary and Joanna.

Isaac Winslow, physician, born 1739, married daughter of Charles Stockbridge. He died in 1819, leaving a son, John, born 1774, and three daughters.

John Winslow, born 1774, was an attorney. He died in Natchez, Miss., 1822. His children were John, Pelham, Isaac, Penelope, Elija and Fanny.

Edward Winslow, loyalist, born 1714, son of Colonel Isaac Winslow, graduate at Harvard, 1736, married Hannah, widow of Charles Dyer. He went to Halifax, N. S., during the Revolution, where he died in 1786. He had three children—Edward, born at Plymouth, 1746, and two daughters, Penelope and Sarah.

Edward graduated at Harvard, 1765, went to Frederickton, N. B., at evacuation of Boston. He was colonel in British army and governor of New Brunswick. He died in 1815. He had a son, Edward, who was drowned on Wentworth.

John Winslow, born 1597, brother of Governor Edward Winslow, arrived at Plymouth in 1621, married Mary Chilton. He was a merchant and died in Boston, 1674. Children were John, Isaac, Benjamin, 1653; Edward, Joseph, Susanna, Mary and Sarah. Their posterity became numerous.

Gilbert Winslow, born 1600, arrived at Plymouth in 1620. He soon left the colony and died without issue.

Kenelm Winslow, born 1599, came to Plymouth about 1629,

and married Eleanor, widow of John Adams. He died 1672; Children were Kenelm, born 1634, lived at Yarmouth, Mass.; Eleanor, 1636; Nathaniel, 1637, and Job, 1641.

Kenelm Winslow, born 1634, lived at Yarmouth, and had Kenelm, 1668; Josiah, 1670, and Thomas, 1672.

Nathaniel Winslow, son of Kenelm and Eleanor Adams, born 1637, married Faith Miller in 1664, and had Faith, 1665; Nathaniel, 1667; James, 1669; Eleanor, Gilbert, 1673; Kenelm, 1675, and Josiah, 1683. Kenelm had a son, Nathaniel, born 1709.

Nathaniel Winslow, born 1667, married Lydia Snow in 1692, and had Lydia, 1693; Thankful, 1695; Snow, 1698; Oliver, 1702; Deborah, 1708; Patience, 1710; Nathaniel, 1712. He married second, Deborah Bryant, and had Ruth, born 1718.

Gilbert Winslow, born 1673, son of Nathaniel and Eleanor Adams Winslow, married Mary Snow, and had Issachar, 1699; Barnabas, Gilbert and Anthony, 1707. Anthony married Deborah Barker in 1728, removed to Bridgewater before 1770, died 1789.

Oliver Winslow, born 1702, son of Nathaniel and Lydia Snow Winslow, married Agatha Bryant, lived in Scituate, Mass.; children were Oliver, born 1738, killed in French war in 1758; John, who went to Maine; Nathaniel. He married, second, Bethiah Pryor, 1749, and had Oliver and Joseph, born 1753. Oliver served in Revolutionary War and had a son, Oliver.

Major Nathaniel Winslow, son of Oliver and Agatha Bryant Winslow, married Sarah Hatch, of Pembroke, in 1766, and had Nathaniel, born 1767, died 1830, leaving a family; Sarah, 1769; Walter, 1772; Josiah, 1774; Anna, 1776; Judith, 1780; Lydia, 1786; William, 1788, who remained on paternal estate in Scituate.

Captain John A. Winslow, who had command of the Kearsage in her fight with the Alabama, was born in Wilmington, N. C., November 19, 1811; was descended from a brother of Governor Edward Winslow.

I think you can get any desired information from the N. E. Historical and Genealogical Society of Boston.

HERBERT E. WHITE.

400 Peachtree street.

Extracts from Georgia Gazette, concluded:

May 9, 1761—On Tuesday last Mr. Thomas Bee, atty. at law, was married to Miss Susannah Holmes, dau. of the late Hon. Isaac Holmes.

May 30, '61—Last week James Skirving, Esq., was married to Mrs. Sarah Champneys, relict of John Champneys, Esq., deceased.

June 13, '61—Last Sunday evening Mr. Wm. Raven was married to Miss Henrietta Smith, a daughter of Thomas Smith, Esq.

June 20, '61—Tuesday Mr. Andrew Robertson, mer., was married to Miss Helen Crawford, a daughter of the late Dan Crawford, Esq. And on Thursday following Mr. Whitmarsh Fuller to Miss Judith Simpson.

Aug. 22, '61—On Wednesday Mr. James Laurens, mer., was married to Mrs. Mary Crawford, the relict of the late Dan Crawford, deceased.

Nov. 15th, '61—On Thursday, the 5th inst., was married at Winyah, Mr. Robert Heniott to Miss Mary Oldfield. And at Dorchester, Mr. Adam Daniel to Miss Ann Blake.

April 24th, '62—On Thursday last Mr. Joshua Ward, atty. at law, was married to Miss Sarah McCall, dau. of Mr. John McCall, mer.

Oct. 30, '62—The 21st inst. Peter Taylor, Esq., was married at Goose Creek to Mrs. Anne Swan, the relict of the Hon. John Swan, Esq.

Jan. 10, '63—On the 1st inst. Mr. John Poang, of this town, mer., was married to Miss Caroline Wragg, one of the daughters of the late Joseph Wragg.

Jan. 22, '63—On Wednesday last Dr. John Haly was married to Mrs. Mary Shaw, wid. of Lachlan Shaw, deceased. As

was likewise on Thursday, Mr. Ed Martin, mer., to Miss Eliz. Walker.

Mch. 26th, '63—On Thursday last was married Joseph Elliott, Esq., of St. Andrews Parish, to Miss Catherine Brisbane, dau. of Wm. Brisbane, Esq.

April 23d, '63—On Sunday last the Hon. Lord William Campbell was married to Miss Sarah Izard.

May 7th, 1763—Last Sunday evening John Rutledge, Esq., atty. at law, was married to Miss Elizabeth Gounke, daughter of Frederick Gounke, Esq.

June 25th, 1763—Last Sunday evening Jacob Motte, Esq., public treasurer of this province, was married to Mrs. Anne Pickering, widow of the late Mr. Joseph Pickering, merchant.

June 25th, 1763—And on Thursday, James Postell, Esq., of Ashepoo, was married to Mrs. Hayes, widow of Mr. John Hayes, deceased.

July 16th, 1763—Last Tuesday evening Mr. Elias Vanderhorst was married to Miss Elizabeth Cooper, daughter of the late Thomas Cooper.

July 23d, 1763—On Sunday last Mr. Wm. Baker, merchant, was married to Miss Martha Screven, a daughter of the late James Screven, Esq., of James Island.

Aug. 27th, '63—On Thursday last Captain Alexander Marshal was married to Mrs. Anne Cooper, widow of Mr. Buton Cooper.

Sept. 10th, '63—A few days ago Cap. Henry Reeves was married to Miss Charlotte Elliott, a daughter of Mr. Artemas Elliott, deceased.

Nov. 19th, 1763—Last Thursday Mr. Prince, lieutenant of his majesty's ship, the Mercury, was married to Miss Anne Lempriere, daughter and only child of Cap. Clement Lempriere, of Christ Church Parish.

Nov. 26th, 1763—On Thursday evening Mr. Wm. Guerin, merchant, was married to Miss Mary Elliott, one of the sisters of Mr. Barnard Elliott, now in England.

Feb. 18th, 1764—On Monday Mr. James Gordon, of George Town, merchant, was married to Miss Mary Vaux, daughter of Mr. John Vaux.

On Thursday Mr. George Abbott Hall, merchant, to Miss Lois Matthewes, the daughter of John Matthewes, Esq., deceased.

And on Thursday Dr. John Murray to Lady Anne Atkins, one of the daughters of the Right Hon. the Earl of Cromartie and a sister to Lady Mary Ainslie.

March 31, 1764—On Thursday last Wm. Henry Drayton, Esq., son of the Hon. John Drayton, Esq., was married to Mrs. Dorothy Golightly, a very amiable young lady and an heiress.

Nov. 5th, 1764—Last Thursday Thomas Foley, Esq., commander of his majesty's ship, the Escorte, was married to Miss Catharine Mellichamp, a daughter of Mr. Thomas Mellichamp.

Nov. 12th, 1764—Last night Peter Bacot, Esq., was married to Miss Elizabeth Harramond.

Dec. 24th, 1764—Thursday, the 13th instant, Henry Smith, Esq., was married to Miss Elizabeth Ball, daughter of the late Mr. John Cuming Ball, of St. John's Parish, in Berkley Co.

Dec. 31st, 1764—Yesterday James Postell, Esq., of Ashepoo, was married to Miss Catharine Douxsaint, of this town.

Jan. 7th, 1765—Yesterday Mr. John Hatfield was married to Miss Sarah Swallow.

Feb. 2nd, 1765—The 17th ultimo, was married at Sheldon (the seat of Stephen Bull Jun, Esq., in Prince Wm.'s Parish) Benjamin Gendron, Esq., to Miss Amelia Godin, daughter of the late Benjamin Godin, Esq., the elder.

Feb. 16th, 1765—Thursday last Mr. George Croft, merchant, was married to Miss Elizabeth Leger.

And Dr. Mitchell Hackett to Mrs. Elizabeth White, of Monck's Corner.

Feb. 23rd, '65—Thursday last Mr. Lambert Lance, merchant, was married to Miss Anne Magdalen Kerne.

April 13th, 1765—Last Sunday evening Mr. David Bruce, printer, was married to Mrs. Eleanor Dryden, milliner.

June 29th, 1765—The same evening Mr. Thomas Grinbail, atty. at law, was married to Miss Mary Prioleau, daughter of Samuel Prioleau, Esq.

CHAPTER XXII.

“WHAT IS GENEALOGY?”—WHY STUDY IT?—IS THERE ANY USE IN THE SEARCH AFTER ILLUSTRIOUS DEAD?

A nation or tribe of individuals who does not keep a record of its progress or of its past deeds, inventions, wars or movements, remains stationery, does not progress and at last, like the savage, lapses into barbarism or eternal night and has its place taken by some more enterprising and historic people. The Jews are a great record keeping people and a sect whose history and historians have shown them to be almost the only nation who had a pure conception of God, and whose bards and kings are renowned the world over. If one wishes to write true history he has to cull from various individuals, various commanders in a battle, and from testimony of eye-witnesses who have viewed different parts of an action or have served in different capacities and positions in a country's service, or have been familiar with all kinds of persons. So, too, the professions of all kinds and the arts lend aid to the historian to compile a more true account than one taking a mere bird's eye view of a scene or view of a thing. Now, genealogy is the study of the individual. We observe his peculiarities of temperament, acquired and inherited, note his actions and whence he came and why to a country. Sometimes we see that religious persecutions drove him to a place and that he wanted more freedom of action and again that some adverse

condition of war or failure drove him away from home, and that he needed a different environment to develop his innate qualities to the full. We see that all kinds and conditions of mankind went to America; the cadet of a noble house, the scion of a gentle line, the sturdy yeoman, the Celt, the Saxon, the Huguenot, all boldly striking out with that independence to be, in spite of disease, wild animals, bad climate, the savage or tempestuous sea, a man. So then we study each character, each event of the individual's life and find from his record that with other contemporary ones, he and the admixture of all nationalities, has made a race of Americans, whose equals in brightness, sparkling intellect, inventions and powers in war and peace have no equals, and yet, some say genealogy is a foolish pastime, this recording the deeds of our illustrious dead, this placing of monumental remembrances of our ancestor's prowess in battle, this study of our founders of America. Is it pride or haughtiness to wish to know the progress of history through the individual? A man who makes money at the present day or attains eminence is quick enough to show to his fellow men the pride he feels in his success. Then why when we study genealogy, which after all shows the human race to be more closely related and makes us less proud, why should the study of ancestry be decried? Why, too, is it so ridiculous that America should have had many of noble blood to settle her domain? Are we inferior in birth to the denizens of Europe. A true study of history will show that beside the sturdy yeoman and the persecuted for religion's sake, that owing to wars and other causes many gentlemen, many scions of noble but younger houses, aye, and a few titled people, did really come to America and to this day are found in the names of many of America's inhabitants and in their blood as good as any in the old world. To-day the descendants of Baron de Graffenreid, or the Black Douglas or the old French noblesse, or the offshoot of the house of McCarty More and the McIntosh of McIntosh, aye, and many too numerous to mention, are to be found in America. To be a mere descendant of illustrious ancestry is of little note, but to be and to do, to aid in all walks of life in the elevation of humanity and of one's country, then is it to be a thing to be proud

of, for then it shows the heredity of a family and of a race when the individual in himself reflects the deeds, actions and good brave doings of an ancestor. He may not be a noted warrior or statesman, maybe he cannot be, but he can be a true gentleman and Christian and put his best efforts in whatever he doeth and be a man in every way.

'Tis not the rich, the great, nor the high born, but the combination of all through generations that makes the superior man. All high born are not necessarily the best, nor because a man is rich or a big general or senator is he necessarily of the best, for though some rough diamonds are of value and though we find fine things in all nature, still the best comes of cultivation through generations, and so we wish to find in the study of genealogy the rough diamonds, nature's gems, and the cultivated variety and to all give honor.

J. G. B. BULLOCH.

SOME EPITAPHS.

One of the favorite walks at the White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, leads to the old country cemetery. Among the interesting tombs there the following epitaphs were gleaned by an enthusiastic historian and will be found of interest:

To the Memory
of
Thomas B. Robertson,
Born
the 27th of February, 1779, and departed this
life the 5th of October, 1828, aged
49 years, 7 months and 8 days.

Sacred to the memory of John Norcott, of Greenville, Pitt
County, N. C., who was born October 1, 1793
and died July 6, 1845.

Charles Floyd Hamilton.

Born August 24, 1817. Camden County, Georgia.

Died September 3, 1859, at the White Sulphur Springs, Virginia.

To his memory this tablet is erected by his loving wife.

"Blessed are the pure in heart."

Consecrated by Filial Duty and Affection to Memory of

Mrs. Evelyn Taylor Harrison,

A daughter of Colonel Byrd, of Westover and relict of Benjamin
Harrison, of Brandon.

She expired at White Sulphur Springs on the 12th of October, 1817, aged 51 years, after a protracted and painful illness borne with that resignation and fortitude which a confidence in the divine truths of the Gospel never fail to inspire.

Religious without bigotry. Charitable without ostentation. Urbane and courteous without insincerity.

She filled with exact propriety the relation of social life and died regretted by all her acquaintances who knew how to appreciate moral worth with an enlightened and benevolent female.

QUERIES.

181. BOISSEAU—New Orleans, La.—Habersham Chapter D. A. R.: Your column in Constitution has been so successful in solving genealogical problems, that I wish you would try your hand on this one:

Who has any Boissean genealogical notes and will they furnish them to the Constitution for publication?

James Boisseau, one of the ministers of the Virginia colonies, had several children. Who were they, who did they marry? What of succeeding generations?

William and Mary Quarterly Magazine has the following: "Rev James Boisseau served as minister 1697, and was alive in 1705 (Perry's Historical Collections.)"

Captain James Boisseau (son of Rev. James) had issue by his wife Mary: Elizabeth, born September 20, 1733; James, born May 22, 1736; Sarah, born March 3, 1738; Susannah, born Octo-

ber 17, 1741; John, born February 20, 1747; Benjamin, born February 28, 1753; Molly Holt, born September 25, 1756.

Mr. James Boisseau (son of James and grandson of Rev. James) had issue by his wife Anna: Daniel, born March 4, 1760; James, born November 13, 1761. (Bristol parish register.)

Captain James (son of Rev. James) Boisseau resigned the vestry of Bristol parish November 22, 1762, and evidently left the parish, as no further mention of him is made after. Where did he go?

There is on record in Prince George county, Virginia, a deed from Nicholas Lanier to Holmes Boisseau of date May 14, 1728; this Holmes was probably also a son of Rev. James. What became of him and what are the names of his posterity?

Some of them emigrated to Georgia.

C. L. P.

182. TROTTER-STEPHENS—I would like very much to have your assistance in tracing the history of the Trotter family, who settled in Virginia previous to 1707. A branch of the family settled in North Carolina. May Trotter, of Charlotte, N. C., married Thomas Polk, grandson of one of the signers of the Melklenburg declaration. Another, Nancy Trotter, married into the Mason family in Nansemond county, Virginia. Through a late issue I learn that Mary Trotter married Thomas Hardaway.

The original family are believed to have settled in Nottoway, Va., and in the lower part of Maryland. Any assistance you can give will be much appreciated.

N. B.—I would like information of the Stephens of North Carolina and Tennessee outside of A. H. Stephens' family.

183. CAMP—I am very anxious to secure the names of the twenty-one (21) sons and three (3) daughters of my great ancestor, Thomas Camp, born September 17th, 1717, and died 1798, at the old homestead at Island Ford, Rutherford County, North Carolina. I also desire to know which of these sons were in the Revolutionary Army. I understand that Mr. W. A. Camp, of Atlanta, Georgia, is compiling a historical and genealogical write-

up of our great ancestor, Thomas Camp, and dih descendants, about 5,000 in all, scattered throughout the southern states, for purpose of publication in book form, and will soon publish the same for the benefit solely of the thousands of Camps. Perhaps he can give the desired information. I hope so through your valuable medium. Yours very truly,
J. G. CAMP.

184. STONE-WATERS—Please give the Stone record from the signer of the Declaration of Independence through Bishop William Stone, who wed a Waters in Maryland. Langston—Please give all data available about this family.
L. G. S. V.

185. EMANUEL-NOWLAND-VALLOTTON—Please give information about three families. Andrew Nowland, Jr., born 1719, had for second wife Elizabeth Emanuel, daughter of David Emanuel, and I suppose sister of the David Emanuel who was governor of Georgia in 1802. A child of this marriage, Rachael, married Francis R. Vallotton. The Vallottons were from France, the Nowlands from Ireland. Whence came the Emanuels?

186. STEWART—I have been making inquiries in regard to some of my ancestors, who, tradition says, fought in the Revolution, but I can get no record of where they fought or under what commander. It is of General John Stewart, of Oglethorpe county, Georgia. He was brigadier general of state troops of Georgia in 1813. I am a D. A. R. through descent from the Floyds. General John Stewart married Mourning Floyd, whose father was a soldier and a colonial surveyor. John Stewart is spoken of in White's Statistics as a soldier of the Revolution, who died aged 60, in Oglethorpe county. This is the only data from history, but I would like some further information.

As I do not subscribe to The Constitution and hear these queries are answered in it, will you advise me by letter of any information you may obtain. I shall esteem it a favor and thank you for any trouble in my behalf. Very truly,

PAULINE STEWART CROSBY.

(If you do not subscribe to The Constitution you will never know what you miss. We publish your query with pleasure and hope it will be answered. More than this, of course, we can not do.)

187. CAMPBELL—I have a letter written by John Campbell, of Giel, Scotland, in 1824, to his son Dougald, who had come to America and settled in Charleston, S. C. This is the only link I have to any of my father's relatives, he being a son of Dougald. I would like to know if there is any way of tracing the family in Scotland. Thanking you in advance for your kindness. W. N.

188. PERKINS—Can you give me the ancestry of Captain John Perkins, born in England (place unknown) about 1774; educated at Oxford, graduated therefrom about the age of 24. He was youngest son of his father, therefore inheriting only a title. He incurred the anger of his father, who had educated him for the English navy, by leaving England and coming to America. He married in Savannah, Georgia, in 1809, Jane Norris, of French and English descent, of wealthy parentage but an orphan; was adopted by a family named Anderson who lived in Savannah, Georgia. After marriage they remained there until 1813 or 1814, he being a wealthy ship owner whose vessels sailed from Savannah to Liverpool. Later they moved to Washington, North Carolina. A few years afterwards Captain Perkins, with his only son, were lost at sea. He had his pedigree dating back to William the Conqueror, but during our war between the states, it was lost, with other valuables, and the writer, his great-grandchild, knows but little of her English ancestry. Having children of her own, she will be glad to learn all she can.

ANSWERS.

120. CLAYTON—In your paper of last Sunday I read a paper that interested me very much. It contained a history of a branch of the Clayton family, to which I think it possible that I am related.

Both my parents are dead, consequently I know very little of my family. My father and mother were cousins and both were named Clayton. My father's father was Jesse Clayton; my mother's father was Joseph J. Clayton. That is almost all I know except that we have many relations in North Carolina, although we know nothing of them personally. Family tradition is that we came of a fine old family which came to this country in the eighteenth century.

I have a sister in Atlanta, Mrs. Black, of 67 Walton street; also one in Savannah, Mrs. W. H. Loftin. We are all anxious to learn from what family of Claytons we are descended. Some years ago there was in your city a prosperous merchant who was first cousin of my parents.

In re-reading the Clayton article I see that the Claytons are in Alabama. I have often heard my mother speak of our relatives being in Alabama, though she only knew them by having heard her parents speak of them.

Any information you can give me in regard to them will be very much appreciated.

Mrs. M. W. HUGHES.

121. TALBOT—Elizabeth Talbot Belt (in Constitution of 25th) is mistaken. A. R. Lamar is the son of Sara Talbot, daughter of ex-Gov. Talbot. Sara married George W. Lamar, of Augusta, and four children were born to them: Dr. John Talbot, James, Albert R., and Matthew Talbot. At the birth of the last she died, only 25 years of age.

Ex-Governor Talbot and his brother were noted for their honesty. Matthew always worked his part of the road and would not have a substitute.

His brother was once present at one of the log cabin courts and the Bible had been forgotten. A neighbor laid his hand on Talbot's shoulder and said: "Swear by him; he is next to the Bible."

I have an oil painting of ex-Governor Talbot, pictures of Madame Le Vert and her mother and aunt, Mrs. Anna Walker Robinson, and two daughters. One daughter, Mrs. Reab, has a

son living in Augusta now. Fifty years ago I spent the day in the room of Madame Le Vert's grandmother.

Mrs. Walker and all of them sleep together with General William Henry Talbot Walker in the private "Walker cemetery," adjoining the arsenal, in Augusta. Respectfully,

MRS. A. R. LAMAR.

122. MOORE—I inclose an answer to a query which appeared in August regarding the whereabouts of John Moore, of North Carolina. A John Moore, of North Carolina, married Nancy Trotter in Rowan Co., N. C. (I believe though, it may have been Guilford), about 1810 or 1812. They moved to Monroe Co., Tenn., where some of their descendants still live. He was my uncle by marriage.

I sent this answer just after reading the query, but it did not appear. I did not find a D. A. R. chapter in The Constitution of September 1. Was it omitted.

If any payment is necessary for inserting my query, please let me know and I will forward it. Very sincerely,

E. S. HILDRETH.

CHAPTER XXIII.

Subscribers to Vol. I. will please take notice that the Book will soon be ready for delivery, and that subscriptions are now due, and none but those who have sent the price will receive the book.

We receive a great many complimentary letters from all over the country praising our patriotic work. We give a sample below. These letters gladden the heart and strengthen the arm:

"DEAR MADAM: I herewith inclose you a postoffice money

order for \$1 for which I will thank you to send me a copy of 'Joseph Habersham Historical Collections, Vol. I.'

"The work that your Society, and your Chapter in particular, is doing is a credit to an expert historian and genealogist. Twice have you printed in The Constitution information relating to ancestors of mine, and it is needless to say it was read with interest.

"The society to which I belong—North Carolina Society of Sons of the Revolution—I am sorry to say has done right little in historical matters. We have, however, had painted and presented to our State Supreme Court portraits of the only two North Carolinians who ever sat upon the Supreme Bench of the United States, which representation proceedings (embodying a great deal of hitherto unwritten history) were printed by our Society.

"Very truly, A. B. ANDREWS, JR."

QUERIES.

189. McCLELLAND—Will you kindly advise me in the inclosed stamped envelope of any information you have of the history of the McClelland family and oblige.

(You must ask through this column. We have not time for private letters. We are seeking to benefit the community through the individual, which can only be done by giving the public the use of all our knowledge.)

190. SYKES—Benjamin Sykes came from England when thirteen years old to Greenville County, Virginia; married Alice Wren. He died in 1790. All of his sons fought in the Revolution. Richard Sykes was wounded at Guilford Court House, N. C., and died from wounds there received.

I would be glad to know the parents of Benjamin Sykes and also of Alice Wren.

A. S. R.

191. AYERS—Great-great-grandfather Moses (wife Dorcas) Ayers, Salisbury, N. C., 1803. Great-grandfather Jacob Muskingum. Moses spoke of sons David, Samuel, William, Moses and

Jacob. Wants to know if the Joseph Habersham Ayers are connected with hers, and also any connection with Obediah (wife Hannah Pickett) Ayers, who moved to Woodbridge, N. J., in 1699?

192. WARING-TAYLOR—Wanted name of Robert H. Waring's father. Robert lived in Columbia, S. C., and afterwards removed to Leon County, Florida. He married in Columbia, S. C., Mary Taylor, daughter of Gov. John Taylor. Would like information of Warings and Taylors of South Carolina.

193. IRWIN—I would like for you to give me information of Jared Irwin, who was governor of Georgia.

MRS. ALICE E. CHURCH,
Great-granddaughter.

ANSWERS.

123. MARSHALL—For benefit of some of the descendants of Rev. Daniel Marshall, the famous Baptist minister of Revolutionary times, who established the first Baptist church in Georgia, I send the following. Can give more minute details if desired:

1. Thomas Marshall, freeman of Boston, Mass., from 1630 to 1664. A widower with two sons, Thomas and Samuel, and two daughters, Sarah and Frances. Married a second time Alice.

2. Capt. Samuel Marshall moved to Windsor, Conn. Married May 6th, 1652. Mary, the only child of Lieut. David Wilton, a prominent citizen of Windsor. Issue, eight children.

3. Deacon Thomas Marshall, of Windsor, Conn., born February 18th, 1663. Married Mary Drake, of Windsor, a highly respected citizen.

4. Rev. Daniel Marshall born 1706 in Windsor. Married Hannah Drake. Issue, one son, Daniel. Married again Miss Martha Stearnes by whom he had nine children.

5. Levi Marshall married Miss Sarah Wynne. Issue, three sons and four daughters.

6. Mary Marshall, daughter of Levi Marshall. Married Dr. Nathan Crawford, of Columbia Co. Issue, nine children—Mary Ann, Charles d., Levi d., William d., Sarah Jane, Pamela, Nathan, Martha d. and Rebecca. Mary Ann married Dr. Kimball and moved many years ago to Dadeville, Ala., where she still survives at an advanced age. She is grandmother of U. S. Senator Chas. Culberson, who was also governor of Texas, and Robert Culberson, a prominent attorney of Texas. Nathan Crawford married Miss Harriet Beall. Five children—Dr. Wm. Crawford, J. Lincolnton, Remsen Crawford of New York World, Mary married T. E. Massengale, of Warren county, Georgia, and Jane married Dr. S. L. Wilkes, of Lincolnton; Natalie unmarried; Rebecca Crawford married Dr. J. S. Hamilton, of Athens, nine children—Mary, Sallie (married Williams), Jane d., Thomas A. Hamilton, of Birmingham; Anna Emily (married McLendon), Natalie (married Fontaine), James (married Miss Seabrook), Guy (married Miss Thomas.)

Misses Sarah Jane and Pamela Crawford, daughters of Dr. Nathan Crawford and Mary Marshall, still reside in Columbia county, near where their ancestor, Rev. Daniel Marshall, established the first Baptist church in Georgia, Kiokee, situated near Kiokee Creek.

MRS. T. E. M.

124. BOISSEAU—In reply to query 181, Chapter XXII., Vol. II. From data in my possession, I glean the following, which I hope will be of some service to C. L. P.

J. Bonner, of Prince George county, Virginia, married Mary Boisseau, of Petersburg, Virginia, daughter of a Huguenot minister, who fled to this country after the famous edict of Nantes was revoked. J. Bonner and Mary Boisseau had a son, Hamilton Bonner, born in Prince George county, Virginia, and married to Lucy, daughter of William Green, Esq., of Warren county, N. C. Hamilton Bonner moved from Virginia to Hancock county, Georgia, where he reared a large family of children.

125. GREENE—Under the head of information wanted, published in The Atlanta Constitution on September 8, 1901, which I

inclose herewith, I will state that the Rev. Myles Greene was born June 6, 1767, in the county of Sussex, Virginia. When about 5 years of age his parents moved to Brunswick county, Virginia. Converted and joined the M. E. Church June 26, 1787. Traveled the Brunswick circuit 1788 and at Annual Conference held at Petersburg, Virginia, was continued on same work. Married Elizabeth Hunt 1788. Removed to Hancock county, Georgia, in the spring of 1791. At that time the entire state of Georgia and part of both the Carolinas was one District, over which one presiding elder traveled. Has one daughter living at Graves Station, Terrell county, Georgia. Mrs. W. H. Dismukes is her name. Died at the residence of his oldest son, John Greene, 1853, Monroe county, Georgia.

P. A. GREENE,

Grandson of Rev. Myles Greene.

GOVERNOR STEPHEN HEARD.

The subject of this sketch was a Revolutionary patriot, who endured many privations and gave the best years of his life to the cause he loved. Finding, a short time since, that a great many members of the Heard family believed Governor Stephen Heard to have been the only Stephen Heard of Revolutionary times, I tried to correct the mistake through the "Habersham Chapter," D. A. R., and establish as a fact that Governor Stephen Heard was born in Virginia. Owing to the date on papers sent me for inspection, copied from old documents, which were no doubt much faded, I was rather mystified to find 1740 where 1720 should be.

The article referred to appeared in "Atlanta Constitution" headed, "Heard-Carroll-Darden."

Historians of Georgia have failed to notice the deeds of valor of the Heard family as they deserve and seem to have lost sight of the fact that at least seven of the name fought within the bounds of Georgia—not all brothers, however, but near kinsmen: Thomas Heard, born in 1742, was a captain in Revolution; his four brothers were Stephen, John, Jesse and George. Others

who came with Governor Stephen Heard to Georgia were John, his father, born in Ireland; Charles, his uncle, born in Ireland; Richard, whose history I have not yet learned, and Barnard, who was a brother of the governor.

Major Barnard Heard was "Register of Probates" in Washington, Wilkes county, from 1776 to 1782. From that time we have no history of him, but his fine strong writing remains in the ordinary's office at Washington.

It was my privilege to see and copy the following extract from the private papers of Mrs. Eliza Wootten, when in Washington, Georgia, this summer:

"Brother Jesse had the original, as far back as 1420, giving the place where they were born, lived and who they married—what positions they held under the government. In fact, a family history.

"We are an English family—held estates in England, and were granted estates in Ireland. So some of our ancestors were born in each country—just as they happened to be spending their time, in one or the other country.

"In 1719 our great-great-grandfather used a pitchfork on a minister of the Established Church of Ireland about "tithes," and thought he had better leave. So he and six sons and five daughters came to Virginia and settled in Hanover county in 1720. One son remained in Ireland to settle up his father's business, and came out the next year.

"He was an Irish Earl and lived in Tyrone county, Ireland, when he had the trouble with the minister. I have not the names of all his sons—John was one of them and was the father of Governor Stephen Heard, of Georgia. Another son was Stephen, the eldest, and our great-grandfather. He married Mary Falkner, of Virginia. His sons were Jesse, Thomas, John and Stephen."

Governor Stephen Heard was born in Virginia about the last part of 1740 or the first part of 1741. The exact date of his birth is not known by his descendants, but the inscription on his tomb is as follows:

Sacred to the Memory of
Col. Stephen Heard.

He was a soldier of the American Revolution and fought with the great Washington for the liberties of his country. He died on the 15th of November.

1815,

In the 75th year of his age, beloved and lamented by all who knew him.

“An honest man is the noblest work of God.”

Governor Stephen Heard was “President of the Council” in 1781. Being a gallant soldier and a man of fine education, he was chosen to the high position of Governor of Georgia by those patriots who flew westward when the disasters of war changed the seat of government from Augusta to “Fort Heard.”

He was a soldier in the French war, a mere boy; and it is stated in history that he had the rank of captain in that war of colonial times. That he was a colonel in the Revolutionary war has always been accepted as a fact by his family; but we do not know to what branch of the service he belonged. He fought bravely in the struggle for independence, and at Kettle Creek distinguished himself by encouraging his men and leading them to points of vantage. He was as gentle and as tender as he was valiant, and during the Revolutionary period his life was full of hazardous adventures, pathetic trials and amusing incidents.

His children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren have climbed the hill where the wounded Tory lay in wait, behind a fallen tree, to shoot him as he passed. The “flint and steel” rifle failed to fire, and the powder flashing in the pan revealed the place of hiding. Governor Heard dismounted and drew his sword to kill the treacherous man, but he begged so piteously that his life was spared.

When a prisoner in the hands of the British, one of his faithful slaves would bring him food—usually an “ash cake”—when she came for the prisoner’s washing, to keep him from suffering hunger. Mammy Kate lived to be very old and used to tell her master’s children and grandchildren tales of the war.

"Lord a mussy, honey," she would say, "I had to put dat bread in my bosom to get it to marster." Then she would add, with a shake of her head, "But I always took it out 'fore I got dar, 'cause he was might perticler." Kate was a large, strong woman, and tradition says it was she who carried him out of the enemy's lines in a large clothes basket the day before that on which he was to have been shot. She also managed to get his war horse, "Lightfoot," from the enemy, and he rode home to friends and freedom. Mammy Kate, who has worthy descendants in Elbert to this day, deserves for her faithfulness a place in history.

Governor Heard was twice married. His first wife, Miss Germany (pronounced Garmany), was driven out in a snow storm by the Tories, and died from the exposure—her only child, a new-born babe, died with her. In 1785 he married his second wife, Elizabeth Darden, a daughter of Mr. George Darden, of Virginia. There were nine children of this last marriage; Barnard Carroll, Martha Burch, George Washington, Bridget Carroll, John Adams, Jane Lanier, Parmelia Darden, Thomas Jefferson and Sarah Hammond. All the sons married and left children, except John Adams Heard. Martha Burch Heard married Bartlett Tucker and left three daughters. Bridget Carroll Heard married, first, Henderson and had one son and several daughters; second marriage, Thompson, no children. Jane Lanier Heard married Singleton W. Allen and left children. Parmelia Darden Heard died young. Sarah Hammond Heard married — Jarrett, died young and left no children.

After the Revolutionary War Governor Stephen Heard settled down to a quiet life in the country. He was the only Heard whose home was cut off from Wilkes county when Elbert county was formed in 1791, and the records show that he was the first foreman of the grand jury in the new county. He was also one of the delegates from Elbert when the convention met in the spring of 1795 to revise the constitution of the state of Georgia.

His residence was considered a marvel of comfort and beauty. When the contractors were building it people came for many miles around to see it. It was the first lathed and plastered house of that section. The front was not unlike the "Heard

house" of Washington, Georgia, with its tall columns and double veranda; but the arrangement of the interior was entirely different. The furniture of this house was purchased in London and of solid mahogany—some of it still in the family. The old place is called "Heardmont" and the house is gone that once crowned the hill, but the family cemetery, with its old tombs, occupies the place where once a garden of old-fashioned flowers bloomed.

Governor Stephen Heard was attractive in person and of engaging manners. He was rather below medium in size, with clear-cut features, bright dark eyes and dark brown hair. Careful of the feelings of others, he was modest and retiring—seldom advocating his own cause, preferring to be judged by his actual worth.

He loved learning and delighted in his books. He educated his children and some of them gained distinction. He was one of the first patrons of the Moravian School of Salem, N. C., and one of his daughters was educated there.

The Elberton Daughters of the American Revolution will make no mistake in naming their chapter for Governor Stephen Heard. He was a patriot, a statesman and a gentleman.

ANNIE MACKINTOSH WALL.

(The above was written for the Stephen Heard Chapter, of Elberton, and sent us by the author, Mrs. Wall, to whom we are indebted for many valuable papers, documents and court records. So many people have honestly thought they were descendants of Governor Heard, who were mistaken, that the true record of his descendants is not only interesting but valuable.)

NICHOLS.

NICHOLS—The Nichols family descend from the signers of the Mayflower compact. On the 11th day of November, 1621 (old style), there was drawn on the lid of a chest on board the Mayflower, in Plymouth harbor, and signed by forty-one of the principal men of the first band of pilgrims, a platform of government known as the Compact, and which gave to these people the claim of being the first "signers" of this great and free United States of America. Of these forty-one, William Mullins was

the "tenth signer"—a Huguenot of the Leydon colony, who came with his wife, Alice, and daughter, Priscilla.

William Mullins died February 21, 1621, "pious and well deserving, endowed also with considerable outward estate and had it been the will of God that he had survived, might have proved a valuable instrument in his place."

The seventh "signer of the Compact" was John Alden, the first man who stepped on Plymouth Rock; he was born in 1599 and married Priscilla Mullins at Plymouth, New England, before August, 1623. John Alden died at Duxbury, Mass., September 12, 1687. Priscilla died February 7, 1695. To them were born eleven children. Their oldest child (Elizabeth, born 1623 or 1624), "was the first white woman born in New England." She married December 26, 1644, William Pabodie, born 1620, died December 13, 1707 (the third son of John Pabodie, 1657; admitted freeman, January 2, 1657-58; proprietor of Bridgewater, 1645) will dated July 16, 1645, proved June 27, 1666, and his wife (Isabel —), Elizabeth Alden Pabodie died in Little Compton, Rhode Island, May 31, 1717, in the ninety-fourth year of her age. The Boston News Letter, bearing date June 17, 1717, says "She was exemplary, virtuous and pious and her memory is blessed." She and her husband are buried in the Little Compton cemetery. Their grave stones are in excellent preservation. The descendants of Elizabeth Alden have put up a monument and inserted the old stones in the west side. On all sides of it lie her children and grandchildren. Her husband, William Pabodie (1), was a "man much employed in public affairs and of much respectability." His will was dated May 15, 1707, proved February 27, 1708; executors, wife, Elizabeth; son, William. He had twelve children:

(1.) John Pabodie, born October 4, 1645, died November 17, 1669—no record of marriage. The verdict of the jury was "that hee, ryding on the road, his horse carryed him underneath the bow of a young tree, and viciously forcing his head into the body thereof, broke his skull."

(2.) Elizabeth Peabodie, born April 24, 1641. Died before

1707, married November 16, 1666, Mr. Pogersjun, a grandson of Thomas, who came over in the Mayflower.

(3.) Mary Peabodie, born August 7, 1648, married November 16, 1669, Edward Southworth.

(4.) Mercy Peabodie, born January 2, 1649; married November 16, 1669, John Timmons.

(5.) Martha Peabodie, born February 25, 1650; died January 25, 1712; married April 4, 1677, Daniel Leabury.

(6.) Priscilla Peabodie, born January 15, 1655; died June 3, 1724; married December 24, 1677, Alex Ichabod Winall.

(7.) Sarah Peabodie, born August 7, 1656; died August 27, 1740; married November 10, 1681, John Coe.

(8.) Ruth Pabodie, born June 27, 1658; died August 27, 1740; married December, 1673, Benjamin Bartlett.

(9.) Rebecca Pabodie, born October 16, 1660; died December 3, 1702; married 1680, William Southworth.

(10.) Hannah Pabodie, born October 15, 1662; died 1714; married August 2, 1682, Samuel Bartlett.

(11.) William Pabodie, born November 24, 1664; died September 17, 1744; was married three times.

(12.) Lydia Pabodie, born April 3, 1667; died July 12, 1748; married 1683, Daniel Grinnell.

William Pabodie, Jr. (2), the eleventh child, married Judith —, born 1669-70. They are buried at Little Compton. His gravestone:

"In memory of William Pabodie, who died September ye 17th, in ye 80th year of his age."

Her gravestone:

"Here lyeth ye body of Judyth, ye wife of William Pabodie, who departed this life in ye 45th yeare of her age, July ye 28, 1714."

William Pabodie, Sr., and William, Jr., were among those who organized the church in 1704. Judith Pabodie joined the church July 6, 1707. William, Jr., lived at Little Compton at the old homestead. He made his will August 7, 1743, proved November 12, 1744; executors, sons, John and William; mentions wife, Mary, and daughter, Elizabeth, wife of Edward Gray; Rebecca, wife of Joseph Fish; Priscilla, wife of William Wilcox;

Judith, wife of Nathaniel Fish; Mary Pabodie and sons, John William, Joseph and Benjamin. His son, William Pabodie (3), born February 21, 1701, died June 3, 1778, married July 30, 1724, Jerusha Starr. Their daughter, Rachel Pabodie (4), born June 15, 1725, died January 15, 1818, married about 1743, Josua Stoddard, born 1722, died November 2, 1798. He was a sea captain and spent much time in the West India trade, as did his brothers and sons. His brother Jonathan held letters of marque in the French war signed by Stephen Hopkins, colonial governor of Rhode Island.

Rachel Pabodie (4) and Joshua Stoddard had (among other children) Rachel Stoddard (5), born March 1, 1750, died June 2, 1845, married October 1, 1775; Walter Nichols, born April 7, 1748, died January 5, 1823, a Revolutionary patriot, who was driven out of Newport by the British in 1776 and lived on the mainland until after the war, when he returned and was surveyor and collector of that port for many years. Walter Nichols was the son of Jonathan Nichols, born November 27, 1700, died May 17, 1774, married June 9, 1823, to Sarah Thomas, and the grandson of Benjamin Nichols, born January 23, 1676, and his wife, Mary and great-grandson of Thomas Nichols, the immigrant born in Wales and settled in Newport 1660, died 1708, and his wife, Hannah, born in Rhode Island, December 17, 1642. The latter was sergeant of the court appointed to try the Indians, and was assigned a trust of land near East Greenwich, where he lived at that time.

The old Nichols home, corner of Marlborough and Farwell streets, Newport, Rhodes Island, was built in 1700 and known as "White Horse Tavern" in 1739, has been out of the family but two years in that time; those of 1741-42. It is now owned by Walter Nichols and Matilda B. Nichols, of Brooklyn, N. Y. It was occupied by the British during the Revolution. To Walter and Rachel (5) Stoddard Nichols were born eight children:

(1) Sarah, born April 21, 1776; died in Newport, R. I., unmarried, February 10, 1859.

(2) Joshua (6), born March 22, 1778; married Hannah Coggeshall, and died in Illinois, November 21, 1863.

(3) Katherine, born June 14, 1780; died in Newport, R. I., August 17, 1795.

(4) Jonathan, born January 29, 1783, married Matilda Ball, November 10, 1808, died in Kentucky, November 20, 1823.

(5) William Stoddard, born October 27, 1785; married Elizabeth Pittman, 1819; died in Newport, December, 1872.

(6) Mary Nichols, born May 26, 1787; died in Newport, January 28, 1824.

(7) Rachel Nichols, born September 6, 1790; died in Kentucky, October 25, 1811.

(8) Ruth Nichols, born February 26, 1793; died in Newport, R. I., October 15, 1813.

Of these, Joshua (6), the second child and eldest son, born March 23, 1778, died at Rushville, Ill., November 21, 1863; married Hannah Coggsball, born in Newport, R. I., June 25, 1781, and died May 14, 1865, of an ancient English family, whose founder was a retainer of William the Conqueror, in 1066. Her first American ancestor was John Coggsball, of Newport, the first president under the charter or patent granted in 1643 by parliament, whereby the four towns of Rhode Island were united. He occupied many positions of trust in the early government of the state. Joshua and Hannah Coggsball Nichols had Walter, Thomas, James M. and others. Walter Nichols, born in Newport, R. I., December 28, 1805, died December 29, 1890, and was married to Elizabeth M. Thompson, November 29, 1832, who died November 15, 1848. Their son, Nelson Nichols, was born December 24, 1837, and married Bettie Quisenberry, September 3, 1868, daughter of John Quisenberry and his wife, Patsy Bennett, who was the daughter of Moses and Susan Davis Bennett. John Bennett was the son of Joel Quisenberry and his wife, Elizabeth Haggard. Joel was descendant of Rev. James Quisenberry, who served in the Virginia militia in the Revolutionary war, and who in 1783-4 was one of the garrison of Bonnesboro, Ky. Nelson and Bettie Nichols have two children: Lottie, married William, son of Rev. W. F. V. Bartlett, and has one son, Nelson Vincent Bartlett; and Callie Nichols (2), James (son of Joshua and Hannah Coggsball

Nichols), married Elizabeth Welsh (daughter of John Welsh, of Pennsylvania, and his wife, Elizabeth Lee, daughter of George Lee, of Virginia), and had seven children—Mary, married R. S. Veech, Joshua, James, Joseph, Eliza, Amelia and Cornelia. Their son Joseph married Laura Davies, daughter of D. Henry and Elizabeth Davies, and has two daughters, Elizabeth and Josephine.

CHAPTER XXIV.

What Georgian is not proud of the fact that we can, for the first time in our history, claim a full half interest in the president of the United States?

It was in March, 1900, that the Joseph Habersham chapter, in recognition of the illustrious Georgia ancestry of Theodore Roosevelt, elected him an honorary member.

When he succeeded to the presidency, the following telegram was sent him by the regent at the request of the chapter:

“September 20, 1901.

To His Excellency, the President, Washington, D. C.

Permit us to say godspeed to the descendant of Archibald Bulloch and Daniel Stewart, through whose great deeds you became an honorary member of this chapter. May your every act be guided by wisdom, justice and moderation, assured as you are that thousands of devoted Georgians are praying daily for your welfare.

MRS. WILLIAM LAWSON PEEL,
(Honorary State Regent of Georgia.)

“Regent Joseph Habersham Chapter D. A. R.”

A few days later came the following reply, which will be spread upon our minutes:

“Executive Mansion, Washington, September 24, 1901.

"Dear Madam: I thank you for your telegram and deeply appreciate all that you say. Faithfully yours,

(Signed)

THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

"Mrs. William Lawson Peel, Atlanta, Georgia."

HISTORY OF GEORGIA.

This chapter returns thanks to Rev. George G. Smith for a copy of the second edition of his book.

QUERIES.

194. VAN BIBBER—Would be very much obliged if you would ask through your column when the battle of Point Pleasant was fought. And can any one give me any information of Isaac Van Bibber, who fell in that battle? His daughter married George Yoakum. Thanking you in advance, VALENTINE.

195. REESE—Information is desired of Cuthbert Reese, of Virginia. Married a Miss White and removed to Hillsboro, Jasper county, Georgia, who had sons, Professor A. C. Reese and J. T. Reese, Newnan, William and Lucian.

196. SWIFTS-TALBOT—Swifts, Thomas, of Morgan county, who married Miss Lucy Talbot, daughter of Governor Matthew Talbot. Wants to know where from, if North Carolina, etc.?

197. GRIFFIN—Information wanted of John or John W. Griffin, who was an officer in Revolutionary war, North Carolina, Who he married and children.

198. COMPTON-HERNDON—Information wanted of Edmund Compton and Reuben Herndon.

199. DOWNS and SCANLAND—Will some one please give me information about the Downs, who settled near what is now Washington and Augusta, Georgia, 1765-'80 and '90? Were they related to Henry Douglas Downs, who came from Aberdeen, Scot-

land, to South Carolina, and afterwards moved to Mississippi, near what is now Vicksburg? Any information about this family will be thankfully received. Would like to correspond with Mrs. Lydia J. Coulter, who, I notice in *The Constitution*, is a descendant of the Douglas-Downs family.

I would also be thankful for information of the Scanland family, of Culpeper and Botetourt counties, Virginia, and of Newport News, Virginia. My grandfather, William Scanland, left Botetourt county, Virginia, and settled near Lexington, Kentucky, in the early part of last century. Another branch of the Scanland family from Culpeper, settled near Frankfort, Kentucky about 1790. What relation were these families?

San Francisco, Cal.

J. M. SCANLAND.

ANSWERS.

126. GREENE—In *The Constitution* of the 8th, September, No. 167, you request information in regard to Rev. Miles Greene, whose father came from England and settled in Sussex county, Virginia. My grandfather was the Rev. Miles Greene; he was born June 6, 1767 and died June 31, 1853. He had by his first marriage, six sons and one daughter, viz.: John, Peter, Miles, Raughley, Frederick, Robert and Elizabeth; by his second marriage one son and two daughters; viz.: Alexander, Mariah and Ann. I am the daughter of Miles Greene, Jr. All the sons are dead, possibly Mariah and Ann are living. I would be glad you would write me the object of the information desired, and oblige, yours truly, etc.,

MADORA S. WOOLDBIDGE.

127. BOISSEAU—In regard to the Boisseau family, doubtless its history could be found in the Bristol parish records, published by Mr. Chamberlayne, of Richmond, Virginia. In the chronicles of the Kordowe family it is mentioned that a son married Amy Boisseau, and Mildred married William Boisseau.

128. HOPSON-RAGLAND—Answer to 159: Wm. Hopson, Sr., (1) married Susan Ragland, lived Cumberland county, Virginia.

Sons: 1. Henry Hopson, Sr., (2) of Antrim parish, Halifax county, Virginia, married Martha Neville. Children: Henry Hopson, Jr., (3) married Nancy Ragland; Joseph Hopson, (3); William Hopson, (3), Mayo creek, Halifax, son of Joseph Hopson; Nicholas Hopson, (3), lives Lunenburg county, 1779, living Halifax, 1790, son William Hopson; Samuel Hopson, (3). 2. Benjamin Hopson, (2), married Mary Ann (Watkins, perhaps). Children: (1) Sally Hopson, (3) minors; (2) Benjamin Hopson (3) jr., minors in 1804; (3) Watkins Hopson, (3); (4) Polly Hopson, (3), married William Carter, January 22, 1801, by John Atkinson, Minister; (5) Matthew Hopson, (3), will made 1814, proved 1814; (6) Richard Hopson, (3); (7) Eliza Hopson, (3); (8) Drucilla Hopson, (3); (9) Henrietta Hopson, (3); (10) Henry Hopson, (3), minors; (11) William Hopson, (3). 3. William Hopson, (2). 4. Joseph Hopson, (2).

What Halifax county, Virginia, records show of Hopson or Hobson:

1781—At a court held July term, 1781, Henry Hopson plaintiff in suit vs. John Lawson.

1782—At a court held November term, 1782, Joseph Hopson appointed survey of road.

1783—At a court held May term, 1783, Henry Hopson, Jr., recommended to the governor as a fit person for captain of the militia in this county.

1784—At court held April term, 1784, Henry Hopson, Jr., qualified as captain in the militia of this county.

1782—At court held July term, 1782, Joseph Hopson granted leave to build water grist mill on Burches creek.

1775—At court held April term, 1775, Henry Hopson qualified as captain in the militia of this county.

1784—At court held August term, 1784, William Hopson exempted for tax 40 shillings on his horse Seline for 1783.

1785—Joseph Hopson qualified as major in the militia of this county.

1785—At court held November term, 1785, Henry Hopson qualified as lieutenant in the militia.

1786—At court held May term, 1786, William Hopson ap-

pointed to collect the certified tax for 1786 and he gave bond accordingly.

1787—At court held August, 1787, Nicholas Hopson allowed attendance as witness in this court.

1790—At court held July, 1790, Benjamin Hopson appointed surveyor of the road.

1793—At a court held July term, 1793, Joseph Hopson appointed surveyor of the road.

1804—At court held November term, 1804, order shows that Henry Hopson, who is security on the bond of Mary Ann, administratrix of Benjamin Hopson, deceased, made motion for her to give new security. At same court, Sally, orphan of Benjamin Hopson, made choice of Beverly Barksdale as her guardian, and he qualified as such and Benjamin Hopson and Watkins Hopsons, orphans of same made choice of Mary Ann Hopson as their guardian, and she qualified as such.

1806—At court held November, 1806, chancery suit to settle estate of Benjamin Hopson, deceased. Benjamin Hopson, Watkins Hopson and Sally Hopson, infants of Benjamin Hopson, deceased vs. Mary Hopson, widow and administratrix of Benjamin Hopson, William Carter and Polly, his wife, and Matthew Hopson, Richard Hopson, Eliza Hopson, Drucilla Hopson, Henrietta and Henry Hopson, infants of Benjamin Hopson, Polly Carter, was daughter of Benjamin.

1809—At court held May term, 1809, a chancery suit brought to sell the lands of Benjamin Hopson, the same parties as at November, 1806. The name is written Hobson now, and this is no doubt when the named was changed from Hopson to Hobson, as it is now spelled.

1802—At court held November term, 1802, William Hopson, son of Benjamin, is ordered to be bound to Richard Krockmorton (evidently a minor).

Hopson-Hobson wills:

1810—Henry Hobson, made will September 1, 1810, probated November 28, 1810, showing he died that year:

Gives property to wife, Polly; gives property to son, John Hobson; gives property to son, Absalom, Pate Hobson; gives

property to daughter, Fanny Hobson; gives property to son, Samuel Beverly Hobson; gives property to son, Jeremiah Hobson. Appoints his wife executrix and James Chalmers, Beverly Barksdale and John Atkinson, executors.

1811—William Hobson, made will March 1, 1811, probated April 22, 1811, showing that he died in a few days. Gives property to the children of Matthew Pate, and children of Benjamin Hobson, deceased. Gives property to grandson, Bennett G. Hobson; gives property to son, William Hobson; gives property to the heirs of "my son Henry"; gives property to son, Matthew Hobson; gives property to son, Thomas Hobson. Appoints Matthew Pate, executor.

1814—Matthew Hobson made will May 19, 1814, probated October 24, 1814, showing he died that year. Gives property to wife, Sarah; gives property to brother Benjamin Hobson, Jr.'s children, after the death of "my dear mother, Mary Ann Hobson." Appoints Luke Wade executor.

Hopson marriages:

1794—Mary Hopson, married Reuben Smith, March 27, 1794, v. r. Pritchett, minister.

1801—Mary Hopson, married William Carter, January, 1801, by John Atkinson, minister. (Daughter of Benjamin Hopson, Sr.)

1837—Mary I. Hopson, married William Boyd, October 4, 1837, by John G. Mills, minister.

Hopson deeds Halifax county, William Hopson, son of Henry Hopson, Sr., of Cumberland county, got by deed, September 17, 1766, from Rich, Echols and wife, 274 acres of land in Halifax county on Dan river, consideration 600, shows Henry was first of Cumberland county.

1769—Henry Hopson, Sr., of Antrim, parish Halifax county, by deed September 2, 1769, got from Isaac Reed 700 acres of land in Halifax county, on Dan river, consideration 300.

1778—Henry Hopson, Sr., by deed October 15, 1778, conveys to Henry Hopson, Jr., consideration 2,000, 309 acres of land on same Henry Hopson, Sr., by deed, October 15, 1778, gives to

Joseph Hopson, consideration natural love and affection, 227 and 173 acres land on same.

1779—William Hopson by deed February 16, 1779, gets from John Sullirs, 363 acres of land on Mayo creek, in Halifax county, consideration 1,625.

1779—Nicholas Hopson, of Lunenburg county, gets from same, February 16, 1779; consideration 5, 40 acres of lands in same.

1783—Benjamin Hopson, of Halifax county, gets from William Hopson, Sr., of Cumberland county, by deed April 13, 1783, consideration natural love and affection, for son Benjamin, 400 acres on Dan river, it being part of the tract given by same to his sons Benjamin and Henry.

1786—William Hopson (Mayo) by deed June 16, 1786, conveys to son Joseph, consideration 200, 200 acres land in Halifax county.

1786—Henry Hopson, the elder, by deed March 28, 1786, gives to son Samuel, consideration natural love and affection, 500 acres land on Dan river.

1790—William Hopson, son of Nicholas Hopson, of Halifax, gets by deed July 26, 1790, from Richard Guillian, of Halifax, a tract of land, consideration "the affection I bear him." Mary Hobson by deed March 20, 1816, got from Beverly Barksdale, commissioner, consideration 55, 150 acres of land on Dan river, in Halifax.

1795—At a court held October term, 1795, Henry Hopson appointed surveyor of road.

L. R. B.

129—CAMP—In your paper of September 22, J. G. Camp wants to know the names of the sons and daughters of Thomas Camp. He calls on me to supply the information.

It is true I am compiling a history of Thomas Camp, and his descendants, which will be published as soon as some of the branches supply me with "missing links," badly wanted.

The farthest I have been able to go back is to Thomas Camp, of Virginia, born 1691, who married a Miss Marshall, of that State. They had three sons. First, Thomas; second, John;

third, Marshall. John and Marshall were officers in Revolutionary Army of Virginia. Thomas Camp was too old for the army, but he had several sons and grandsons who served gallantly. He was born February 8, 1717. The name of his first wife is unknown. They had eleven (11) sons and one daughter, as follows:

- (1) Edmund, born 1739.
- (2) Joseph, born 1741.
- (3) John, born 1743.
- (4) Nathaniel, born 1745.
- (5) Thomas, born 1747.
- (6) Starling, born 1749.
- (7) Hosea, born 1751.
- (8) William, born 1753.
- (9) Alfred, born 1755.
- (10) Benjamin, born 1757.
- (11) Elizabeth, born 1759.
- (12) Joel, born 1761.

The second wife of Thomas Camp was Miss Margaret Corney, of Ireland. She was born June 20, 1744, and died 1824. The issue was as follows:

- (1) Crenshaw, born 1763.
- (2) James, born 1765.
- (3) Daniel, born 1766.
- (4) Lewis, born 1768.
- (5) Adam, born 1769.
- (6) Stephen, born 1771.
- (7) Larkin, born 1773.
- (8) Unicy, born 1775.
- (9) Aaron, born 1778.
- (10) Ruth, born 1780.
- (11) George, born 1782.
- (12) Joshua, born 1786.

Thomas Camp, my great-grandfather and father of the above twenty-four (24) children, died in 1798. He first lived in the upper part of Virginia. Then moved to Halifax county in same State. Then to where Durham, N. C., now is, and just before the Revolutionary War moved to Rutherford county, North

Carolina, and settled Ireland Ford, on the French Broad river. He was a millwright by profession and built and owned the first mill erected in that section. He and his wife were staunch rebels, patriots, and aided the Revolutionary Army, for which they were robbed and pillaged by the British Army. Five of their sons participated in battle of King's Mountain. They both are buried in the burying ground of the old homestead to this day, owned by a descendant of their youngest son, Joshua. The descendants of the grand old man are to be found in every Southern State, and so far I find they number 5,000 or more. The late Henry Grady attended a reunion of Camps at Powder Springs, Ga., and the following was his "write up" the next day in *The Atlanta Constitution*:

CAMP REUNION.

"Are you descended from one of the twenty-four?" is the first question asked when you introduce Mr. Camp to Mr. Camp, which is explained as follows:

"Thomas Camp, of Virginia, had eleven sons and one daughter by his first wife, who not unnaturally died. He married a new wife and repeated his record, having by her ten sons and two daughters. Having gathered about him his twenty-one sons and three daughters, he felt that he obeyed God's first injunction, and died the death of the just. The twenty-four children of Thomas Camp were, as might have been expected, a prolific and stalwart race. Only one of them, a daughter, approached the father's record. She had twenty-two children. One of the sons found himself at a reunion with 316 sons and daughters, his own last born, a postulate of 16 days, being the youngest child present. The prepotency of the old Virginian was remarkable. The men who sprang from his stalwart loins, and their descendants, are to be found in every Southern State, having his characteristics of courage, industry and shrewdness. They are steady lovers, good husbands, religious as a rule and clannish. A general reunion of this family would be a sight worth seeing. Cannot the hundreds of Camps in Georgia bring it about?"

Fully twenty years have passed since Henry Grady wrote the above for *The Constitution*. Later on I will give the names of those who participated in the Revolutionary War for Independence.

I wish all Camps interested to write me their genealogy and assist in the completion of my records. Address No. 115 East Pine street, Atlanta, Ga.

W. A. CAMP.

130. WYNNE OR WINN FAMILY—There have been a number of inquiries recently in regard to the Wynne family, particularly that branch after which Winnsboro was named.

There are a number of branches in this country and they all came from Wales, where the original name was Gwyn or Wynne. Sometimes in the same deed or will the name will be spelled Wynne, Wynn and Winn.

From Thomas and Elisha Wynn, of Lunenburg county, Virginia, there are descended a number who live in Georgia. But the branch from which Winnsboro got its name is as follows:

The original emigrant was Minor, who came to Virginia from Wales, settled in Fauquier county, accumulated a handsome fortune, and died in 1771 or 1772. Minor left five sons: John 2, Minor, 3; William, 4; James, 5, and Richard, 6, and three daughters.

Minor 3, remained in Virginia and died in Loudoun county. He left a large family of sons and daughters. Two of his daughters married Gibsons; two married Neals and from them are descended Generals Lucius Farchild and Stonewall Jackson, and two married Singletons.

William 4, moved to South Carolina, and married Rosa Hampton, aunt of General Wade Hampton. The daughters of this union married Broughton, Robert Stark, John Hampton and Dr. John Hughes.

James 5, settled in Kentucky.

John 2, went with his brother William and Richard, to South Carolina, and settled in Fairfield district. Both Richard and John served gallantly in the revolution and Winnsboro takes its

name from them. Richard 6, was a colonel in the revolution and is said to have fought in more battles than any whig in his state. After the war he was a member of the house of representatives. He went from South Carolina to Tennessee in 1818, married Priscilla McKinley and had eleven children.

The John 2 who went to South Carolina married first Dorothea Wright, of Alexandria, Va., and in 1784 married Penelope Kirkland. He left eleven children by both wives. By his first wife John 2 had Anna, Minor, Richard, Mary and others. Anna married Samuel McKenney, a lieutenant in Morgan's rifle brigade; May married Obed Kirkland and went to Louisiana; Richard moved to Georgia and married Prudence Lamar, by whom he had five children; Mary who married Thomas Lyon, and had Richard Lyon, judge of the supreme court of Georgia, John and daughters; Susan, who married William Curry, by whom there were two sons, Jackson C., who died a confederate captain, and Hon. J. L. M. Curry, of Washington, D. C., a member of the confederate cabinet and well known as an author and educator.

In the *Virginia Magazine of History* for October, 1898, other facts in addition to the above can be found. Also in Salley's "History of Orangeburg county, S. C." and Landrum's Colonial and Revolutionary History of upper South Carolina.

A. P. A.

131. HARDAWAY—In reply to Mr. Thomas Hart Raines, in *The Constitution*, James Hicks 4 Hardaway was the son of Robert 3 Hardaway, who was born March, 1758, married Sarah Hicks, December 19, 1783, died November 19, 1807. James Hicks 4 Hardaway was born in Virginia, October 15, 1785, married Elizabeth Raines and died near Macon, Georgia, August 27, 1860. Robert 3 Hardaway was the son of James Q. Hardaway, who married Millian Stanfield, 1756, and was the son of Thomas Hardaway, the first comer of the name to Virginia about 1680. I never heard their name was originally MacBeth and changed, but knew they claimed descent from the same royal family. Per-

haps it was the ladies' department that caused the change, for Shakespeare's tragedy was written in that century. The history or tradition of the tragedy dates back to the eleventh century, the family earlier. James Hicks Hardaway's family came to Georgia about 1824 from Virginia.

WATKINS—Will of James Watkins, Sr., 1824: In the name of God, amen, I, James Watkins, of Elbert county and state of Georgia, being of sound mind and memory and calling to mind the mortality of body, do make this my last will and testament in manner and form following: Years ago I gave my soul to God, believing it will be remitted to my body in a coming day. My body I desire to be buried by my friends in a decent manner, as touching my worldly estate, after my just and lawful debts are paid, I give in the following manner: (First item) I give to my daughter, Polly Thompson, a negro man by name Marsh. (Second item.) I give to my daughter, Sarah Harris, a lad by name Sam. (Third item) I give to my daughter, Martha Talliferro, a negro man by name Bowling. (Fourth item) I give to my daughter, Jane Tate, one negro man by name Fill. (Fifth item) I give to my daughter, Susanna Richardson, a negro woman by name Giller, and daughter by name Letty, and her son, by name Seborn. To my daughter, Eliza McGehee, I have given four negroes and \$900. (Seventh item), I give to my daughter, Sophia Shorter, Jim, Draggon, Joe, Charlott, Charity, Mary, Della and Sophia and their future increase; (Eight item) I give to my son, Robert H. Watkins, a negro man by name Shock, and it is my will that Jane Tate pay him \$100; other ways, should she refuse to do that, then in that case it is my desire she have Shock and Robt. H. Watkins, Fill. It is my desire that all the negroes I now possess be kept together and work on my plantation until my debts are paid and 12,000 weight of cotton made for my son, Robert H. Watkins. I mean clear cotton, jinned at my jinn, as the average of a crop, the bagging found and delivered in Petersburg for him. I give my son, Robt. H. Watkins, eleven sheep. (Ninth item), I give my son, James Watkins, Jr., all my crop of cotton and corn, my sheep (eleven excepted), cattle, hogs

horses and mules, together with all my household and kitchen furniture and all my plantation tools, my jinns, also my ox cart and log chain, together with all my land on this side of the river where I live, also an island opposite the mouth of the Beavendam creek containing 330 acres, also an island in Savannah river opposite my mills called Hanna's island, with the mills, saw and grist, and another tract of land in South Carolina, Abbeville district, on both sides of Rocky river and bounded by Savannah river, together with all the appertenances thereunto belonging, also the following negroes, Davy, Jack, old Sam, and Jones, Squire, Lewis, David, old Vims, Angellar, Mary, Lucy, Fisher and Rhoda, also Abram, Lucy and her son Billy, with every other thing I possess not named in this will. My books and accounts. Also I appoint my sons, Robt. H. Watkins and James Watkins, my executors, at the same time I revoke all other wills made by me. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal this 4th day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1820. Signed and sealed in the presence of James Watkins, Senr., Enos Tate, Junr., Zimri W. Tate, Lewis R. Beauman, John A. Herring, T. S. Watkins.

This will was probated in court of ordinary November, 1824, attested by Job Weston, C. C. O., and signed again by Enos Tate, Junr., Zimri W. Tate.

These two gentlemen "Tate" were no doubt the grandsons of James Watkins. Sarah Watkins, of this family, married a Harris.

WATKINS—John Watkins' will. 1841.—I, John Watkins, of Elbert county, in the state of Georgia, being in perfect health and sound discretion and calling to mind the uncertainty of life and all things, do make and ordain this to be my last will and testament:

1st. I have already given to my daughters, Lucy and Sarah, all the lands I possessed in Abbeville district, South Carolina, and land lots and improvements in Petersburg, Georgia, as likewise a number of negroes whose names it is useless to mention,

as they have had them some time in possession, all which I now give to them and their heirs forever.

2nd. I give and devise to my son, John Daniel Watkins, my Ragland tract of land in the following boundaries, viz.: Beginning on Broad river at the mouth of Butrams creek, thence up said river to a corner white oak, also the corner of lands granted to — Lamar, thence north 12 degrees west along said grant and in the same direction to Butrams creek, thence down the said creek to the dry fork of said creek, thence eastwardly a straight line to a stooping red oak corner close on the right hand of the road leading from Thornville to Petersburg, crosses Stark's road, which is about the line of lands granted to Thomas Burton, thence southwardly by the line of said grant to where it joins land granted (I believe) to — Easter, thence along said line southwardly to a large white oak on Broad river just below a ditch and thence to the place of beginning. Also all the negroes I have for some time put him in possession of, to him and his heirs forever.

3rd. I have given to my daughters, Martha and Susan, a number of negroes, which I now confirm, and their increase forever. I also give and devise to my daughters, Martha and Susan to be equally divided between them, the following lands, viz.: beginning on Butrams creek at the mouth of the dry fork thereof, thence up said creek to the mouth of General Tait's spring branch, thence up said branch to where his line and fence crosses it, thence along said line and fence eastwardly to the muddy branch, thence down said branch to the dry fork and to a stone fence, then along said stone fence and in the same direction to another stone fence and along it in same direction southwardly to a buckeye sapling on a branch in the edge of the woods, thence 12 degrees east till it intersects the northern boundary line of lands given to my son, thence westwardly by said line to the mouth of the aforesaid dry fork, the place of beginning to them and their heirs forever. I also give to my said daughters, Martha and Susan, \$1,000 each, to be paid in the manner hereinafter specified.

4th. I give and devise to all the male issue of my son and

daughters, or the survivors of them to the age of 21 years, 490 acres of land, it being lot No. 14 in the sixth district of Habersham county, which I purchased in conjunction with James M. Tait of Jesse F. Heard. Also all the gold and other minerals on the fractional lott I drew in the late lottery of the Cherokee lands and which reserved to myself in the sale of said fraction to Ferry, to them and their heirs forever.

5th. I give and devise to my beloved wife, Mary, 40 acres of land in Cherokee county, in the second district, fourth section and No. 798. Also my Thornville tract of land, whereon I now live, in the following boundaries, viz.: Beginning at a white oak near the Martin spring, which it a line tree between Hugh McGeehee and myself, thence westwardly along said line (now a lane) to the muddy branch, thence down said branch to lands given to my daughters, Martha and Susan, thence southerly along said lands to the lands given to my son, thence eastward along said land to lands granted to Thomas Burton, thence northward along said land to Franklin Nunelee's land and to Hugh McGeehee's land, thence westward to the place of beginning. This Thornville tract I give on the condition of her paying, in years after my decease, to each of my daughters, Martha and Susan, \$1,000, the said two tracts to her and her heirs forever.

7th. I also give and bequeath to my beloved wife the following negroes and property: Sally, her children, Simeon, George and Martha, the whole of my stock of horses of every grade, cattle, sheep, hogs and their increase, house-hold and kitchen furniture, carriage, wagons, carts, with all other plantation implements and all the crops, money due or in hand at my decease, together with her paternal patrimony, absolutely to her and her heirs forever.

8th. Finally, I bequeath to my beloved wife the following property during her life, to-wit: Charles, his wife, Sylva, and all her children, Rola, Mary and her children, Jerry, Jeff, Jim, Robert, Reuben, Coleman, Stephen, Alford, Lawrence and Margaret, and at her decease the aforesaid negroes and the increase of the females I give and bequeath to each of my children or grandchildren, as my wife may (by writing to be executed by her

in the presence of two witnesses) appoint and direct, thereby giving and allowing to, determined by her which of my children or grandchildren shall be in the greatest need of the property, and divide or give the same according to her own discretion. I appoint my beloved wife, Mary, my sole executrix of this my last will and testament, hereby revoking all others I may ever heretofore have made, requesting and enjoining her to keep all the negroes I have loaned to her in Elbert county, to pay all the, first, debts that I owe, and accept of what I have given her in lieu of any charges to the bequests I have made to my children and grandchildren. To relieve my wife from the burden of the fourth article of this will, I appoint my son-in-law, Colonel John Banks, executor of said fourth article, giving him full power to lease or work the said lotts to his exclusive advantage, he paying the taxes on the Habersham lott till some of my grandsons shall become of age.

In testimony of this, my last will and testament, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal this 14th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven. Done in the presence of John Watkins (L. S.), A. L. Watkins, James C. Nelms, Lydia W. White.

I, John Watkins, having taken into consideration the infirm state of health of Sally and the death of Martha, her daughter, two negroes that I had given to my beloved wife in the above will, do make this codicil to it, viz.: I give to her Kitty and Margaret in lieu of Sally and Martha, as her own individual property. In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand this 6th of September, 1837.

JOHN WATKINS.

June, 1838. I also give to my wife the following negroes to dispose of as her own property and which is mentioned in my will as a loan, viz: Mary and her children, Mike, and Emeline and her husband, Rola, and their increase to her and her heirs forever. In testimony whereof I hereunto subscribe my name.

JOHN WATKINS.

This will and codicils probated and attested by Wm. B. Nelms, C. C. O., 5th July, 1841. Signed again by J. C. Nelms and Lydia W. White.

CHAPTER XXV.

Raleigh, N. C., September 23.—(Special)—The state superintendent of public instruction has selected Monday, October 4, as North Carolina day in the public schools. The theme will be the first English settlement in what is now the United States, namely, that at Roanoke island.

We hope the superintendent of Georgia and all others in authority will take notice of the above, and, in accordance with the movement inaugurated by the Joseph Habersham chapter last February, see that the occupation of this colony by Oglethorpe be fittingly celebrated.

All schools of every degree profess to teach history. What a sham is any study of history that does not begin with ourselves. Give our boys and girls a chance to know all about Georgia, as she is and was, by practical object lessons on that day, and not as some historians have painted her. In Volume 1 of our Historical Collections will be found our valuable historical papers presented to this chapter last year, and which would make fine reading in any school, family, society or chapter on Georgia day. These papers were prepared by our members and our advisory board as follows: "Land Grants and Headrights," Hon. Philip Cook; "Georgia Society of the Cincinnati," Hon. E. W. Martin; "Executive Council," Miss Katherine Wootten, "Early Parishes and First Counties," Miss Annie Northen; "Unwritten History of Button Gwinnett," Miss Margaret B. Harvey (honorary member); "Georgia Forts and Battlegrounds," Mr. A. L. Byers; "Things in Which Georgia Was First," Mrs. Allen D. Candler; "Different Nationalities Represented by First Settlers," Miss Helen M. Prescott; "Our French Allies in the American Revolution," Dr. Thomas Hart Raines; "Intellectuality of Early Georgians," Dr. J. G. B. Bulloch.

QUERIES.

200. GREENE—Tabitha Greene was the daughter of William Francis Greene, who was a brother (I feel sure) of General Nathaniel Greene. Wm. Francis Greene was the owner of Harmony Grove. Tabitha Greene married James Coachman Postell. Mr. Postell died and she then married Mr. Capers, the fathers of Bishop Capers. M. W. P.

201. SPEAR AND BAXTER FAMILIES—Can any one give me any information concerning the Spear and Baxter families of Boston, Mass.? My great-great-grandfather, Charles Spear, was born May 27, 1792. His mother was a Miss Elizabeth Baxter and lived in Boston, Mass. He came to Augusta, Georgia, and married Miss Jane Gibson, February 13, 1814, their only surviving child, a daughter, Miss Elizabeth Baxter Spear, was married to Mr. John Turner Thweatt in Monticello, Georgia, October 29, 1834. John Turner Thweatt was a son of Rev. Thomas Thweatt, of Monroe, and a nephew of Dr. James Thweatt, also of Monroe. My mother has the large life-size portrait of Charles Spear, painted in 1815; also the family Bible bought by him in 1815. The above mentioned records are in said Bible.

202. TYSON—I am very much interested in sketch 118, which appeared in your chapter of the 15th instant. How and where will I find the author of this sketch? It was signed Mrs. Clifford Tyson Josey. As my mother was a Tyson and her youngest sister married Mr. William Clifford, of the state of Maine, and now lives somewhere in California, it naturally would interest me. Can this be my mother's sister or niece?

MRS. H. N. P. F.

203. McCLELLAND—Will you kindly give through your columns a history of the McClelland family of Georgia?

204. WALTON—Wanted—Names of children and grandchildren of Robert and of Nathaniel Walton, brothers of George Wal-

ton, signer of the Declaration of Independence. Nathaniel Walton was a posthumous child, and his name, therefore, does not appear in his father's will. B. P.

205. NICHOLS—In the *Constitution* of the 29th of September there is a history of the Nichols family, spoken of as descendants of the Mayflower compact. I would like to know if my ancestor, Flayl Nichols, who was a Revolutionary soldier, was descended from this family. My great-grandfather, Flayl Nichols, was born in Virginia on Sweet Water, went to Seveirville, Tenn., soon after the Revolution, had eight children, that I know of (my grandmother, who was Martha Nichols) and Sarah, John, Robert, William, Edward, Jesse, Simeon. Three of these brothers went to Missouri early in life. Flayl Nichols married Nancy Hatcher, who was a cousin of Henry Clay. I think they lived in Wytheville, Virginia. Flayl Nichols is buried in Tennessee, his grave is marked "A Revolutionary Soldier." Will some one help me to trace the family back to the signers of the "Mayflower Compact?" MRS. J. M. T.

206. HUMPHRIES—Can you give me any information as to the descendants of the earl of Lochiel, of Inverness county, Scotland? Was Richard Humphries, of Delaware, I think, who came over during the Revolutionary war and married a Miss Esther Alrich, a son of the earl of Lochiel? We have the family record that shows that Richard Humphries died December 6, 1801, at the age of 51 years and 9 months, which shows that he was born early in 1750. The Scottish Chiefs say that the earl of Lochiel was an Humphries, and we have been told by some of our ancestors that we were descended from the earl. We want historical facts if we can get them. Can you furnish me with the extract from Georgia Gazette previous to September 15, 1901? If so, and any charge, please let me know the price. J. R. H.

ANSWERS.

132. NUNNALLY—Replying to queries 7 and 137, I will say that "John Nunelay" (Nunnally), served as sergeant in Ar-

mand's corps of Virginia troops. This can be found in Saffael's Records of the Revolution, page 115, his name is marked with a star, indicating that he was entitled to land for his services. The date of services, etc., can doubtless be obtained from the record and pension office, Washington, D. C. Information is furnished there free of charge.

A. W. M.

133. BOISSEAU—(See query No. 181). William Boisseau married Keziah Goodwyn (d. of Esau and S. (Sturdivant) Goodwyn). She was born about 1765.

Andrew J. Boisseau married Susanna A. Goodwyn (a daughter of James and Mary A. (Tolly) Goodwyn). She was born in 1825.

Major Robert Goodwyn Boisseau married Martha Epps Harderway. Their son, Richard Edwards Boisseau, born 1842, married Rosa Goodwyn Burnett (daughter of Wm. Warner and Ann Frances (Goodwyn) Burnett). She was born 1847.

C. L. P.

134. RAGLAND-HOPSON OR HOBSON—(Answer to 159). 1. John Ragland, the emigrant, married in Wales, his kinsman, Anna Beaufort, came to Virginia early in the 18th century. In 1723 he was living in Virginia upon Mechump's creek, near the mouth of the Chicahominy swamp, in Hanover county. His residence was known as "Ripping Hall," which remained in possession of his descendants until its destruction by fire in 1823. They had 9 children:

1. Samuel Ragland, (2).
2. Pettis (Pettus) Ragland (2).
3. John Ragland (2), married Ann Dudley, 1759.
4. Evan Ragland (2), married Susanna Lipscomb.
5. James Ragland (2), married Catherine Davis.
6. William Ragland (2), married Miss Lipscomb sister of Susanna.
7. Miss Ragland (2), married Mr. Tinsley.
8. Miss Ragland (2), married Mr. Jones.
9. Miss Ragland (2), married Mr. Bowe.

10. Edward Ragland (2), estate settled April, 1789.

11-4. Evan Ragland (2), married Susanna Lipscomb and moved from Louisa county to Halifax county, Virginia, made his will 13th November, 1792; probated December 2, 1795, showing he died that year. They had five children.

III.—1. John Ragland (3), married Elizabeth Pettus, a cousin.

2. Lipscomb Ragland (3), married Martha Watkins, of Charlotte county, Virginia.

3. Anne Ragland (3), married Henry Hopson.

4. Evan Ragland (3), never married, made will 4th of June, 1814; probated 24th December, 1814.

5. Anna Ragland (3), married first Robert Lewis, June 25, 1795; married second, Thomas Stamps.

III—3. Anna Ragland (3), married Henry Hopson, Jr., about 1770. He was son of Henry Hopson, Sr., of Halifax county, Virginia. They had children one.

IV—1. Neville Hopson (4), born North Carolina, March 9, 1783, married Susan Ragland Hopson, daughter of his uncle Neville Hopson and Susan Ragland, October 29, 1809, in North Carolina. He died October, 1835, in Kentucky, she was born July 4, 1787, in North Carolina, died in Kentucky, 1850. They had eight children.

II—3. John Ragland (2), third son of John Ragland (1), the emigrant and his wife Anne Beaufort, married Ann Dudley, 1759, daughter of John Dudley, of Hanover, granddaughter of Robert Beverly and great-granddaughter of William Boyd of Westover. They settled in Louisa county, Virginia. They had 11 children.

III—1. Susan Ragland (3), born about 1760, married Neville Hopson. (See Hopson record).

2. John Dudley Ragland (3).

3. Sally Ragland (3).

4. Nathaniel Ragland (3).

5. Beverly Ragland (3).

6. Frances Ragland (3).

7. Mildred Ragland (3).

8. James Ragland (3).

9. Addison Ragland (3).

10. Samuel Ragland (3).

11. Edward Ragland (3), married Usula Dudley Brown, a cousin, a son of George Ragland, lived in Tuscumbia, Ala. There were other children.

Hobsons or Hopsons, of Virginia, Raglands, of Virginia.

I—William Hopson (1), married Susan Ragland and lived in Cumberland county, Virginia, had children, a son named—

II—Henry Hopson (2), Sr., married Martha Neville and moved to Halifax county, Virginia, 1766, had 5 children.

III—1. Joseph Hopson (3), married Sally Boyd.

2. Henry Hopson (3), Jr., married Nancy Ragland, about 1770.

3. Neville Hopson (3), married Susan Ragland, sister of Nancy.

4. Lucy Hopson (3), married John Lumpkin.

5. Martha Hopson (3), married Joseph Gill.

III—2. Henry Hopson (3), Jr., married Nancy Ragland about 1770, had children, a son.

IV—1. Neville Hopson (4), born North Carolina, March 9, 1783, married Susan Ragland Hopson, daughter of his uncle, Neville Hopson and Susan Ragland, October 29, 1809, in North Carolina. He died October, 1835, in Kentucky. She was born July 4, 1787, in North Carolina, died in Kentucky February, 1850. They had eight children.

V—1. Ann Hopson (5), married Mr. Holeman, had children, a granddaughter, Mrs. Judge Demsey, lives Henderson, Kentucky.

2. William Henry Hopson (5), married Mary Shipp (the widow Wilson.)

3. Mary Hopson (5).

4. Clem Hopson (5).

V—5. John Hopson (5), never married.

6. Neville Hopson (5).

7. Susan Evan Hopson (5), born August 18, 1829. Married

Willis Swann Stratton (son of Thomas Stratton, of Nashville, Tenn).

8. Madison Hopson (5), never married.

V—7. Susan Evan Hopson (5), born August 18, 1828, in Hopkinsville, Kentucky, married Willis Swann Stratton, of Nashville, Tennessee, 1853, August 30. She died October 4, 1873. He died of cholera in Nashville, Tennessee, July 2, 1873. He was born July 16, 1829. Four children lived to be grown.

I—1. Anne Stratton (6), married Charles Hudson, lives in California.

2. Josephine Holeman Stratton (6), married Henry Watkins Collier Benagh, July, 1882, only son of the late Prof. Geo. Wm. Benagh, and grandson of Governor Henry Watkins Collier of Alabama. They have 5 children and reside in Nashville, Tenn., 1901.

3. Susan Ragland Stratton (6), married Joseph Richmond, of Philadelphia, Pa., and resides Hanford, California, 1901.

4. Thomas Madison Stratton (6), married Elizabeth Creer, of Atlanta, Georgia. Live in Nashville, Tenn., 1901.

III—3. Neville Hopson (3), married Susan Ragland, born 1760; daughter of John Ragland (2), (son of John the emigrant), and Ann Dudley, who were married 1759. Ann Dudley, daughter of John Dudley, of Hanover, granddaughter of Robert Beverly, a grand-granddaughter of Wm. Byrd, of Westover, John Ragland, (2) and Ann Dudley, his wife, settled in Louisa county, Virginia. They had 11 children.

Children of Neville Hopson and Susan Ragland:

IV—1. Susan Ragland Hopson (4), born July 4, 1787, married Neville Hopson, first cousin.

2. Joseph Hopson (4), married Miss Clark.

3. Henry Hopson (4), born 1778, married Miss Goode.

4. William Hopson (4).

5. Anne Ragland (4), born July 31, 1790, married Jack Lumpkin.

6. Polly Ragland (4), born July 10, 1780, married Richard Thompson.

7. Evan Ragland (4), married Miss Davis.

IV—1. Susan Ragland Hopkins (4), born July 4, 1787, married Neville Hopson (4), first cousin. (See Neville Hopson (4) on 1st page).

5. Anne Ragland Hopson (4), born July 31, 1790; married December 15, 1807, Jack Lumpkin, first cousin. She died March 13, 1871. He was born October 4, 1785, died August 1, 1839. Had 12 children.

V—1. Madison Lumpkin (5).

2. Henry Hopson Lumpkin (5), born 1810, died 1846.

3. Mary Ann Lumpkin (5), married J. M. Strong. She is dead.

4. Neville Lumpkin (5), Baptist minister, twice married, died 1844.

5. Addie Neville Lumpkin (5), married Mr. Beasley. She is dead.

6. Anne E. Lumpkin (5), died young.

7. Jack Lumpkin (5), died young.

8. Will Lumpkin (5), died young.

9. Elizabeth Lumpkin (5), died young.

10. Jabez Lumpkin (5), died young.

11. Naomi Lumpkin (5), born 1826, married S. Landrum, Baptist minister. She is dead.

12. Miriam Lumpkin (5), born January 12, 1836, married Col. W. M. Nicholls, who died September 6, 1882.

IV—6. Polly (Mary) Hopson (4), born July 10, 1780, married Richard Thompson, had a son.

5. Henry Hopson Thompson (5), whose daughter.

6. Mrs. Mary (Thompson) Scafe (5).

RAGLAND.

135. HOWELL—In *The Constitution* September 8, query No. 172, "Howell," you give the historical notes and extracts as to the naval career of Captain John Howell with commendable accuracy. With your permission, I shall only touch briefly upon his family connections. Daniel Howell and his wife, Elizabeth, were reared in Wales, of French extraction (Huguenots). They emigrated to New Jersey and came thence to Georgia in 1765,

settled on Savannah river in what is now Burke county. They came down in ships, stopping along the coast. (It is a family legend that at Cape Fear they were joined by Michael Johnstone Kenan, who settled on Sapelo island and named his estate "Drop-lin." He was ancestor of Augustus H. and Owen H. Kenan.)

Daniel and Elizabeth Howell had eight children, viz:

1. John Howell, born 1750 in Wales.
2. Daniel.
3. Robert.
4. James.
5. Charles.
6. Margaret, born in 1760.
7. Anne.
8. Catherine.

They had ample means, social position and were enterprising. The children were well educated by private tutors in Georgia and Virginia. We know little of the four brothers of John Howell, except that one of them had two daughters, one of whom married a son of Dr. Hays, of Washington, Georgia. (We do not know if it was the county or the town). The other daughter married a Mr. Bashelotte, of St. Marys, Georgia.

At the beginning of the Revolution John Howell, then about twenty-six years of age, was interested in the Burke county estate and also owned estates on Sapelo island and near St. Marys. He had several vessels employed in the West India and the coast trade.

When Georgia joined the other colonies in opposition to Great Britain, John Howell changed two of his vessels into armed privateers and commanded them with such success as to become known as the "guardian of the Georgia coast." At the close of the war Captain John Howell married Miss Mary Ennis, of Virginia, a neighbor (and connection some claimed) of the Washingtons. They had residences at Savannah, St. Marys and at Darien, Georgia. In 1793, when Washington came to Georgia, he was entertained by the city of Savannah, but made his home with Captain John Howell. His sister, our great-grandmother,

Margaret Howell Higdon, often spoke of Washington's visit in detail.

John Howell had no children. He died 1830 at St. Marys, Georgia. The eldest sister, Margaret Howell, married, first, Mr. Johnstone; the issue was one daughter, Mary, who married Dr. William Cooke, of Virginia, a physician and lawyer who lived in Savannah and later on an estate near Montgomery, Ala.

Margaret married, second, Mr. Charles Higdon, bore him one child, Ann Elizabeth, born May 12, 1800. Captain Howell adopted this child and she was reared and educated at his home in Savannah and St. Marys. Charles Higdon died and his widow, Margaret, lived with her brother; later she lived at Monticello, Georgia. It was there that Huger Johnstone met and married Ann Eliza Higdon, July 8, 1817. It was at this time that Huger Johnstone, a direct descendant of the Annondale and Armagh Johnstones, changed his name to Hugh G. Johnson. The issue of this marriage: 1. Wm. Cook Gautier Johnstone, who married, first, Miss Mary B. Hardin; their surviving children are: Huger, William, Robert, Charles and Henry Lafayette. By his second marriage with Miss Virginia Powers, two daughters are living—Mrs. R. J. Cuthbertson and Mrs. J. M. Estes.

2. Charles H. Johnstone, of Griffin, who married Miss Francis Anne Mangham and has several children living, among them Rev. James B. Johnstone.

3. Susanna Johnstone, married Wm. Lorenzo Gwynn, of North Carolina. Her son, Dr. James Peyton Gwynn, lives at High Shoals, Ga.

4. Robert Higdon Johnstone, married Belle A. Dickens, who survives him.

5. Henry Lafayette Johnstone, who married Miss Marie Weeks, of Long Island.

6. Anne Eliza, who married Dr. M. M. Greene. The family lives in Gordon county except the eldest son, who is member of the California conference.

7. James Huger Johnstone, married, first, Miss Higdon, and second, Miss Johnstone. He now lives in Florida.

Margaret Higdon (nee Howell) lived with her daughter, Mrs. Huger Johnstone, at Zebulon and Griffin. She died in 1851 and rests (near the pulpit of the Baptist church) at Zebulon, Georgia.

In 1830, after Captain John Howell died, his widow, Mary Ennis Howell, left her home to live with her nieces. In 1835 she was at the home of Mrs. Mary Cook, near Montgomery, Ala.; she died and lies buried there.

John Howell's second sister, Anne, married Mr. Andrews. Their daughter, Mary, married Alan McClendon. Their sons were William, Oliver and Joseph. Joseph McClendon's daughter, Fannie, married Seneca Burr, of Griffin, Georgia. We know little of others.

Catherine Howell, Captain Howell's youngest sister, married, first, Mr. Parrish, a sea island planter; no issue. Second, she married Judge Osborne. The issue were James, John Henry and Maria. Maria Osborne was drowned at sea when returning from a pleasure trip to Cuba.

Catherine married, third, Mr. Edward Fitzgerald, an English subject. When war of 1812 opened he returned to Great Britain. Catherine remained in Georgia. Later he succeeded to the family titles and died in India. He was General Lord Edward Fitzgerald. Catherine Fitzgerald established a seminary for young ladies at Scotsboro, Georgia, which was conducted under her supervision. It was attended by the very best class of students. Many ladies now living remember her—petite, elegant, charming. She died in 1851.

In 1824, when General Marquis de Lafayette visited Georgia, the city of Augusta entertained him at a state ball. The honor of opening this ball with General Lafayette was accorded to Lady Catherine Fitzgerald, the youngest sister of Captain John Howell. I have heard my great-grandmother, Margaret Howell Higdon, describe the visit of General Washington to her brother and of visits by McIntosh, John Macpherson Berrien, John Forsyth (the elder), George M. Troop, Mr. Nathaniel Greene and others of his associates and friends, all of whom she knew.

Mrs. Ethel Johnstone Mann, Miss Mary Johnstone and Miss Kathleen Johnstone, members of your chapter, are great-great-granddaughters of Margaret Howell, great-great-great-nieces of Captain John Howell. There are many others of her descendants living and it is to encourage them to keep these memories green that I have so far trespassed. I beg to be, sincerely your obedient servant.

HUGER W. JOHNSTONE.

Idylwild, Georgia, September 16, 1901.

136. BURTON—I see in your last week's paper that you are tracing out the Burton history. My name is Burton. My husband's great-grandfather, or great-great-grandfather, with two brothers, came from England at least one hundred and fifty years ago. One of them, John (I think) never married. The names of the other two are not known. They settled in Virginia, married and raised families, though the names of their wives are not known. My husband's grandfather, Nathaniel Burton, came to South Carolina, married Susan Ashel, raised seven children, (I think); married second time Miss Whittle, raised one boy, Joseph. My husband's father, Isaiah, came to Meriwether county, Georgia, married Miss Mimms and raised a large family, all of whom are dead except three boys, James Nathaniel, of Atlanta; Job, of Dallas, Texas; John Henry, of Milledgeville, who is unmarried.

Isaiah Burton had three sisters that came to Georgia. Their descendants live in middle Georgia. One sister married a DeLoach and died in South Carolina. MRS. SUSAN ANN BURTON.

137. BRANCH—In reply to T. H. R., I send a few notes on the Branch family, which were obtained from Mrs. Hutchison, of Houston, Texas:

The first of the name in Virginia was Christopher Branch, of Kingland, Chesterfield county, Virginia. He died at an advanced age. Samuel Branch I, probably grandson, made a will dated Chesterfield county, Virginia, December 11, 1789. The names of children were: Charles, Samuel, Hannah, Hopkins, Mary Marshall, Elizabeth, Harris, Arthur Branch.

Samuel Branch, second son of Samuel Branch I, died about 1788 in Chesterfield county, Virginia. He married Jane Martin, September, 1784. He was an officer in the Revolutionary War.

His children were Samuel and Sarah, who married Mr. C. A. Jennings, Samuel III, his son, married Winnifred Jones Guerrant and had ten children. (1) Mary Jane; (2) Sarah Elizabeth; (3) Robert Guerrant; (4) Harriet Evelina; (5) Dr. John; (6) Samuel; (7) William Daniel; (8) Anthony Martin; (9) James Heath; (10) Martha Winnifred. He (Samuel Branch III), married the second time; his wife's name was Mrs. Watkins. He was trustee of Hampden Sydney college, Virginia, 1820-1847. He was a lawyer and planter of Charlotte and Buckingham counties, Virginia, and was commonwealth attorney. He was ensign in Capt. John P. Richardson's company, Fourth (Greenhill's) regiment of Virginia militia in war of 1812. His Virginia homestead was called Woodlawn.

138. TYSON—With much love to your chapter, I come to you once more, pleading for assistance.

Who was the father of Delitha Winston Tyson? The guardian of her youngest brother, Eugene Hargraves Tyson.

Delitha Winston Tyson was an inmate of General Nathaniel Greene's home. She was tutor for his children. She never married; was a great writer; died in Augusta, Georgia, in the sixties or seventies. Delitha Winston Tyson visited her niece, Mrs. Anastasia T. F. Tyson Newton, at her home on Peachtree street, Atlanta, some time in the fifties.

Where did the father of Delitha Winston Tyson, Elizabeth, Kinshion, John, James and Eugene Hargraves hail from, and what was his first name? I think he married a Miss Hamby.

Was the John Tyson that died in Australia a Georgian by birth, or was he a native of Australia, or did he go from some other country, there to die and leave his fortune to weary the minds of all the Tysons the world over? My great-grandfather Tyson died either in Hancock or Oglethorpe county. We want his first name, and we also want to know was this Tyson that died in Australia his brother, John James Tyson, that left America

and was never heard of any more. Dear D. A. R., please help us unravel this skien, and the blessing of heaven will rest upon you.

My brother and I want to know these facts. If we are heirs we want our part; if not we do not want one penny of some one else's money.

Of course there will be many cliques and clans formed to collect this money, but our prayer is that the right ones may fall heir to it.

Mrs. H. N. P. F.

October 1, 1901.

139. IRWIN—Answer to Governor Jared Irwin. I beg leave to submit the following: I quote from White's Historical Collections of Georgia:

"Jared Irwin served his country faithfully many years during the latter part of the Revolutionary War and afterwards in campaign on the Georgia frontiers against the Indians. He at one time commanded a detachment of Georgia militia in the Creek country. In early life he lived in Burke county; afterwards he removed to Washington county, which he often represented in the legislature. He was a brigadier general of the militia. He was in the convention for revising our state constitution in 1789; in a convention for the same purpose in 1795, and president of the convention that formed the present constitution of 1798. The presidency of the senate was frequently conferred upon him at various periods from 1790 to 1818, when he died. As governor in 1796 he had the honor of signing the act rescinding the Yazoo law. He was again governor from November 7, 1806, to November 9, 1809. At the close of the war of independence he was a member of the first legislature that convened under our present form of government. He died at Union Hill, in Washington county, aged 68 years.

"In Sandersville, Washington county, on the public square in front of the court house, there stands now a monument erected by the citizens of that county in honor to his memory. A few miles south of Sandersville is the spot which was formerly called Union Hill, near Ohoopie Baptist church. About twenty-five years ago there was still standing the old residence of Governor

Irwin, but then in a dilapidated condition and unoccupied. I suppose it has gone down entirely by this time. It was a house built of logs hewn smoothly and dove-tailed at ends so as to hold firmly at the corners, and so accurately cut and adjusted as to fit in very nicely, and the logs came very near together all along, so-as to make close seams. On the inside were studs or scantlings upright, and laths put across, and was plastered. It was said of it that it was the first plastered house that ever was built or seen in that part of the state. I have heard it said that people of curiosity to see sights used to come from a long distance south of there to see the governor's plastered house. It was a curious and queer object in architecture."

There are many of his descendants now in Washington county, Georgia, and some, I think, are in Alabama. I suggest that if Mrs. Church will write to Hon. Mark Newman, the ordinary of Washington county, he may give her some information of the Irwins there.

ROBERT L. RODGERS

CHAPTER XXVI.

Boy: "Who makes history?"

Teacher: "The historian."

QUERIES.

207. MONK—Information wanted of the Monk family of North Carolina. Who was General Monk? Was he Revolutionary or Colonial? Is anything known of his descendants?

M.

208. FLEMING—Can you give me any information of a Fleming who was mentioned in *The Constitution* of recent date? I have been trying for some time to learn something of a Fleming

who was given a tract of land (which is now Fleming county, Virginia), by King George, with whom he was a prime favorite. If you can direct me so as to obtain this information I shall be most gratefully yours,

G.

209. MARSHALL—Will some one tell me where William Marshall was born in England, and where he died? He lived in Charles county, Maryland; was my great-great-grandfather.

M.

210. LOCKHART—Ancestry and place of birth of Dr. Henry Lockhart. Did he come from Drayton Castle, Scotland?

211. WILLIAMSON AND PARHAM, of Greenville county, Va. My father was raised there. My grandfather, John Williamson, married a Parham, of Virginia. They had two sons, John E. and Jesse, and after he died my grandmother's second marriage was to a Mr. Applewhite. She had one daughter and died. My grandfather Applewhite came to Georgia and settled near Lexington, Oglethorpe county, Georgia. My father left Virginia long before he married. He married a Scotch lady, a Miss Flora Cameron, of North Carolina. I know nothing of my father's relatives, but hope you can confer with the Virginia Chapter and assist me in tracing them up. I have often tried since my father, John E.'s death. My mother knew but little to tell us before her death. I would like to find my uncle Jesse Parham Williamson. My aunt was like my mother. After leaving Virginia, did not know of uncle. My aunt married a Mr. Jordan. I knew her children and grandchildren, the Misses Bacon, of Athens. You will confer quite a favor by assisting me in tracing them up. It will be quite a while, but hope you will be able to do so at your earliest convenience.

Respectfully,

MISS MATTIE WILLIAMSON.

No. 161 South Pryor.

212. GLENN—Any information concerning the ancestors of Mary and John Glenn, who moved to Oglethorpe county, Geor-

gia, from Fluvanna county, Virginia, in 1803, will be very gratefully received. Mary Glenn's maiden name was Brooks. Her mother's name was Lucy Mallary, or Mallory, and her grandmother's name was Lucy Richardson. Mary Brooks had two brothers and three sisters; two of the latter married cousins, by name Mallary, and the third sister married Hughes. A son of the sister who married Hughes once lived in Glennville, Ala. I would like to have the Revolutionary record of this family. Possibly some reader can supply it. If so, I will be more than thankful.

213. REV. MYLES GREENE—Can some one trace the relationship of his family and that of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary fame? My deceased husband, Dr. William I. Greene, of Fort Valley, Georgia, was a grandson of Rev. Myles Greene, whose father moved from England and settled in Sussex county, Virginia. I have frequently heard my husband say that his grandfather had told him he was from some family of Gen. Greene (the exact relation I do not know). His children were ten in number, seven sons and three daughters, viz: John, Peter, Myles, Frederick, Raleigh, Robert and Alexander; the daughters were Elizabeth, Maria and Ann. He died at the home of his son John, at the age of 86 years, in Monroe county, June, 1853.

(MRS.) EMILY PLANT GREENE.

214. HOBSON—Can L. R. B. give the maiden name of Nicholas Hobson's (or Lunenburgh) wife? He married Agnes, who after his death married Richard Gilliam, of Halifax county. And greatly oblige one of her descendants. I. E. M.

215. BOLLING-BREWER—Has anyone been able to ferret out an intermarriage of a Bolling and Brewer? Would be glad to hear from them.

216. JORDAN—Can you give me any information of the Jordan family of Oglethorpe county, Georgia? I would like to know where they came from and the year they settled in Geor-

gia. Would be glad to know the names of parents of Josiah Jordan, who married Judith Hill, of Wilkes county, Georgia.

A. C. G.

217. BULLOCH—Will you kindly help me in getting information regarding my father's ancestors? He died when I was young and I know scarcely anything of his people, outside of the immediate family. His name was James Sherman Bulloch. He served in Southern Army in a Georgia regiment. I think he was later promoted to lieutenant. He was once sheriff of Walton county, Georgia; then was railroad grade foreman until he died. He had a brother, Jack Bulloch, in Madison county, Georgia. Any information will be highly appreciated.

Very respectfully,

ALVA B. BULLOCH.

(Full Bulloch pedigree in Vol. 1.)

218. WATKINS—My brother, Stephen H. Watkins, left Pittsylvania county, Virginia, his native place, many years ago, and settled somewhere in north or middle Texas, where I have now forgotten. When the civil war broke out he joined a company and fought through the war; then returned to Virginia, and again to somewhere in Texas. This is the last I or his friends have ever heard of him, and we suppose he is dead. He was then a single man and was never married. Would be glad if some one would give me all the information he can concerning him through your columns, or write to me especially. My address in Blanch, Caswell County, N. C.

H. A. WATKINS.

219. BERRIEN—Will you be kind enough to give me the fullest information about the ancestry of John McPherson Berrien? And if possible give synopsis of the collateral branches of his family. When they reached this country? Where they attended public services, if any.

220. RICHARDSON—will you give some facts about the great Richardson lawsuit which involves title to such a large part of

Baltimore? Has it ever been settled? Who was this Richardson? What was his connection with the Catletts, of Virginia, and the family of Marquis de la Calmes? P.

221. HARDIN—Can you tell anything of the ancestry of the Hardin family of Virginia and Kentucky? Were they of French or English extraction? Who was the emigrant?

ANSWERS.

140. BOISSEAU—Since making the query Vol. II., No. 181, I have procured the following and I send it to you that any others interested may get the benefit thereof:

“At Blandford church, Petersburg, Virginia, is the tomb of Lucy, wife of Mr. Thos. Williams and daughter of James Boisseau and Mary, his wife. She was born February 8, 1730, and died July 25, 1747.”

“John Boisseau (son of Rev. James) married Anna Fitzpatrick and had children: Benjamin, Daniel, David, Susan (m. Cogbill), Patrick, Henry and Anna.”

“Harriet Boisseau married Hon. John Winston Jones (son of Mary Ann Winston and Alexander Jones). Hon. John Winston Jones was M. C. 1835-45 and speaker of the house, 28th congress. They had children: Mary (married Geo. W. Townes, governor of Georgia), James B. (married Ann Crawley (daughter of Peter Winston), and Alexander.”

I was glad to answer No. 124. If all will send in scraps they have it will make a whole. The destruction of Dinwiddie county, Virginia, records during the war, and other counties, makes it a necessity for descendants to contribute what they know.

C. L. P.

141. MOORE—According to our biography of the Moores I will come down to Sir Roger Moore, not first in lineage but as far back as is necessary in this communication. Sir Roger Moore headed the Irish rebellion in 1644, fled from Ireland in 1649 on account of his religious belief. He was father of James Moore, governor of Carolinas. James Moore married daughter of ex-

Gov. Yeamens, and his three sons—James, Morris and Roger—were distinguished men, being educated in London.

James 2d was elected governor by the assembly about 1720. He was one of the bravest and most noted men South Carolina ever had. He was general in 1812. Killed and captured the Tuscararos. His two brothers went to North Carolina, and their descendants have been prominent in every generation, as well as those of their brother in South Carolina. Governor James the 2d died very young, less than 35 years of age; had, I think, only two sons, James and John, and one daughter, Margaret. James had only one son that we have any record of; his name was Dr. John Wheeler Moore, named for my grandfather and his mother, and married one of my father's sisters, who was a first cousin; was in the war of 1812, war of 1836, surgeon in the Mexican War and contributed largely to medical journals in his day. Our family have some of his old medical works and journals. Now, he, I think, had some descendants in Georgia, about Atlanta and Milledgeville. John Moore, my grandfather, had three sons and five daughters. My father, George Young Moore, was the father of ten children. All have large families in South Carolina, Laurens county. My father was the largest land owner and slave holder in the northwestern part of the state before the civil war. I have four children living in the west. My brother, J. W. Moore, has one son, a physician, Dr. George Y. Moore, in Cuthbert, Georgia, who has a palmetto cane given him by my father that is more than one hundred years old, it being my grandfather's stick in his old age. His father, I believe, has five children.

JOHN M. MOORE, M.D.

Rayner, Texas.

142. BRANCH—(From "Waters' Genealogical Gleanings.") Deed, dated December, 1695, from Jane Gower for a tract of land given her by her father-in-law, Christopher Branch, of Kingsland, conveys to John Cocke and Obedience, his wife, who was Obedience Branch, daughter of John Branch, deceased, who was the son of Jane Gower."

I would be glad if others will publish any notes they may have on the Branch family. C.

EXTRACTS FROM GEORGIA GAZETTE.

July 20th, 1765—The 4th instant Mr. Champernown Williamson was married in St. John's parish to Miss Charlotte Mazyck, daughter of Mr. Ben Mazyck. Last Sunday, also, was married, Mr. John Nevill, attorney-at-law, to Miss Isabelle Orr, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Orr, deceased. As were on Thursday, Mr. Isaac Hayne to Miss Elizabeth Hutson, daughter of the late Rev. Wm. Hutson, deceased, and Mr. John Mitchell, to Mrs. Sarah MacPherson, widow of Mr. James MacPherson, Jun.

October 9th, 1765—Thursday last Wm. Scott, Esq., was married to Miss Sarah Brailsford, daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Brailsford. The same day, Lachlan MacIntosh, Esq., late an officer in one of the independent companies that were disbanded upon the peace, was married to Miss Elizabeth Smith, the daughter of Mr. Francis Smith, of Stone.

December 23rd, 1765—Married, December 23rd, Lieut. Wm. Ward Crosthwaite to Miss Sally Hartley, an agreeable young lady with a handsome fortune.

June 9th, 1766—On Thursday last Mr. Thomas Jones, merchant, was married to Miss Townsend, daughter to Mr. Paul Townsend, merchant.

August 25th, 1766—On Sunday morning Mr. Lionel Chalmers was married to Miss Elizabeth Warden.

September 15th, 1766—On Sunday, 7th instant, Thom. Fuller, Esq., of St. Andrew's Parish, was married at Ashley Ferry to Miss Elizabeth Miles, relict of Mr. Ed Miles. Last Tuesday, Mr. Alex. Merline was married to Miss Henrietta Carroll.

October 6th, 1766—Last Saturday, Captain John Moncrieff to Miss Polly Fly. And yesterday Mr. Alex Chisholme to Miss Christiana Chisholme.

October 13th—Thursday evening Mr. Sam Prioleau, Jun., was married to Mrs. Catharine Cordes, daughter of the late John Cordes.

August 8th, '71—His Excellency, Thomas Bonne, Esq., has

been sometime ago married to Miss Mary Perroneau. Last Thursday Mr. Ben Wigfall of St. Thomas and St. Dennis parishes, was married to Miss Martha Dutargue, daughter of the late John Dutargue, Esq.

September 12th, '71—Col. Daniel Heyward to Miss Eliz. Simons, daughter Ben Simons, Esq. Mr. John Imrie to Mrs. Aussel.

October 24th, '71—Last Thursday Mr. Ed Simons was married to Miss Elizabeth Ball, daughter of the late Elias Ball, Esq.

October 31st, '71—Last Saturday Mr. William Swallow to Miss Sally Prince.

August 5th, '71—Mr. William Hull, of Enhany, to Mrs. Saletfield, of Cheehaw.

May 3rd, '37—Last Tuesday eve. Cap. James Cusack was married to Miss Anne Brown. A few days since Dr. Thomas Elder was married to Charlotte Hartley, of the same parish.

May 10, '73—On Tuesday last Mr. James Darby to Miss Margaret Elliott, one of the daughters of the late Mr. Artemas Elliott.

Yesterday (November, 1766), Mr. Francis Clayton, of Wilmington, North Carolina, was married to Miss Polly Colcock.

December 8, '66—Wednesday last Mr. John Matthewes (son of John) was married to Miss Mary Wragg, daughter of Wm. Wragg, Esq.

December 22, '66—Tuesday last died greatly lamented Mrs. Elizabeth Hunt (midwife).

December 29, 1766—Tuesday last the Hon. Thomas Skottowe was married to Miss Lucy Bellinger, one of the daughters of Edmund Bellinger, Esq.

January 5th, 1767—Yesterday was married at Poupon, Mr. Andrew Cunningham to Mrs. Margaret Cochran, relict of Dr. John Cockran.

January 12, 1767—Yesterday Mr. Wm. Somerface, of St. Christopher, was married to Miss Sarah Legare, daughter of Mr. Thomas Legare.

February 16th, 1767—Tuesday, February 16, the Hon. Rob-

ert Catherwood, Esq., surgeon to the hospitals and garrisons in East Florida, was married to Miss Jane Chads.

February 24th, 1767—Thursday last Mr. John Lord, carver and gilder, was married to Miss Margaret Brown. The 15th instant Mr. Rob Swanton, of Wathoo, to Miss Deborah Sabb. Last Sunday Mr. John Matthewes (son of James) to Miss Nancy Harvey (a celebrated beauty). The same day, Mr. Thomas Wetherclift, of Savannah, Georgia, to Miss Anne McQueen.

March 19th, '67—Thursday, Mr. Wm. Cattell was married to Miss Sabina Lynch, daughter of Thomas Lynch. The same day, Anthony La Moste, Esq., only son of Monsieur Rene Douin de La Morte, one of the French king's council and chief secretary to the ministry, was married to Miss Donas Randall, an accomplished young lady and only daughter of Wm. Randall, Esq., surveyor general of his majesty's customs in the South district of North America.

May 11, 1767—Tuesday, 21st past, Cap. Thomas Savage, of the Charles Town county, of light infantry, was married at Savannah, Georgia, to Miss Polly Butter, only daughter of the late Wm. Butter. Thursday, 23 past, Dr. John de La Horne was married to Mrs. Anne Boyd, widow of Cap. Rob. Boyd.

July 20, 1767—Thursday last Mr. James Graham, late of Savannah, Georgia, was married to Miss Sally Stuart.

July 27, 1767—Yesterday sen'night, Ben Huger, Esq., was married to Miss Mary Golightly, daughter and heiress to the late Mitchell Golightly.

August 3, 1767—Monday last Mr. Francis Varambant was married to Miss La Tom.

August 10, 1767—Tuesday last Mr. Anthony Toomer was married to Miss Nancy Warham, daughter of Mr. Charles Warham.

September 28, 1767—Last night Mr. Ed. Thomas, of St. John's Parish, was married to Miss Anne Gibbes, daughter of Mr. Wm. Gibbes.

October 5th, '67—Last Tuesday Mr. Andrew Rutledge, merchant was married to Miss Elizabeth Gadsden, daughter of Christopher Gadsden, Esq.

October 19th, '67—Last Tuesday Mr. John Parker was married to Miss Amy Legare, daughter of Mr. Thomas Legare.

October 26, '67—On Thursday last Mr. Alex Alexander was married to Miss Rachel Anderson. Last night the Hon. John Burn, Esq., to Miss Anne Baron, widow of the late Mr. Alex Baron. And Mr. David Guerard to Miss Judith de St. Julien.

November 2nd, '67—Thursday last Mr. James Stanyarne was married to Mrs. Henrietta Raven, relict of the late Wm. Raven, Esq.

November 16th, '67—Last Monday Mr. John M'Call, Jun., was married to Miss Charlotte Glen, daughter of Mr. William Glen, merchant.

November 23rd, '67—Last night Mr. George Blakey was married to Miss Eli. Roffe, widow of Cap. John Roffe.

November 30th, '67—The 19th instant Mr. Edward Griffith, Merchant, was married to Miss Neciltia Miles, daughter of Mr. Thomas Miles.

Last night Mr. James Sands, merchant, was married to Miss Hannah Dewick. . . . and Mr. Robert Beard to Miss Mary Colles.

December 7th, '67—Last Thursday Andrew Bell, Esq., was married to Miss Anne Murray, as was last night Mr. Daniel Stevens to Miss Katharine Patience Morton, and Mr. Ben Wilkins to Miss Barnes.

December 14th, '67—Mr. George Thompson, merchant to Miss Jane Yorston, Scotland.

August 24, '69—Last night Mr. Godin Guerard, son of the late Hon. John Guerrard, Esq., was married to Miss Anne Matthewes, daughter of the late John Matthewes, Esq.

January 10th, '71—Last Tuesday Mr. John Brewton, merchant, was married to Miss Polly Weyman.

January 17, '71—On Thursday last Major Pierce Butler to Miss Polly Middleton, daughter of the late Col. Thomas Middleton.

February 7th, '71—This morning Robert Williams, Jr., Esq., was married to Miss Anne Roper.

February 17, '71—On Thursday last Mr. John Brown of

John's Island, was married to Miss Eliz. Graves, of James Island.

March 14—On Tuesday, the 5th instant, Mr. Arnoldus Vanderharst was married to Miss Elizabeth Raven, only child of the late Wm. Raven, deceased.

April 4th, '71—On Tuesday last Mr. William Scott, Jun., was married to Miss Elizabeth Legare, daughter of Mr. Daniel Legare.

April 11th—Last Sunday Mr. Peter Spencer, of Pompon, was married to Miss Fanny Brown.

May 9th, '71—On Sunday last William Roper, Jr., was married to Miss Hannah Dart.

June 27th, '71—Last Sunday, Mr. John Frazer to Miss Polly Stobo.

July 4th, '71—On Sunday last, Dr. Ben Wimply was married to Miss Sarah Magaw.

CHAPTER XXVII.

To Our Subscribers: As soon as our book comes out it will be furnished to all paid up subscribers without delay. We appreciate your impatience.

To Our Contributors: No need to write and ask if we would like certain documents. That is what we are for. Any papers of any kind whatever bearing upon historical or genealogical subjects will be welcome. Write only on one side. Do not expect any reply except through the paper.

We call attention to the following, especially the last clause: The Joseph Habersham Chapter has taken up this discussion, "Who was the greatest Georgian?" which will be conducted by Miss Annie Northen. Any opinion on this subject will be welcomed. The reasons for these opinions and the facts upon which they are based must be clearly stated.

Brunswick, Georgia, October 18th, 1901.—I inclose \$1 for Vol. I., historical collections. I read all your articles in *The Constitution*, and from them derived much pleasure and historical facts. Next month Georgia will have her grand state fair at Savannah. Among the few articles that I will exhibit in the Educational Department will be letters and papers written by the Habershams and many other distinguished men in Georgia prior to and during the Revolution and the war of 1812.

A letter written by the first male white child born in Georgia, and the first "will" made in Georgia, in 1733; a permit from DeWitt Clinton, of New York, allowing my grandfather, Benjamin Burroughs, of Savannah, Georgia, to bring his negroes to Georgia, provided he would return with them. In 1810 New York state had over 20,000 slaves. The name of Habersham, for whom your chapter is called, reminds me that the secretary of the Treasury has ignored the request of Georgia's indefatigable brainy senior senator to have his supervising architects to ornament the marble postoffice building just completed at Savannah with the statues of Georgia's four most illustrious sons, viz.: Gen. Jas. Oglethorpe, the father of Georgia; Hon. Jas. Habersham, ex-postmaster general; Hon. John MacPherson Berrien, ex-attorney general; Hon. William H. Crawford, ex-secretary of the treasury. Yours with great respect,

W. BERRIEN BURROUGHS,

Supt. Department Education, Georgia State Fair.

QUERIES.

222. GREENE—Frederick Greene married Mary Hill, daughter of John Hill and sister of the late Hon. Benjamin Harvey Hill. He had several sons and daughters, most of whom are married and have children.

Can Mrs. Medora Woldridge tell us how the said Fred Greene was connected with Rev. Miles Greene? Fred Greene's grandchildren wish to know if they have any Revolutionary ancestor on the Greene side.

ELLEN H.

223. IRWIN—I would be glad if you can give me information of the descendants and who they married of Governor Jared Irwin.

A. E. C.

224. JOHNSTONE, OF ANNANDALE—Will you give sketch of this family and state whether any of their descendants are to be found in this country.

INQUIRER.

225. BEASLEY—War record wanted of William Park Beasley and his son, Dr. James Albert Beasley, both of near LaGrange, Georgia. Dr. William P. Beasley married a daughter of Dr. Edwards, who lived in or near LaGrange for many years. Her name was Maria Louisa. Dr. W. P. Beasley was a soldier in the war of 1812 and some say his name is mentioned in history, but in what history I do not know. Dr. James A. Beasley enlisted from LaGrange in 1860 or 1861, and was in active service throughout the war. I should like to know his regiment and company. My query was published and numbered 126. I have anxiously watched *The Constitution* and in last Sunday's should have been the answer, but 126 was regarding the Green family and I did not find my answer at all. Was there some mistake? Shall wait patiently for next Sunday's *Constitution* and hope to find some answer.

P. S.—This may help you. Robert Beasley, the grandfather of William P. Beasley, was an Irishman and came to this country about 1750 and settled in Lunenburg county, Virginia.

(Leaves have their time to fall, but this is not the kind of leaf that grows on the family tree. We have no particular time to answer any question. Sometimes it takes a year and sometimes they are never answered. The only thing you can do is to read our page every Sunday and keep hoping, and maybe some day you will be surprised. There was no mistake.)

226. JOSEPH HABERSHAM CHAPTER—Does the Joseph Habersham Chapter run in the Weekly, or only in *The Daily Constitution*? If in the daily, does it run in all or only in the Sunday issues?

I am not situated so I can see any of the dailies except the Sunday issues.

Please explain to me the object of the Habersham Chapter, and if I can make an inquiry through it, and pay for the number containing my inquiry and the answer to it without being a regular subscriber. I am not situated so I could read the paper if I were a subscriber.

(The object of the Joseph Habersham Chapter is a patriotic one. The only way you can get the benefits of our work is to subscribe. You need not read anything but our page, which comes out every Sunday).

227. BAKER—Can anyone give ancestor of this family? They were said to be of Scotch origin and originally McBaker, and to have come on to this county with an uncle.

The father of below married, first, a Mrs. Thorpe, of Virginia, and had (3) (A Branch of Thorpe is connected by above marriage).

I. Bright Baker, married Miss Harris, daughter of Captain John Harris, to whom the king granted Harris Neck, McIntosh county, Georgia.

II. Benjamin Baker, married Mrs. King, born Cowper.

III. Susannah Baker, married, first, Joseph Lewis and had :

1. John Lewis, married, first, Susan Adams; married second Margaret Adams.

She married, second, a Mr. Baker, and had :

I. Edward Baker, married, first, Sabra Harris, daughter of Captain John Harris, and had :

Dr. Lewis Baker, married and had issue, Edward Baker married, second, Frances, daughter of Leonard Jerdine and Elizabeth Brown, and had :

a. Benjamin Baker.

b. John Baker.

c. Mary Baker, married Forbes, issue.

d. Margaret Baker.

e. Sabra Baker.

f. Susan Ann Baker, married Hall, issue.

g. Nathaniel Pratt Baker.

h. Wm. McWhir Baker.

Bright Baker and Miss Harris had :

1. Rosa E. Deloney, married Hope Hull. Thomas.

2. Amanda Baker, married Edward D. Huguenin, and had :

1. Rosa E. Huguenin, married Wm. G. Deloney, of Athens, Ga., and had :

I. Rosa E. Deloney, married Hope Hull.

II. Thomas Cobb Deloney.

III. Wm. G. Deloney.

Mary Jane Baker and Major Jonathan Thomas had :

I. John A. Thomas, married Melvina H. Huguenin, and had :

1. Jean Huguenin Thomas.

2. Edward J. Thomas, married Alice G. Walthour.

3. Eliza H. Thomas, married J. W. McGill.

4. Mary J. Thomas, married Geo. T. Gaden.

5. Melvina H. Thomas.

6. Mattie K. Thomas.

7. Houston H. Thomas.

Edward J. Thomas and Alice G. Walthour had :

a. Abbotto Thomas, married, first, Mattie G. Hardee.

b. Julia Thomas, married C. A. Gibbes, of South Carolina..

c. Alice G. Thomas, married R. Cuyler Gordon Huguenin..

The ancestor of this family came from France and had :
Abraham Huguenin and John Huguenin, who married Eliza Val-
lard and had :

I. Edward D. Huguenin, married, first, Amanda Baker ; sec-
ond, Julia Fort.

II. Eugenia Huguenin, married Rose.

III. Malvina Huguenin, married Jno. A. Thomas.

228. TYSON—I notice a request for claimants to the Tyson fortune. At the meeting at Fort Worth, Texas, August 13, I also notice there seems to be great doubt as to where the Australian Tyson belongs. Under such circumstances it seems best that every Tyson should send in their names as a possible heir..

In sending my name, as a claimant, having mothers and sisters, should I send the name of my father (deceased) or the name of each mother and sister with my own? Should the heirs of a deceased brother be given or just his name? Could the information I have of the family be used by the heirs of my father, mother and sisters without my consent if sent to you? Is it possible to obtain a personal answer to these questions, or the address of some one who would give me the information? I enclose an addressed envelope and would feel too grateful to have it used as these questions are purely personal. T.

(Such information as you may have could not benefit you without benefitting also your brothers and sisters. Their claim is equal to yours, although their information may be less. The thing to do is to tell all you know in the hope that others will do likewise, and thus arrive at the truth).

229. MORGAN—The San Francisco Call directed me through *The Atlanta Constitution* to apply to you for certain information I desired about General Daniel Morgan.

I. How many sisters did General Daniel Morgan have and whom did they marry? The names of their husbands are especially to be desired.

2. The maiden name of General Daniel Morgan's wife.

If it does not seem possible for you to answer these questions, could you direct me to some one who could?

230. WEBB-WALKER—Can any one give me any data of the Webb and Walker families? I think they came from Virginia or North Carolina to Alabama and Georgia.

I know nothing of them except the names.

My grandfather was John Footman Walker; my grandmother's maiden name was Eliza Webb.

Any information given will be received with grateful appreciation.

231. BENNETT-TILLET—Thomas Bennett lived in the southeastern part of Loudon county, Virginia, in 1790. A few

years afterwards he removed to Nelson county, Kentucky. A Thomas Bennett was a member of the Fifth Maryland regiment, Captain Dean's company; served for three years and was honorably discharged. Were these two the same man?

Thomas Bennett, of Loudon county, married Annie Tillett. He was reared by wealthy parents, had servants to attend him wherever he went and was very aristocratic in his bearing.

There was a family of Bennetts residing in the northern part of Maryland, on the eastern side of the Chesapeake, who owned large bodies of land, and who were engaged at the commencement of the Revolutionary War in the manufacture of iron. They failed, financially, during the war. Was Thomas Bennett, of Loudon county, a member of this family? Did any Tillett family reside in Maryland? There are Tilletts in eastern Virginia and some who migrated from that state are now residing in North Carolina. Rev. Dr. Tillett, dean of the Theological School in Vanderbilt University, is of the same family.

We earnestly wish to know who is the father of Thomas Bennett, of Loudon county.

232. HEARD—My great-great-grandfather Heard came from County Tyrone, Ireland, many, many years ago; he married in Ireland a Miss MacDonald. Their children were: Bailey, who is said to have been a member of congress; Du Val, James and Charles, and possibly there were others. My great-grandfather Charles entered the Revolutionary Army as an officer in Abbeville county, South Carolina, I believe, and fought until the war ended. He married in South Carolina or Georgia, a Miss Logan. Their children were: Stephen, the eldest, John, Benjamin, "Amp," Armstrong, Charles M., George and "Polly."

Charles M., my grandfather, married Sarah Moore, in South Carolina or Georgia, and moved to Rutherford county, Tennessee, and thence in 1816 to McLeansboro, Hamilton county, Illinois, where they reared a family, John, James, Charles and Elizabeth, and died.

During the Revolution the Tories were seeking my great-grandfather, Charles Heard; my great-aunt, "Jennie" Logan,

took a Tory's horse and ran him 96 miles to the camp of General Carroll and informed him of my great-grandfather's peril.

Where are the descendants of Bailey, Du Val and James Heard? Of what families were my great-grandmother Logan and my grandmother Moore members? It is said that my great-grandfather Moore was a Revolutionary officer.

Who can help me unravel this tangled genealogy? I have the coat of arms of the English and North of Ireland Heard family: "Heard, Argent, a Neptune crowned with an eastern crown of gold, his trident sable, headed or, issuing from a stormy ocean, the left hand grasping the head of a ship mast appearing above the waves as part of the wreck, all proper; on a chief azure the Arctic polar star of the first, between two water bougets of the second. Motto, 'Naufragus in portum.' Crest, a swan with wings elevated argent, beaked and membered sable, charged on the breast with a rose gules, barbed and seeded proper, duckley crowned, collared and chained or livery, white and blue with plated buttons."

I also have the arms of the South of Ireland Heard family: "Argent, on a chevron gules between three water bougets sable, three crescents or crest, a demi-antelope ppr., ducally gorged or, and charged on the shoulder with a water bouget as in the arms. Motto, Audior."

Any information given of the family will be deeply appreciated. Very sincerely.

S. W. HEARD.

233. CRAWFORD—John Crawford came from Ireland to Virginia shortly before the Revolutionary War. He served in that war and I have been told many incidents of that service. He was my great-great-grandfather. Some of his descendants went to Ohio. I would like to trace this family, if possible, and hope anyone interested will send all they know about the Crawfords. The name John is a very common one in our family, also Hugh, James, Finley and Jonas.

Are there any who trace back to John Crawford the emigrant? If so, will they please send what they know to this paper?

M.

ANSWERS.

143. LOVE—Dear Friends: If M. B. C., 102, will address the postmaster at Tazewell, Tennessee, they, he or she may learn of a Love family who lived near that place a few years ago. Young Joseph Love graduated at the University of Tennessee in 1886, I believe. Hoping this will be of service to M. B. C., and to you, I remain yours truly,

ED. M. K.

144. IRWIN—The inquirer after Jared Irwin can learn of him by communicating with Mr. Reese Irwin, Fort Gaines, Georgia.

F.

145. TROTTER—We are permitted to use the following, which we hope will give desired information:

Extracts from a letter of Preston Trotter, son of George Trotter, Sr., and nephew of Col. James Trotter, to George R. Trotter, from Boonesborough, Virginia, January 14, 1852:

The Trotter family were immigrants from Scotland. According to a printed memoir of one of the name, they are descended from the Earl of Goury, whose name is prominent in Scottish history (see Dr. Robertson's History of Scotland, II Vol., 1582) in time of James VI. Being opposed to the king and Catholicism they left their homes and took refuge in the mountains of Molerne in Ireland, where says the author of the memoirs, their descendants to this day are among the respectable gentry of the country. My grandparents came to Virginia not less than a century ago (in 1742), a young married couple, and settled near Philadelphia. Subsequently they moved to Augusta county, Virginia, prior to the Revolutionary War, for my father's eldest brother was at the siege of York. I should judge from the lands which grandfather and his sons possessed that he was a man of wealth. They were among the good farms of Augusta county. The brothers would probably have done better to have remained upon them, but that Eldorado of the west, Kentucky, provided a scene too tempting for enterprising men to resist, and they followed the tide of immigration, carrying with them my

aged grandparents, whose bones repose in Bourbon county, 9 miles east of Paris, at the residence, then, of my uncle Joseph, who subsequently moved with his family to the Langman settlement in Illinois. Grandfather died about 1807 at the age of 90; grandmother died four years later—about 1811, aged 96. Grandfather was a pious, exemplary man. Grandmother's family were in the famous siege of Londonderry, Ireland. My uncle James was probably their second son.

My uncle Joseph was noted for his great piety and love of study, contributing occasionally to the press. He had the care of my grandparents, and in his house they lived and died. Uncle Joseph died at the age of 90, with pulmonary disease. Your grandfather (Col. James Trotter) was a man of note in Augusta county. He stood once a candidate for the general assembly of Virginia. He was an officer in an expedition from that county to Tygart's Valley; was esteemed an enterprising man. Several of his children lie buried in one of the old church yards of that county. After his removal to Kentucky he represented that district in the general assembly of Virginia, and, later, Fayette county in the general assembly of Kentucky; was an officer in Harmar's unfortunate expedition across the Ohio. (See account of Gen. Harmar's expedition, 1790, in *Western Review*, 1820, in which Col. Trotter is mentioned.) I met one of his men in this country, who spoke of Col. Trotter as an excellent and humane officer. That he was a man of nerve was evidenced by his early emigration to Kentucky, where dangers were thick and fast on every side. I have heard my good old Aunt Margaret (his wife) say that often from their farm they heard the drum beat the alarm in Lexington, notifying the people of the approach of the Indians.

My uncle Joe was a merchant and owned much land in Ohio and Kentucky at one time.

The other brother settled early on the Mississippi, and was murdered in his own house by a party of friendly Indians, because he refused them liquor. They cleft open his skull with a hatchet. They were pursued, but escaped capture.

Uncle James and his two sons, Samuel and George, pursued

the mercantile business together in Lexington. He finally retired from the firm and died at his farm, the "Woodlands," July 13, 1827. . . . I will now take up the history of my good old Aunt Margaret. She was of the Downing family, of Augusta county. I presume members of the residence of my grandfather and father and his children, and where your grandfather settled on a fine farm. The Downings were good stock and among the first settlers of Augusta county. I presume members of the New Providence church, some three miles from their residence. After reaching Kentucky, your grandparents came under the influence of that wave of infidelity, which rolled over that state, but were afterwards restored to the church, dying in faith and hope.

Major John Wilson, an elder in New Providence church, married a sister of Aunt Margaret. Her descendants are about here. Samuel Wilson, her son, is the first cousin of your father, and lives in sight, where he has reared a large, respectable family. His eldest brother, Rev. James Wilson, and myself (another cousin to your father), married sisters. Both are dead. Only one daughter survives them, who lives in Richmond, where her husband is merchandising. A grandchild of the Rev. James Wilson was a member of our family when my wife died. We would have raised it as we did its mother and her sister, but her father married and took the child home. She was the only one of that marriage.

Your grandfather was a man of aristocratic notions.

Colonel James Trotter settled in Fayette county. His home was the "Woodlands"—now the grounds of the Chautauqua Assembly of Kentucky. His will was written July 13, 1827, and probated August court, 1827. His legatees were George Richards Trotter, Carey Ann Trotter and Margaret Trotter (children of his deceased son, Jas. Gabriel Trotter), George Trotter, Jr., the three daughters of his son Samuel (infants). Cordelia, Georgietta and Sarah; son William Leary Trotter, brother George, and wife Sarah. Executors—Richard Higgins, Richard Hawes, Jr., and Wm. T. Barry.

Col. John Trotter, gentleman and soldier of the Revolution, married Margaret Downing and had:

1. James Gabriel Trotter, born April 23, 1791, died July 18, 1826, married November 10, 1811, Eliza Randolph Nicholas, daughter of George Nicholas, and had Mary, died in infancy; Carey Ann, born July 11, 1814, married March 23, 1832, Edwin Hawes, born 1807, died 1876; George Richards, born February 13, 1816, died January 11, 1852. Judge of Lexington city court, married, June 12, 1839, Amanda Galloway, of Xenia, O.; Margaret, born September 18, 1817, married John Leary, of Lexington.

2. Samuel Trotter married Kitty Gatewood, daughter of Captain Andrew and Margaret Gatewood, and had James; Margaret married Dr. Robert Holland; Mary Ann married W. A. Leary; Wm. Leary Trotter died 1833; Samuel Trotter died 1848, married Mary Vimont, July 2, 1829; Cordelia and Georgia and Sarah died unmarried.

39. Gen. George Trotter married Eliza, daughter of John Pope, U. S. senator, and had two sons—James and John Pope. After his death his wife married a second time to Rev. Nathan Hall, D.D. General Trotter was born in Virginia in 1779, died at Lexington, Ky., November 5, 1815. He entered the army in 1812 at the beginning of the second war with Great Britain as a captain in volunteer company of dragoons. Was wounded in action with the Indians under Col. John B. Campbell, December 18, 1812. Became lieutenant colonel of Kentucky volunteers in 1813, and led a brigade from his state, with rank of brigadier general at Battle of the Thames, October 5, 1813.

Col. James Trotter's will was made July 13, 1827. Probated August, 1827. His executors were Richard Higgins, Richard Hawes, Jr., and William T. Barry.

The fifth item of his will reads thus: "I give and bequeath to my brother, George Trotter, my son Samuel Trotter, my grandchildren John Pope Trotter, James Trotter and their mother, Eliza Hall and John Tilford, the ground on which my family vault is situated to the extent that the same is now inclosed, with the privilege of visiting the same and burying the:

dead, to them and the survivors of their heirs forever, in trust for the use and purpose of interring the dead of each and every one of them and their families and all of my descendants, and of such persons as they may think proper, but for no other use or purpose whatsoever." The Trotter graveyard lies just beyond the city limits of Lexington, Kentucky, to the right of the Tate's creek pike. Only one headstone remains to indicate its location, and that of a stranger. The dressed stones that supported the arch of the vault have all been carried away and there only remains a large mound of yellow clay upon which even the generous blue grass refuses to grow. The broken fragments of the headstone, which marked the grave of Col. Trotter lie scattered around it. Surely the patriotic societies of Lexington, the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution and of the war of 1812 can find good work in caring for these graves—that of Col. James Trotter, of the Revolution, and of George Trotter, Kentucky's hero at the battle of the Thames.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

The New England Historical and Genealogical Society is the foremost organization of its kind in America, as well as the oldest, and its collections are unequaled both in extent and in importance. Some years ago its committee on English research determined upon a plan for securing information about the family history of the early settlers of this country. The eminent antiquary, Henry F. Waters, sailed for England in 1883 under their direction, his notes appearing regularly since that time in *The Register*.

These collections, including the various installments, have lately been published in two large volumes, and the Joseph Habersham Chapter acknowledges receipt of this valuable work, with a note from Mr. Woods, assistant editor, saying he will be glad

to exchange for our volume I. "The Genealogical Gleanings in England," besides a vast amount of historical material, includes abstracts of more than six hundred wills relating to American families, and is invaluable as a reference book, being almost a dictionary in its scope.

So much for the appreciation in which we are held in Boston. To prove that prophets are sometimes honored in their own country, we quote the following from one of our neighbors:

Southern History Association, Washington, D. C., October 14, 1901.—Mrs. W. L. Peel. Dear Madam: If you will send us an editorial copy of your volume I. of Historical Collections, we shall be glad to give it adequate mention in our publication, sending you copy of issue containing same. Yours truly,

COLYER MERIWETHER.

QUERIES.

234. GEE—Can you give me any information as to the genealogy of the Gee family, of Lunenburg county, Virginia? I learn the first emigrant came from Wales and settled in southern part of said county and left numerous descendants. Any information will be gratefully appreciated.

235. TERRELL-SHELTON—Information of David Terrell, who married Miss Shelton. Was he the same who fought at Kettle Creek? Your column has done wonders for the D. A. R. of Georgia, and feel that it is the greatest work of the state. Some recognition of the Joseph Habersham chapter's great work should be made at our coming convention. Sincerely,

CAROLINE H. GODFREY.

236. DE TAUM—Through your valuable columns I would like to hear of Dr. Amos De Taum, of Columbia, S. C. Think he was living there or near in 1829. He married a Miss Lucinda Wilbur. What information you can get of them and their ancestors will be appreciated. Respectfully,

C.

237. DANIEL—I would like to hear something of the Daniel family. There were three brothers—James, Louis and Thomas B.—the latter was living in Pike county when married. Zebulon, I think was the town in which he married. William moved to Mississippi when quite a young man. Any information will be gladly received by a near relative. Respectfully, M.

238. TYSON—Being interested in the Tyson fortune, I am anxious to learn more of the family. My grandmother was Miss Penelope Tyson, from near Tar river, North Carolina. She married Daniel Adkins, from Petersburg, Virginia, and they came to Georgia with a large number of other people, bringing their slaves, seeking homes in Wilkes, Columbia and Warren (now McDuffie) county. My grandfather, however, settled in Warren county.

I have not yet succeeded in finding the record and don't know whether they were married in North Carolina or Virginia. If any one can furnish me with this information it will be most highly appreciated.

239. THOMSON-RAGLAND-HOPSON—William Thomson, the father of Richard Thomson and the grandfather of Henry Hopson Thomson, Sr., and the great-grandfather of W. Waddy Thomson (my husband), married Sarah Hatton and owned large property in South Carolina; also Amherst, Virginia.

William Thomson aforesaid was known as "Gentleman Thomson," and had three children, to-wit:

Richard Thomson, Nancy Thomson and Margaret Thomson. Richard Thomson married Polly Hopson, the daughter of Henry Hopson, who married Nancy Ragland, and lived in Rutherford county, North Carolina. 'I desire to know something about Richard Thomson's father. Where was he from? Did he have any Revolutionary record and what? I inclose a copy of a paper in my possession. I am not posted in reference to my husband's family and now desire to gain all information for the sake of my children and grandchildren.

I am told that William Thomson was English descent and of Revolutionary fame. Where and how can I proceed to find this?
W. T.

240. TUCKER—Can any reader of *The Constitution* give information relating to the descendants of Dr. Thomas Tudor Tucker? Was there a connection between Tuckers of his line and the Westons and kindred families of Richland county, South Carolina?

A great-grandmother of the present inquirer was Frances Kirkland, who married James Alston, of Fairfield county, South Carolina. Can any one show from records the Christian names of her father and the maiden name of her mother? She was related to the Kirklands, who married into the Winn family and was a niece of Dr. Joseph Kirkland, who married the widow (Guerard) of one of the early governors of South Carolina.

The desired information will be gratefully received.

F. A. B. G.

241. WHITE-LAWSON—The recent unveiling of the stone to the memory of General James White, founder of Knoxville, recalls the fact that he was the son of Moses White, who emigrated to North Carolina from Ireland about 1742, and married a daughter of Hugh Lawson, one of the patriarchal settlers of North Carolina. What kin was this Lawson to the Hugh Lawson of Georgia, a prominent man and one of the founders of the University of Georgia?

242. MARKS—Captain Samuel Mendes Marks, my great-grandfather, of Charleston, South Carolina, a Revolutionary patriot of great wealth, went down with his ship during the war of 1812. My grandmother, Deborah Marks, was left a great heiress but was defrauded by her guardian. She told me many historical incidents, but I did not take the interest I should, and now know very little except a vague impression that Captain Marks gave a ship to his country's service and fought in both the Revolutionary and war of 1812. My mother, from whom I could gain all information, is now dead. I have heard my grandmother,

who as Miss Deborah Marks was a stately beauty, say she danced in the same set or with the Marquis de Lafayette when attending a ball given in his honor by the St. Cecelia Society of Charleston in 1817. Not having access to the books that might give me the information I desire concerning my great-grandfather, Captain Marks, whose career was an honorable one and is no doubt mentioned in the rare old books of that period of history. He was a Danish West Indian by birth and owned a whole island. My great-grandmother was a Portuguese Jewess of Charleston; that is, her family, one of the oldest in the city, had fled to Charleston during the inquisition in Spain. My grandmother, Deborah Marks, married Rev. Hartwig Cohen, of Charleston, in 1823. My mother, Mrs. Saling Wolfe, was Sarah Cohen, their eldest daughter. You will confer a favor by giving me any information concerning my great-grandfather.

R. B.

ANSWERS.

146. BOISSEAU—In the supplement to the William and Mary Quarterly of October, 1897, entitled "The Goodwin Families in America," I find several members of the Boisseau family mentioned. In the sketch of the Goodwyn family of Dinwiddie county, Virginia, on page 108, is mentioned Keziah Goodwyn (daughter of Esau Goodwyn and S. Sturdivant), married to William Boisseau. On page 113 is Susanna A. Goodwyn (daughter of James Goodwyn and Mary Ann Tolly), born 1825, married to Andrew J. Boisseau.

On page 114, Nannie W. Goodwyn, born 1865 (daughter of Captain Robert A. Goodwyn, of Brunswick county, Virginia and Elizabeth Kirkland), married James Boisseau.

On page 114, Rosa Goodwyn Burnett, born 1847 (daughter of Ann Frances Goodwyn and William Warner Burnett), married Richard E. Boisseau, born 1842. (A son of Major Robert Goodwyn Boisseau and his wife, Martha Epps Hardaway Boisseau). Issue:

1. Randolph Burnett Boisseau, born 1868.
2. Selden Richard Boisseau, born 1870.

THOMAS HART RAINES.

147. MONK—As answer to inquiry 207 about General Monk you can perhaps obtain information from Miss Nina Geddes or Mrs. Selina Means of Spartanburg, South Carolina, who are descendants. He left very few descendants. Monk's corner, in the lower part of South Carolina, is named for him. I wish to express my gratitude to this chapter for assistance and genealogical help in the past for Winslow and Winn information,, and may call on you again in the future. Very respectfully,

October 23, 1901.

JULIA J. ROBERTSON.

148. GLENN—In answer to inquiry about this family, who came from Virginia to Oglethorpe county, Georgia. I believe they were my great-grandfather and mother. My father's mother was Susan Glenn, a very beautiful old lady and a woman of great intelligence and refinement. She lived in Oglethorpe and married Park E. Arnold, a wealthy planter of Coweta. Mrs. N. C. Bridges, of Newnan, or Mrs. Park W. Arnold, of Crawford, Oglethorpe county, could give a great deal of information and it is to be hoped that they will come forward and send to this paper all they can for the benefit of all concerned.

MRS. L. A. D.

149. IRWIN—In 1759 Samuel Alexander of St. George's parish, now Jefferson county, gives a mare to Jared Irwin, son of Thomas Irwin. This shows that Thomas Irwin was the father of Governor Jared, but whether the governor was born in North Carolina or Virginia, I do not know, but I think in Virginia. The monument in Sandersville may tell. There was a Thomas Irwin in Virginia, as early as 1661, and a Henry Irwin in 1710, and an Ab, David and John Erwin in Bedford, Virginia, after 1752, and an Abraham, Robert, Christopher, David, William, Andrew, James and Robert in the same county. James and George Erwin and Christopher, Agnes and Joseph made his will in Rowan county, North Carolina. The Irwins were closely connected with the Lawsons.

Emanuel—There were two Emanuels in Lunenburg county, Virginia, John and David, and there were two who died in Geor-

gia in 1768. John and David. The children of John Emanuel mentioned in his will were David, Amos, Levi, Asa, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Martha, Ruth. John says he came in 1756 and settled on Breas creek. David says in 176—he had been several years in the province; that he had a wife and four children. David, who was governor ex-officio for a short time, was the son of John. These facts found in the secretary of state's office may be of some service to the inquirer. GEORGE G. SMITH.

Vineville, Macon, Ga.

150. TYSON—Dear Mrs. H. N. P. F.: Your communication and inquiries in last Sunday's *Constitution* concerning the author of sketch 118 was read by me, and I hasten to answer. I will be more than pleased to communicate with you by letter or through the courtesy of the Joseph Habersham chapter.

Very truly yours, MRS. CLIFFORD TYSON JOSSEY.

276 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

151. HOBSON—The following abstracts from wills in "Waters' Genealogical Gleanings in England" may prove of interest in connection with the recent Hobson record appearing in this paper:

William Hobson, of Hackney, Middlesex, Esq., 13 November, 1661, proved 13 March, 1661. Aged and very infirm. Personal estate very small and inconsiderable. Daughter, Anne. Son, Joseph. Christ's hospital. The poor of St. Martin Ludgate. The poor of Great Glen, where I was born. The poor of Hackney. The company of Haberdashers.

"Also I give to my daughter, Desborow, tenne pounds to buy her a peece of plate." To my daughter, Bolton, a like sum. My daughter, Sarah White, wife of Joseph White. My daughter, Ward. The two children of my daughter Bannister, at eighteen, or day of marriage. My daughter, Sarah White's four children, at eighteen or days of marriage. The six children of my daughter Rebecca White, late deceased wife of William White, the sons at twenty-three and the daughters at one and twenty years or days of marriage. My sister, Alice Wickes. My daughter,

Mary Sherwood, farm in Hendon, Middlesex. My manor of St. John in Jerusalem in Hackney. My sons-in-law, William White and Patience Warde. Son Nathaniel. Grandson William White. My son-in-law, George Robins. My son-in-law, Thomas Moore. My son-in-law, Alderman William Bolton. My loving friend, Robert Yarway. Nathaniel and Anne to be under guardianship.

LAUD, 33.

Henry Hobson, of Briston, inn-holder, 16 March, 1634, proved May 27, 1636. To be buried in the Church of All Saints in Bristol, where I now live, near the place where my wife Alice lieth buried. I do ratify and confirm a deed of uses, bearing date 10 March 5th Charles between me and Myles Jackson, of Bristol, merchant, and Godfrey Creswick, of Bristol, hardwareman. I give and bequeath unto my grandchildren, Henry Cary, Mathew Cary, Richard Cary and Myles Cary, children of my daughter, Alice Cary, wife of John Cary, draper, five pounds apiece, and to my grandchildren, Thomas and Henry Jackson, children of my daughter, Anne Jackson, widow, five pounds apiece. To my grandchildren, Alice Cary, Honor Cary and Mary Cary, daughters of my said daughter, Alice Cary, one hundred pounds apiece, and to my grandchildren, Margaret and Anne Jackson, daughters of my said daughter, Anne Jackson, one hundred pounds apiece. My kinsman and servant, Christopher Reynoldes, son of George Reynoldes, deceased, and Anne Reynolds, sister of the said Christopher (at twenty-one or day of marriage.) The company of inn-holders of Bristol. To my son, William Hobson, my scarlet gown. To my well-beloved kinsmen, Francis Creswicke, merchant, and Thomas Hobson, pewterer, the lease of the messuage in St. Nicholas, St. Bristol, wherein Arthur Stert now dwelleth, in trust for the only use and behoof of my said daughter, Alice Cary. To my said daughter, Anne Jackson, my wine license, which I bought of Hugh Hart to draw wine by in Bristol, etc., and the lease of the messuage in St. Nicholas street, wherein Philip Love, merchant, now dwelleth. Son William to be executor and said kinsmen, Francis Creswicke and Thomas Hobson, to be overseers. I do also give

unto my old servant, Edward Drabble, whom I had almost forgot, forty shillings in money.”

PILE, 52.

(*Henry Hobson was Lord Mayor of Bristol.)

152. RICHARDSON—Following answer to Richardson, 220 :

1. William Richardson, “who was one of the most prominent men of Colonial times, member of the House of Burgesses, from 1676 to 1683, and held many offices of honor,” came from England in 1650, and died May, 1698; married—1667—Elizabeth Talbot, widow of Richard Talbot.

His will was “proven May ye 28, 1698.”

2. Joseph Richardson (son of William Richardson and his wife, Elizabeth Talbot), born —, died 1740; married October 25 1705, Sarrah Thomas (daughter of Samuel Thomas and Elizabeth Hutchins, his wife, of Calvert county), born 1689.

3. William Richardson, Jr. (son of Joseph Richardson and Sarah Thomas, his wife), born 1720, married Isabel De La Calmes, third child and eldest daughter of the Marquis De La Calmes, a French Huguenot nobleman, born 1705 and died 1751, came to Williamsburg, James City county, Virginia, and married Winifred Waller, born 1709, died October 6, 1751, daughter of John Waller, of Westmoreland county, Virginia, and great-granddaughter of Colonel John Waller (the emigrant), of New Kent county, Virginia, and his wife, Mary Key.

Col. John Waller was born in England in 1617, and emigrated to Virginia in 1635.

Winifred Waller was married to the Marquis De La Calmes soon after his arrival in America. “She was of distinguished parentage, possessed of noble qualities of mind, and rare virtues. Her husband resided in Williamsburg, Virginia (where they were married), but after a short time they removed to Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, and consequently became one of the early settlers. Their home was in Clark county, about three miles from ‘Millwood,’ near the Shenandoah river, where the Marquis acquired by grant of Lord Fairfax a large tract of land, and here planted the first vineyard in the ‘valley,’ and this farm is still called “Vineyard Plantation.’”

The children of William Richardson and his wife, Isabel Calmes, were:

1. Elizabeth Richardson, born May 29, 1747, married Col. Samuel Price, of Virginia.

2. Miriam Richardson, born December 27, 1748, married John Buck, of Virginia.

3. Sarah Richardson, born July 25, 1750, married Benjamin Combs, of Virginia.

4. Mary Richardson, born August 31, 1752, married Charles Buck, of Virginia.

5. John Croley Richardson, born March 12, 1754, married Sarah Bainbridge Hall, of Virginia.

6. Anne Richardson, born October 10, 1756, married Thomas Buck, of Virginia.

7. Samuel Marquis Calmes Richardson, born February 1, 1760, married Catherine Bainbridge Hall.

8. William Richardson, born August 16, 1763, married Miss Pugh.

9. Marquis Richardson, born September 21, 1768, married Henrietta Catlett.

The children of (4) Captain John Croley Richardson, ensign in Baltimore regiment, Revolutionary Army (fifth child and eldest son of Col. William Richardson and Isabel Calmes, his wife) and his wife, Sarah Bainbridge Hall, were:

1. Edward Richardson, married Fannie Respass, of Macon county, Kentucky.

2. Miriam Richardson, married Mr. Marcus.

3. Dr. William Hall Richardson, married Judith Swann Boswell.

4. John Croley Richardson, married first, Miss Parker; second, Adelaide Wade.

5. Samuel Q. Richardson, married Mary Hopkins Harrison.

6. Sarah Hall Richardson, married Mr. Richards.

7. Marquis Calmes Richardson, married Ann Dougherty.

The above is the tracing of one branch, and that only to four generations prior to the present time. The history of the Richardson and collateral branches—Bainbridge and Thomas

families, of Maryland, Virginia, and then of Kentucky, is, I understand, soon to be issued by a descendant of the Richardson family, now residing in Washington city.

A daughter of Col. Samuel Q. Richardson is now living in St. Louis, Missouri, quite advanced in years, and is the mother of Mrs. Mary Harrison Leighton Shields, wife of Gen. George Howell Shields, of that city.

Said Samuel Q. Richardson, born in Fayette county, Kentucky, February, 1791, died February, 1835, was a son of Capt. John Croley Richardson, born 1750, died 1834, and his wife, Sarah Bainbridge Hall (not Sarah Bainbridge Price), who was a sister of my paternal grandmother, Catherine Bainbridge Hall, who married Samuel Marquis Calmes Richardson, two Richardson brothers having married two Hall sisters. The mother of these Misses Hall was Miss Sarah Bainbridge, who married, first, Captain Francis Hall, of Wales, and came to America "and settled at Hallstown, Jefferson county, Maryland."

After the death of Captain Francis Hall, his widow, Sarah Hall (nee Bainbridge), married her cousin, Lieutenant Bainbridge, of the United States navy. They had three children, one of whom became Commodore William Bainbridge, United States navy, born May 7, 1774, died 1822. Col. Samuel Q. Richardson, who resided in Lexington, Kentucky, was a very brilliant and prominent lawyer, and his brother, Dr. William Hall Richardson, of the same city, was an eminent physician and surgeon; was one of the founders of "Transylvania University" and Professor of Obstetrics in that institution.

EPITAPHS.

The following epitaphs were kindly sent by Mrs. E. L. Connally, to whom we are indebted for many interesting and valuable papers:

"Here ly's the inter'd body of Col. John Willson, who departed this lif' in the yare of our Lord, 1773, in the 72 yr. of his eage. Having served his county 27 ya. representative in the Honorable House of Burjesis in Virginia. (Large monument in the Glebe burial ground about 14 miles Northwest Staunton.

Great-great-grandfather of Mr. W. R. Hoyt, West End, Atlanta, Georgia.)

Inscriptions on some of the tombstones in the graveyard of the old Tinkling Spring church, Augusta county, Virginia. Log church built in 1740, replaced 1770 with brick and stone. The third church now on the ground. Mr. Craige, first pastor.

In memory of Margaret, wife of John Guthrie, who departed this life December 27th, 1815, in her 45th year.

In memory of Benjamin Stuard, who departed this life December 12th, 1808, in his 72nd year.

In memory of John Steele, died 1804.

In memory of Jary Hodge, died 1832.

To commemorate the vertures of John Preston, who was buried here in the year 1747. To attest the filial pitty of his descendants in the third and fourth generation of many names and scattered throughout many states. And more than all to record the faithfulness and mercy of God to the seed of the righteous.

To the memory of Alex Thompson, who departed from this life 5th of May, 1814, aged 92 years.

In memory of Joseph Parks, who departed this life in 84th year of his age.

Catherine Long, born February 16, 1762, died November, 1836.

Joseph Long, born September, 1744, died June 15, 1829.

In memory of Jones Hamilton, who departed this life July 14th, 1837, in the 68th year of his age.

Mary Hook, who was born March 15, 1750. Died 1832.

Mary Hinney departed this life January 3rd, 1805, aged about 78 years.

In memory of Rebecca Parks, who departed this life December 5th, 1794, in the 60th year of her age.

Walter Davis, very old, tombstone date illegible.

Here lies interred the body of the Rev. John McCue, who expired Sabbath morning, September 20th, A. D., 1818, in his sixty-sixth year.

Having served his generation in a dignified and faithful discharge of all relative duties, he was suddenly removed from labor's rest. His relatives, numerous friends and the church at large deplore the loss of his talents, erudition, eloquence and evangelical ministrations, especially the church of Tinkling Springs, amongst whom he had arduously laboured in the ministry for 27 years.

Jack J. McChesney, born December 9, 1796, died August 28, 1879.

Amanda M., wife of Jack J. McChesney, died October 7, 1878, in the 59th year of her age.

In memory of John Bell, died 15th April, 1851, age 80 years.

Sally Wilson, died August 4th, 1837, age 52 years.

Samuel Steele, died June, 1837, age 20.

CHAPTER XXIX.

At our last meeting we had presented to our attention five worthy objects asking contributions, from other chapters. While we were glad to note such zeal, and while we were in sympathy with all the objects, we must call their attention to what they have apparently overlooked—that having set ourselves to do the great work we are about, our slender resources must not be diverted from the main chance. There must be hewers of wood and drawers of water, and those who sow, and those who reap. We have entered the field of record gathering, which requires skill and energy and postage stamps, and we have nothing to back us but the loyalty and generosity of our members. When we heard Mrs. Avery announce from the platform at the last continental congress that in the matter of records Georgia had distanced all the states, we felt a thrill of pride as true Georgians. While we bid our sister chapters god-speed in their chosen field, and while we are able sometimes to make a small contribution to their enterprises, we must address ourselves seriously to the work in hand and be just before we can be generous.

We have had dozens of letters asking our opinion of Nancy Hart. It would appear from the evidence that Nancy was too busy making history to write it. So for the want of records her very identity was like to perish from the memory of man. When Rev. Smith said she was a myth—no, that she was cross-eyed—no, that she was red-haired—what did Rev. Smith say? This question itself has become historic, and looms up equal in importance with who struck Billy Patterson, or where, oh, where, are the Hebrew children? But whatever the reverend gentleman said, whether he affirmed or denied that Nancy was a myth, or red-haired, or cross-eyed, we are indebted to him for his remark, since it has been the means of unearthing so much true history that might otherwise never have been brought to light. As Mrs. Wall says in her fine paper on Harris, below, “Mistakes carefully

corrected sometimes bring out more history than would otherwise be known."

All hail Nancy! and the town and county and chapter D. A. R. named by loyal Georgians in her honor.

QUERIES.

243. WELCH-BRYAN—I would like to ask in your next Sunday's edition for any information concerning James Welch and his first wife, Elizabeth Bryan, of Virginia. James Welch was a member of the Georgia legislature in the early years of 1800 and lived near Augusta, Georgia. He later married Ann Emanuel, daughter of Governor Emanuel, of this state. Elizabeth Bryan died in 1816 or 1817. James Welch died in 1824 or 1825.

C. L. R.

244. GIBSON—Information of this family among the early settlers of Georgia. Came from Virginia to South Carolina, thence to Georgia. Any records of their ancestry or descendants. They probably lived somewhere about Augusta. GIBSON.

245. HOBSON—The following letter, written to a lady in New York, was sent us for publication, and is interesting in connection with recent Hobson discussions:

The Rectory, Portadown county, Armagh, Ireland.—Dear Miss Dewey: You will be amused to hear that I am wondering if Hobson of the Merrimac, is any relation of my husband! So I ask you, as of course, we expect every one in America to know each other just as the Continentals take for granted that all English people are acquainted! I have been looking over old family papers and find that Hobsons of my husband's family lived at Grennau, Goochland, Virginia, in 1798, and had 12 children, a sister apparently became Mrs. John Hopkins, of Richmond, James river, Virginia, and there was a James Hopkins, of Arthurston, Albermarle county, Virginia. They, I think, had 13 children.

If Hobson of the Merrimac, belongs to that stock, we have a number of old family papers that would be interesting to him.

In the letters from Virginia, which we have of date 1798, the Hobsons to Hopkins speak of having the greatest wish to keep up the link with the old country. I wonder if you could find out?

Samuel and Angel are two names in my husband's family which recur very often. I wonder if the American Hobsons have these names? and the crest is a Griffin holding a key—the key being of Derry—1698—in memory of Captain Hobson, in command of Her Majesty's Ship Bonadventure, standing by and covering the two merchant ships that broke the boom.

246. MONTILLET—Some time ago I asked for information of the Marquis de Montillet, who lived at one time on Sapelo island, on the Georgia coast. No reply has been received, so I have thought it best to repeat the inquiry, and in doing so tell what little I know of him.

The Marquis de Montillet was a Frenchman who lived on his estate in the island of San Domingo. When the now notorious massacre occurred he escaped and fled to Georgia along with many of his countrymen. He settled on Sapelo island, built a home of "tabby" on the High Point, planted an orange grove and imported the rarest plants for his conservatories. Here he spent the remainder of his days, dying about the 40's or 50's, and was buried on the bluff overlooking the sound, underneath the orange trees and so near to the sea that the little waves almost lapped his sepulchre.

At his death, he appointed his friend, General Francis Hopkins, of "Belleville," his executor. One of his companions on the island was a M. Boifeuillet, ancestor—I am told—of Hon. John T. Boifeuillet, of Macon. In 1900 I visited the tomb of the Marquis on the High Point of Sapelo and found his grave split open and his bones lying bleaching on the beach, the work of the terrific tidal wave of 1898. Can anyone tell me who he married—if he was a married man—and who are his nearest relatives now living? I have an interesting communication to make to them.

THOMAS HART RAINES.

247. BLACKSHEAR—I shall be very grateful to anyone who will give me what information they can of the descendants of General David Blackshear, of "Springfield," Laurens county, Georgia. I believe there are some of his descendants now living in Dublin, Georgia. Any data regarding any of the name Blackshear, however, will be most gladly received. T. H. R.

248. STURDEVANT or STUDEVANT—Who can tell me anything of the Studeviant family, of Virginia, one of whom, Sarah Studeviant, married James Thweatt, Esq., of Dinwiddie county, Virginia, and whose descendants inter-married with the Petersons? I shall be very grateful for any information, no matter how trivial. T. H. R.

ANSWERS.

153. HARRIS-BILLUPS-WATKINS—In *The Constitution* of the 15th of September, 113, C. H. A. said: "It is best to have things correct in making a genealogical record."

Indeed it is. But mistakes "carefully corrected" sometimes bring out more history than would otherwise be known.

C. H. A. also said: "Virginia Billups was the sister of the father of Colonel John Billups (late of Athens), etc." From investigation, I find that Virginia Billups was the niece and ward of the father of Colonel John Billups. She and her sister, Maria, and brother, Robert, lost both parents when quite young, in Mecklenburg county, Virginia, where they had a large estate. They were brought by their uncle and guardian to Georgia and settled near Lexington. Virginia married Walton Harris, a lawyer, who was the son of Walton Harris and Rebecca Lanier.

Walton Harris and Virginia Billups had eleven children: Walton, a lawyer; Eliza, who married a Mr. Boothe; Caroline, who married Dr. Gibbs; Augustine, who lived in Alabama; Milton, who died in infancy; Catherine, who died in infancy; Robert, who was twice married and lived in Clarke county; Mary Ann, who married Dr. Swift; Young L. G., who lived in Athens; Jephtha, who lived in Columbus; Willis, who lived in lower Georgia.

In 114, the names of the children of Stephen Willis Harris and Susan Watkins are given. There were nine of them, and after the death of her husband, Mrs. Harris was called by some "the widow of nine," to distinguish her from another Mrs. Harris, who was also a widow.

In the list of Elbert county marriages I send is that of Stephen W. Harris and Sarah Watkins. A. C. M. W.

Augusta, Georgia, October 28, 1901.

154. WARING—Decatur, Ga., October 28, 1901—I am a granddaughter of Robert H. Waring, mentioned in a query in the Historical department of the Sunday issue of *The Constitution*. I will give you facts in regard to the family history.

Dr. Robert Waring came to America as a surgeon and botanist in the English Army. Was situated at Germantown, South Carolina, also Dorchester subsequently. His wife died on board ship coming over, leaving him two children, Grace and Robert H. Grace married Mr. Martin (presumably before the breaking out of war.) She, with Miss Martin, her sister-in-law, were well known Revolutionary heroines. Robert H., the youngest, was adopted by Col. Ben Waring, a distant relative, not long after his father (Dr. Robert W.) went into patriot service. Robert H. grew up and married in Columbia, a cousin of Governor John Taylor. He lived in Columbia till he moved to Florida, where he lived till his death. He was buried in Union cemetery, Miccosukee, Florida. His wife died when the youngest child was quite small. (She, the youngest child, has two daughters living in Cartersville, Georgia. One is Mrs. Hattie Carpenter Harris.) Robert H. Waring's children were as follows: Sarah M. married Thomas Willison; Nancy Ann Taylor, John Cannon; Eliza Lavinia, John Partridge; Malachi Howell, Elizabeth Blaun Scott; Benj. Guiniard, Miss Gasway or Gasaway; Mary Caroline, Henry Ware; Eppes Goodwin, John Carpenter.

These are not arranged as to ages except the last. There is a letter in Monticello, Florida, in the Partridge family (with Miss Mary, I think) that was written by Dr. Robert Waring in 1775, while he was in service. No doubt it would be pleasant

reading in your department. He speaks of his little son; says he has not seen him in six weeks, thanks him, Col. Ben Waring, for offering to care for his little boy in these calamitous times, promising to send him soon.

Of the Taylors, I know but little. I think my great-grand-mother's name was, before marriage, Bond. I was told by a gentleman in Columbia, South Carolina, that the family were called Bond de Iron, or Bonds of Iron, and that their history was recorded in the records in the state house in Columbia. He promised to get the volume for me, but died soon after. I neglected to search for it myself. Excuse mistakes and blots.

Respectfully, MRS. M. H. SHELVERTON.

P. S.—I think the query was in volume 2, chapter 26. Upon the tombstones of the family in Union cemetery, Miccosukee, Florida, you may gather other facts. There is much on them. It has been so long since I have seen them I cannot remember a line. I have the will of a great-uncle, John E. Scott, written early in the 80's. Some time I will copy it for you. He, too, was a Revolutionary soldier.

155. HEARD—Answer to 232: The will of Charles Heard:

In the name of God amen, I, Charles Heard, of the county of Wilkes, state of Georgia, being of sound, perfect mind and disposing memory, do make and ordain this my last will and testament in manner and form following:

First, my will and desire is that all my just debts be paid, if there be any.

Item. I give to my beloved wife, Margaret Heard, my riding horse, Britton, also two cows, white, black and white face, together with the increase that they have had and to come. Also my household furniture, my feather bed excepted and bed quilt, also I give to my said wife the tract of land I now live on, all at her disposal, also I lend to my said wife my negro woman, named Rody, also my negro man, named Mingo, during her widowhood, providing the said negroes are not moved out of this state.

Item. I give to my beloved daughter, Ann Owens, the choice of all the horses at my decease.

Item. I give to my beloved son, Joseph Heard, my feather bed and bed quilts, which was before excepted.

Item. I give to my two grandchildren, Samuel Heard, James Heard, children of my son George, deceased, forty pounds to be equally divided betwixt them, when they come of age or marry.

Item. I give to my four well-beloved sons, Jno. Heard, William Heard, Richard Heard and Joseph Heard, all the rest of my estate, whatsoever kind, to be equally divided betwixt them, that is to say, John Heard, one-fourth part; Wm. Heard, one-fourth part; Richard Heard, one-fourth part, and Joseph Heard one-fourth part. I do hereby constitute and appoint my trusty friends, my son, John Heard, my son, Richard Heard, and my nephew, Jesse Heard, executors to this my last will and testament. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal this twenty-fifth day of August, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two. (His X mark.)

(SEAL). CHARLES C. HEARD.

Sealed and delivered in presence of Jesse Heard, Joseph Heard, John Heard.

State of Georgia, Wilkes county. Personally appeared before me, Joseph Heard and John Heard, two of the subscribing witnesses to the annexed will, and, being duly sworn, saith that they saw Charles Heard sign, seal, publish and declare the annexed testament and that at the time of his so doing he was of sound mind and memory.

John Heard, Joseph Heard, Jesse Heard.

Sworn to before me this 5th day of December, 1797.

DAV. TERRELL, R. P. W. C.

This will of Charles Heard was copied from the Wilkes county records. I send it that S. W. Heard and others may know the names of some of the Heards who have descendants in the south and west. Charles Heard was one of the seven sons of the Earl of Tyrone and was born in Ireland. He came over with his father in 1720. If he had children by names—

"Stephen, Benjamin, Armstrong, Charles M. and Polly," he did not mention them in his will. S. W. Heard has, no doubt, left out one generation, if he is from Charles Heard. It is possible that there may have been a former marriage, but, unless it is proven, it is useless for genealogical purposes. I am now trying to get the Heard genealogy in some kind of order, but I must necessarily work slowly and be very careful.

The older Heards could all read and write and some of them were highly educated. Chas. Heard signed his will with a mark—C. I once thought a will signed with a "mark" was necessarily an indication of illiteracy on the part of the testator, but such is not always the case—a sudden illness or some other infirmity often prevented the signing of the name. In looking over some wills I found one signed with a cross and recorded in the ordinary's office where the testator had transacted much business and signed many papers with his full name in his life time. But most of the people who make their "marks" are uneducated. Justices of the peace and other magistrates who wrote the wills of the olden times, were lavish with their capitals and spelled as they pleased.

A. C. M. W.

Recorded in Elbert county, Georgia:

Daniel Coursey and Cathy Burton were married 26th of January, 1806, by Wm. Hatcher.

Dempsy Page and Margaret Ashworth were married 20th March, 1806, by John King, J. P.

Samuel Manchet and Mary Eastbridge were married 27th March, 1806, by Wm. Hatcher.

Blackman Burton and Jinsey Saxton were married 30th March, 1806, by William Hatcher.

Duncan McMartin and Catherine McCurry were married 8th April, 1806, by John King, J. P.

Richard Worrell and Lucy Hammond were married 8th May, 1806, by Wm. Hatcher.

Wm. Watkins, Jr., and Ruth Rope were married 15th May, 1806, by Rev. Moses Waddel.

Evans Ragland and Sally Evans were married 21st May, 1806, by Wm. Hatcher.

Lewis W. Saxon and Sally Spencer were married 14th June, 1806, by Wm. Hatcher.

Allen Beavers and Elizabeth Braden were married 19th June, 1806, by John King, J. P.

Shadrick Davis and Betsey Stephens were married 20th July, 1806, by James Christian.

Wm. Dunlap and Jane Garvin were married 10th July, 1806, by Nat. Hudson.

Gabriel Booth and Betsey Stinchcomb, were married 26th July, 1806, by A. Stinchcomb.

Joseph White and Avarilla Harper were married 28th August, 1806, by N. Hudson.

Foster Powell and Sally McKinney were married 28th August, 1806, by John King, J. P.

Burrell Webb and Sarah Booth were married 18th October, 1806, by R. Kennedy, J. P.

Levi Stinchcomb and Polly Ridgway were married 26th October, 1806, by James Christian.

John Langdon, and Jane Ellington were married 11th November, 1806, by Natl. Hudson.

Richard Vawtle and Cinthy Maguire were married 11th November, 1806, by John King, J. P.

Valentine Smith and Catherine Upshaw were married 23d December, 1806, by Barney Jeter, J. P.

Daniel Bird and Sarah Oliver were married 25th December, 1806, by Moses Waddell.

Samuel Willis and Piety Skinner were married 8th January, 1807, by Joel Crawford.

Martin White and Patsey White were married 11th February, 1807, by Wm. Davis.

Isaac Christian and Milly White were married 12th February, 1807, by Wm. Davis.

Robert Evans and Mahaily Granger were married 12th February, 1807, by Thos. Cook.

Edward Davis, and Frances Ragland were married 19th February, 1807, by Wm. Hatcher.

George Vineyard and Patience Bassite were married 9th March, 1807, by John McCurdy, J. P.

Wm. Barnett and Sally S. Bibb were married 21st March, 1807, by Achilles Jarrett.

Wm. Roberts and Polly Lanceford were married 14th May, 1807, by Samuel Patten, J. P.

Charles W. Christian and Nancy Ruff were married 6th June, 1807.

Tapley Bullard and Anna Bell were married 29th June, 1807, by Joel Crawford.

George Pritchett and Elizabeth Mitchell were married 26th July, 1807, by Moses Haynes.

Neal McMullen and Polly Thornton were married 1st August, 1807, by John Searle.

Alex. Vaughn and Elizabeth David were married 20th August, 1807, by Isaiah Hailes.

Benjamin Witcher and Frances McKleroy were married 10th September, 1807, by Wm. Davis, M. G.

Wm. Woods and Martha N. Middleton were married 16th September, 1807, by Wm. Hatcher, Esq.

Barrett Orr and Betsey Hendrick were married 24th September, 1807, by Timothy Carrington, Minister of the Gospel.

Jesse Ausley and Betsey Rose were married 30th September, 1807, by Nat. Hudson.

John Ferrell and Peggy McCune were married 1st October, 1807, by R. White, J. P.

Benjamin Toliaferro and Martha Watkins, were married 15th October, 1807, by Moses Waddel.

David Power and Susanne Moon, were married 15th October, 1807, by Samuel Patton, J. P.

David Crider and Parmelia Bond were married 22d October, 1807, by Edward Storey, J. P.

Ezra Almont and Sally Brown were married 22d October, 1807, by J. I. C.

Willis Rucker and Milly Alexander were married 29th October, 1807, by Barnett Jeter, J. P.

Peter Falkner and Nancy Cook, were married 31st October, 1807, by Wm. Davis, M. G.

David Dobbs and Dosha Watters were married 4th November, 1807, by John King, J. P.

Thos. Bevill and Elizabeth Cunningham were married 25th November, 1807, by Duke W. Hullum, Preacher of the Gospel.

Henry P. Crittenton and Kezia Fitts were married 10th December, 1807.

Samuel Cole and Charlotte B. Harper were married 15th December, 1807, by Barnett Jeter, J. P.

John Morgan and Nancy Towns were married 20th December 1807, by Duke W. Hullum.

David Denney and Polly Ruff were married 21st December, 1807, by Edward Storey, J. P.

Abner Ward and Frances Kidd were married 24th December, 1807, by Barnett Jeter, J. P.

Leonard Smith and Charlotte Lain were married 29th December, by Barnett Jeter, J. P.

Benj. Sherrod and Eliza H. Watkins were married 1st January, 1808, by Rev. Moses Waddel.

Randolph Dye and Elizabeth Bell were married 9th January, 1808, by Duke W. Hullum.

Waddy Tait and Eliza E. Thompson were married 14th January, 1808, by Moses Waddel.

Ansley Beavers and Susannah Dunnaho were married 14th January, 1808, by John King, J. P.

Stephen W. Harris and Sarah Watkins were married 19th January, 1808, by Judge Tait.

Francis Gilmer and Patsey Barnett were married 28th January, 1808, by Joel Crawford, J. P.

Simeon Clay and Mary Lockhart were married 21st February, 1808, by John Johnston, J. I. C.

Edward F. Ferrenton and Elizabeth Robertson were married 25th February, 1808, by Moses Haynes, J. P.

Martin Hailey and Betsey Jennings were married 3d March, 1808, by Barnett Jeter, J. P.

John Nunnelee and Martha Thompson were married 9th January, 1817, by D. W. Hullum, M. G.

Simeon Henderson and Bridget C. Heard were married 6th March, 1817, by Littleton Johnston, J. I. C.

Jarrett Underwood and Nellie Moss were married 1st January, 1818, by Wm. Dooly, J. P.

John Nelms and Mary Underwood were married 23d July, 1818, by Wm. Dooly, J. P.

John Hubber and Ann F. Nunnelee were married 17th December, 1818, by Wm. Dunlap, J. P.

John A. Verdel and Mrs. Sally Williamson were married 21st January, 1819, by Dr. W. Hullum, M. G.

Andrew Rembert and Margaret M. Sayre were married 12th February, 1819, by M. Waddel.

Simeon Nunnelee and Martha Ferrell were married 24th May, 1819, by Wm. Dunlap, J. P.

Pleasant Rose and Sarah Hubbard were married 17th October, 1819, by J. Morrison, J. P.

Wm. Tate and Sarah Upshaw were married 4th November, 1819, by Wm. Dooly.

Wm. Bolton and Sarah Nunnelee were married 7th December, 1819, by Jos. Blackwell, J. P.

Lauchlan Fannen and Susannah Downes were married 27th January, 1820, by Samuel Paxton, J. P.

Jas. A. Banks and Milly Oliver were married 25 October, 1820, by McCarty Oliver, M. G.

Garland Jones and Winnie Shackleford were married 7th December, 1820, by Dozia Thornton, Sen.

Evans Thomas and Polly Moore were married 11th January, 1821, by B. Cook, J. P.

Henry M. Ball and Susan Tate were married 12th July, 1821.

James M. Foster and Nancy White were married 12th May, 1822, by T. Haynes, J. P.

Isaac N. Bolton and Rachel Gibb were married 2nd March, 1823, by Wm Davis.

Joseph M. Brantley and Nancy Dooly were married 18th March, 1823, by McCarty Oliver, M. G.

Bedford Harper and Giley Y. Banks were married 6th March, 1823, by John Porter, M. M. E. C.

Bedford Cade and Mrs. Agnes Wilkins were married 21st November, 1823, by McCarty Oliver, M. G.

James Lofton and Lucinda A. Howard were married 6th December, 1824.

Wm. E. Aikin and Sarah K. Mann were married 8th January, 1824.

Robert Tucker and Martha Staples were married 16th December, 1824, by W. B. Nelms, J. P.

Edmund H. Brewer and Lucy F. Carter were married 25th May, 1825, by L. W. McCurry, J. P.

The earlier marriage records of Elbert county were carelessly arranged—many on the margins of the books. And within the last thirty or forty years one minister in this county failed to record a large number of marriage licenses that came into his hands. However, there are private records in family Bibles.

A. C. M. W.

CHAPTER XXX.

This is All Souls Day in the Joseph Habersham Chapter. According to the custom in certain communities which set apart one day to the memory of the dead, this chapter lays aside for the day the many valuable historical papers now awaiting our consideration to discuss with prominent Georgians the question "Who was the greatest Georgian?" This question per se. is perhaps not so important, but in inviting opinions on this subject the request was made that with each opinion a reason be given for

that opinion. It is in the reasons given that the main historical value of this discussion lies, as those reasons will prove valuable guides to the student of Georgia history.

At a meeting of this chapter, held October 5th, this subject came up for discussion, and Miss Annie Northen was appointed to secure opinions from leading people, the result appearing below. Most of the opinions were *ex tempore*, while some were deliberately prepared. We thank all who have been patriotic enough to assist in this great work of Georgia, whose knowledge of Georgia history is sufficient to justify them in forming an opinion, and who could not remain silent when called to raise their voice for the discussion of a subject fraught with such interest for all who love their native state.

The greatest Georgian! What an illustrious company the question calls to mind, as they march in serried rank before the mental vision, and appear today at the call of their country women to stand in the place that is theirs, and receive a simple wreath of immortelles, twined with flowers of admiration, of veneration, of recollection. There is Elijah Clark, Habersham, Bryan, Bulloch, McIntosh, Forsyth, Troup, Crawford, the noble trio Stephens, Hill, Toombs, the great war governor Brown, the Milledges, the Lumpkins, the Cobbs, the Nisbets, the Colquitts, the Longstreets, the Lamars, the Jacksons; among scholars, Lipscomb and Harrison; among discoverers, Long, Whitney, Longstreet; among orators, Bishop Pierce and Henry Grady; among scientists, LeConte; among poets, Sidney Lanier, who stands today confessed of all the world the greatest American poet.

Some have thought that this symposium should be confined to those who were literally born in Georgia, while others have contended that to exclude a man like William H. Crawford, who came to Georgia when he was 11 years old, whose whole career was a product of this state, would be unfair. Certainly his great fame would have no place in the annals of Virginia, and if not put down to the credit of Georgia would go unrecorded. L. Q. C. Lamar was one of our great Georgians, yet his fame is given to Mississippi, and we have furnished to the southwest many eminent men whose fame goes not to the state that gave him

birth, but to that wherein they conducted their operations and achieved their renown. While every one is entitled to an opinion, this discussion is based upon historical facts, and there is a standard by which these facts must be judged. The standard would seem to be this: For what particular thing or things did this man become famous, and how far did his fame extend? We invite you, then, to this discussion, based upon this principle, and we stand with reverent uncovered head in the presence of those whose "silent tents are spread on fame's eternal camping ground."

Governor Candler: "William H. Crawford was undoubtedly the greatest man Georgia ever produced. He excelled in every field of endeavor. He was the only man to whom Napoleon Bonaparte ever bowed twice. But if he is ruled out on account of not being a born Georgian, I say Alexander Stephens by all means."

Hon. Philip Cook, secretary of state: "I have always held that of all the great men Georgia has ever produced, General Robert Toombs was the greatest. He was a man stupendously great. All classes were alike attracted to him, even the children in Washington knew him by sight as the great man who so kindly patted their curly heads and always had time to listen to their childish prattle. He was candid and open in every action, and never sought to shield himself behind any man."

Hon. Wm. Harden: "If Wm. H. Crawford, who was born in Virginia, can be called a Georgian, I will say he was without doubt the greatest Georgian. If he cannot be called a Georgian then I substitute George M. Troup."

Hon. J. M. Terrell: "I think any one who has read carefully the history of the times would accord the first place to William H. Crawford. Forsyth and Berrien were also great statesmen, but I believe that Crawford was the man of the greatest ability. However, Crawford being a native of Virginia, and Berrien of New Jersey, I believe that on the whole I should say that the

greatest Georgian was George M. Troup. He maintained his own against the United States government at the critical period, and in his dealings with the Indians he showed his greatness. To him we owe the preservation of the western portion of the state."

Hon. Hoke Smith: "This is a very difficult question. William H. Crawford would seem to be the greatest man, and yet he belonged to a distinctive period. If you go into a grove where one tall tree stands above all the rest, it attracts attention, when a dozen trees just as noble would be lost in the grandeur of each other. I doubt if it would be possible to name eight more genuinely great men than the two Lumpkins, the two Cobbs, the two Stephens, Toombs and Hill. Bishop Pierce also was a very great man. You may say that Crawford is disqualified because he was born in Virginia, but coming to Georgia when he was 11 years old he of course had no origin in record, his greatness was all accredited to Georgia and he was certainly a Georgian by adoption and entitled to first place among our great men."

Judge Tompkins: "I think of all men Georgia has ever produced, General Robert Toombs was the greatest. His greatness was shown in everything he did and said."

Hon. Jos. Hall: "Without a doubt Georgia's greatest son was the illustrious Howell Cobb."

Judge Spencer Atkinson: "I should give the palm to George F. Pierce, with Alexander Stephens second."

Dr. Landrum—1. Oglethorpe. No Oglethorpe, no Georgia. Other states, having statues in the rotunda of the capitol at Washington, almost invariably assign the first place to the father of the colony.

2. Differences of opinion, very naturally, will multiply candidates for the second place. At the outset there should be a

few general principles laid down to guide the election. The immortal, to be chosen, ought, first, to be a native of the state and the palpable produce of the conditions of civilization obtaining at the time of his birth.

3. His fame should be assured as that of a national figure forever prominent in the history of the republic.

4. His character should be worthy the imitation of the youth of the state. Applying these rules, we see that Wm. H. Crawford was great, but was not a native Georgian.

Dr. Crawford W. Long, while one of the discoverers of sulphuric ether, which has been so great a boon to suffering humanity, was not the only discoverer in the judgment of men of science. On Boston Common stands a statue expressive of the gratitude of the American people for the blessings of anesthetics, but the inscription reads simply this: "To the Unknown Discoverer."

Eli Whitney, the inventor of the cotton gin, has more largely influenced the material prosperity of Georgia than any other citizen of the state, but he was not to "the manor born." His genius was transplanted and not a native product.

The man in mind fulfills the conditions already given.

His life began, continued and ended among our people. No citizen had fewer external aids to the attainment of success in life. An orphan, he was educated by a company of godly women; physically feeble, he gave little promise of living to manhood, but by the power of a royal will he made his body do his bidding even to old age. This man was a commanding figure for a generation, and his influence reached to the utmost boundaries of his country and challenged the attention of the world.

He was a philanthropist. The beneficiaries of his charity were, for the most part, young men whom he educated for spheres of usefulness. They are said to number nearly one hundred.

He was a seer and sage. His forecasts of political events were unerring.

He was the great commoner, being a well-nigh perpetual representative of his district in congress.

He was an author, whose treatment of the constitutional

questions involved in the civil war leaves nothing more to be said.

He was governor of the state and could have been elected over and over again if his health and the law of the commonwealth had made it practicable.

He was vice-president of the Southern Confederacy, and, without disparaging others, it may safely be asserted that his influences was not equaled by that of any other during the Civil War.

For these and other reasons which might be advanced, it seems clear that the record of Georgia's greatest should be

ALEXANDER HAMILTON STEPHENS.

Ex-Governor W. J. Northen: "That depends on the meaning of true greatness. I think a great man is one who does most, not for himself, but for humanity and for God. Alexander H. Stephens was that man."

W. H. Kiser: "Henry W. Grady was the greatest Georgian. Not only a brilliant journalist but a matchless orator, he won the greatest battle ever fought, without shedding a drop of blood, and died literally loving a nation into peace."

Mrs. J. L. Byers: "Dr. Crawford W. Long was, of course, the greatest Georgian. Just think how much suffering he has alleviated to the furthestmost parts of the earth. I think any attempt to mention Oglethorpe in this connection is ridiculous."

General Evans: "This is a hard question. There was a distinguished group who stand high up above the average, but I think on the whole that I might say that Alexander Stephens was the greatest Georgian, because he had so much to overcome in his early life; everything, in fact—poverty, delicate physique, ill-health. Secondly, he always had one aim, and that was his country's. The grandeur of his intellect enabled him to triumph over these disadvantages, and to become the greatest patriot that Georgia has produced."

Captain Clifford L. Anderson: "This question must be construed as meaning not who deserved, but who achieved the greatest fame. Otherwise it becomes a mere matter of opinion. Taking this view of the matter, I am forced to adhere to my original opinion that Alexander Stephens was the greatest Georgian."

Robert Alston: "Robert Toombs, the greatest Georgian, living or dead. He was the impersonation of matchless grandeur as an orator, fearless in all things, loyal to his people at all times.

"As a statesman he was honest, far-sighted and absolutely intrepid. In the United States senate he had the courage to stand, in the perfection of his manhood, and, after recounting the reasons alleged by those to whom he spoke as the cause of northern invasion of the south, to tell them: 'You must furnish better reasons than these or a stronger sword than ours.'

"As an officer of the Confederate cabinet he was indefatigable, sincere and exceedingly able. In the days of reconstruction he was always the friend of the people. The people trusted him and he them. When Georgia undertook to make a new constitution and the convention had exhausted its appropriation he advanced the state the means to continue the convention from his own estate. His brilliant career gloriously covers the fields of the orator, statesman, lawyer, soldier and patriot."

Bishop Candler: "William H. Crawford was a very great man, but if he is barred, then I would say Bishop Pierce was second to none. While both Toombs and Hill were intellectually great, they were not in any respect, nor indeed any man could be, superior to Bishop Pierce, whose brilliant mind was adorned with all the graces of Christian charity."

Mary Lamar Jackson: "If by the greatest Georgian is meant the man who has accomplished the greatest practical good for humanity, I should say that Dr. Crawford W. Long deserved that tribute. Dr. Long, by his discovery of anesthesia, opened a new world to the science of surgery, added years to the average

human life, and made possible the eradication of disease for a multitude of hopeless sufferers.

"If by the interrogation were meant the Georgian who has achieved most for the human soul, I would beg to lay my bit of laurel before the name of Sidney Lanier. Long lengthened human life. Lanier uplifted it. Long alleviated bodily pain. Lanier, battling against disease, rose superior to it, and gave to the world a song so sweet and high that all who hear it for ages to come will be able to rise on strengthened wings in spite of human anguish."

Mrs. W. P. Pattillo: "In reviewing the names of the many illustrious Georgians who have distinguished themselves and reflected the lustre of their achievements upon their state, in legislative halls, in the pulpits or on the battle field, it is extremely difficult to select one as 'the most distinguished Georgian.' It would be impossible if we did not rigidly construe this phrase. Of those native to the soil and whose lives have been wholly devoted to the good of the state none are more conspicuous than Alexander H. Stephens. Born in poverty, and left an orphan, extremely delicate in health, he attained the highest official position ever reached by a Georgian—vice-president of the Confederate States. His record in political life is too well known to be rehearsed; his private fortune, earned by strenuous toil, he devoted to the education of poor young men, educating during his life 100 boys. What higher service has any Georgian ever rendered his state than this? 'A pigmy physically, a giant intellectually,' he gave his state forty-five years of unbroken service, fulfilling in his life the motto upon Georgia's early seal, 'Non sibi, sed aliis.'"

Judge John S. Candler: "I inclose you my views as to where to find the two great Georgians to whom we desire to do honor by placing their busts in the capitol at Washington. I often visit the place and always feel humiliated that our space is still vacant. I hope that this condition will not be allowed to continue, and if the good women and patriotic women of Georgia

will take it up it will not be long before Georgians can point with pride to their representatives in this great collection as the equals of the best and greatest.

"In selecting two men whose busts are to represent Georgia in the collection under the dome of the capitol at Washington, one should be taken from the great men of her early history, and one from our own generation.

There are two great names in Georgia's early history either of whom it would do her honor to select. One of these is Governor George M. Troup, who in the famous controversy with the authorities of the United States as to the boundaries of our state announced to them that the argument in behalf of our people was exhausted, and that henceforth further interference by them would be met by armed resistance on our part. His terse expression to the then president of the United States, 'The argument is exhausted, we shall stand on our arms,' has become historic.

"The other who lived in the same period is James Jackson, the famous Revolutionary soldier, governor of the state and senator in congress, who resigned his seat in the senate to come home and run for the legislature that he might have repealed the infamous Yazoo act. Having been successful in this undertaking, he was designated as the one to destroy the very act itself. Taking his place and with a glass catching the rays of the sun he ignited the paper and in one of the most eloquent speeches ever delivered in Georgia called down fire from heaven to destroy the evidence of the state's disgrace.

"As a representative of more modern times, the name of Alexander Hamilton Stephens, stands preeminently as the one to further represent Georgia alongside of Webster, of Massachusetts; Clay, of Kentucky; Allen, of Ohio; Blair, of Missouri; and Beverly Johnson, of Maryland.

"If courage of conviction, strength of mind, faithfulness to state and devotion to country go to make up a great man, then Alexander Hamilton Stephens was the greatest man of his day in Georgia."

Hon. E. W. Martin: "William H. Crawford was undoubt-

edly the greatest Georgian. Others have been great in one thing, but he was an all round great man without a weak point. I have heard men say that the instant you entered his presence you were struck with his greatness. If, however, he is not considered a Georgian, Alexander Stephens comes next, in my opinion, for his broad-mindedness and high character, and his wonderful achievements under difficulties."

Mrs. W. L. Peel: "Joseph Henry Lumpkin was the greatest Georgian. He chose in life the highest calling. To be a great and just judge is recognized by the world as supreme. He adorned the ermine; it did not cover him. His fame has reached wherever the English language is spoken, and distinguished foreigners are more familiar with his career than are the boys and girls of Georgia. His decisions are handed down today as models, not only of law, but of literature. He was the first chief justice of Georgia, and the office was created in his honor while he was traveling abroad. Nor is this all. As an orator he was second to none. He held an audience spellbound and entranced, and could sway the mind and heart at will, and he used this power always in behalf of what was pure and high and beautiful. Nor is this all. In every relation of life he was a model man, cast in the image of his Maker and doing his full duty. He was a devoted husband and father of a large family, a devout Christian, and from an elegant home he dispensed a large hospitality. All these things must go to his credit, and it is no disparagement to any other to say that in his completely rounded character he stands without a peer. In the language of the late Judge Lochrane, 'If there grew but one flower in this world, I would pluck it and lay it upon the grave of Joseph Henry Lumpkin.'"

Judge Hillyer: "Among native Georgians I think Thomas R. R. Cobb was the greatest man the state has ever produced.

"There were others more powerful or more conspicuous in the controversies of their day and generation; but I think Tom Cobb excelled them all in the work of construction—something that deserves to endure and will endure. He was the author of

the Civil Code of the State—the code of 1853. This, I think, next to the Bible and Shakespeare, is the greatest piece of English composition that has ever been written. As a law book it may justly be claimed to have excelled any other that preceded or has followed it. Mr. Cobb, like Andrew Jackson, nearly always dominated and controlled every association or enterprise in which he was engaged. In the church, in the Sunday-school, in the town where he lived, in the constitutional halls, at the bar and in the field of battle, his mind was the chief producer and the dominating factor of nearly everything and everybody in his presence. He had these qualities more than any other man I have ever known. His life was cut off almost in youth. Had he lived to three score and ten there is no estimating the height to which he would have gone.”

Mrs. Albert E. Thornton: “Judged by the Christ-like standard of ministering to suffering humanity, Crawford W. Long is entitled to the gratitude of mankind, and Georgia should put the name of the discoverer of anesthesia in the foremost rank among her sons.

“The second place should be given to Alexander H. Stephens. As vice-president of the Confederacy, as United States senator and as governor of the state he fought the battle of the people with such strength and wisdom as to win the loving soubriquet of the ‘Great Commoner.’ His name is one of Georgia’s proudest heritages and by her people should always be honored.”

Dr. J. G. B. Bulloch: “As to who was the greatest Georgian is a difficult matter to decide, because there were different periods in the State’s progress which require different actions, and then, too, the various occupations call for different kinds of talent, for the statesman of eminence is no higher than his fellow in the professions of law, medicine and chemistry, for each calls for the best in him who would rise to eminence. Surely Oglethorpe, who founded Georgia for an asylum for the oppressed, and as a barrier against the inroads of the invader, was a great man, as likewise were the Wesleys, and Whitfield, who for religion’s sake

left home to found in the wilderness a church of God, and the latter (Whitfield) an educational institution for poor boys and girls. Noble Jones, who prevented an Indian outbreak, and James Habersham were all great men, and who can say which was the least of these colonial heroes. Now take the Revolutionary period, scan the pages of history carefully and who do we find to be the greatest of all at that time? Archibald Bulloch, Wm. Gibbons, Ed Telfair, John Glen, N. W. Jones, Button Gwinnett, George Walton, the Habershams, the Houstowns, Jas. De Veaux, Jonathan Bryan and others, but of these who was the greatest? Certainly of them all the greatest three were Jonathan Bryan, called one 'of the fathers and founders of Georgia.' Dr. Noble Wymberly Jones, called 'one of the morning stars of Liberty,' and Archibald Bulloch, the statesman, patriot and soldier, were unquestionably in the lead at that time. We do not wish an opinion as I understand because 'I say so,' but one based on true historical research in order to decide the matter as to who was the 'Greatest Georgian' and the claim that Archibald Bulloch was the greatest Georgian of the Revolutionary period is based upon the following:

"First, that he gave up wealth and social position to aid in the struggle for freedom.

"Second, that he occupied more positions than any other man in the colony, as the following will show:

"Surveyor of roads in colony, speaker of Royal assembly, 1775; member of lower house to correspond with committee with Franklin; vestryman Christ church parish, 1775; signs call for a meeting to sympathize with Bostonians; twice chosen president of provincial continental congress 1775 to '76; twice elected delegate to Continental congress and signs his name to secret congress of 1775, and elected to congress of 1776; elected president and commander-in-chief of Georgia, 1776-77; first man to read Declaration of Independence in Georgia; first president to sign first constitution; first man to dislodge the British from Tybee Island in Georgia. Thus we see the position held by him, but the most important of all was that he was the 'only man' upon whom all liberty men were united and on 'him alone' when dis-

cord and strife abounded in the ranks of the Americans, and but for Archibald Bulloch it is doubtful if Georgia would have been a free state, and why? All know of the trouble between the followers of Gwinnett, and those of McIntosh and that of Walton was one of the number, and how at that critical juncture personal differences should have been laid aside and how Georgia lost the services of General Lochlan McIntosh. All know of the duel and personal animosities, and how many of the patriots were divided and how some eventually resorted to side of crown. All this is history; but Archibald Bulloch, laying aside all personal views, threw his whole being into the cause and was, according to the historian, the only man upon whom all liberty men could unite, and therefore, taking into consideration the various offices held, his being the first president, the first to dislodge the invaders from our soil, the first to read the Declaration in Georgia, and the only one upon whom all could unite, makes him, 'Archibald Bulloch,' the greatest Georgian of the Revolutionary period, and the appeal is made to any history or document of Georgia to substantiate all herein asserted. A fort, a 'galley' and a county are named for Archibald Bulloch, statesman, warrior and patriot, and the first president of Georgia of 1776-77."

Judge J. H. Lumpkin: "If I were asked who was the greatest orator Georgia has produced, I should at once answer Benjamin Harvey Hill. If asked who was the most extraordinary man in point of political success, I would say Alexander H. Stephens, who, in spite of physical infirmities, was a member of the federal congress, vice-president of the Confederate States, again in federal congress, and finally closed his career as governor of this state. If asked who was the most profound lawyer, I should doubtless say Thomas R. R. Cobb, who, passing away at the age of 39 years, has left an enduring monument as a codifier of the state laws. In the pulpit, George F. Pierce. For unsurpassed brilliancy, wonderful mental gifts and marvelous power of utterance, Robert Toombs. On the bench have been men whom we all admired and loved, one especially dear to the writer.

"I know that this is not a categorical answer to your ques-

tion; but in such diversity of talents and merits, how shall we select one?

“If you insist that I say what man is the greatest Georgia has produced, I beg to select him not by name, but by description, and to say that the man most truly great whom any state or nation can produce is that citizen who, whether surrounded by the white light of popularity or treading the shadowed paths of obscurity, loves his family and friends, his state and country, and who unswerved from the straight path by greed or gain, and unmoved by any baleful power, does, as best he may, his duty in whatever place his way may lie, for truth’s sake and for right.”

CHAPTER XXXI.

We acknowledge the gift of Martin’s History of Columbus a valuable book long out of print, from George Walton Chapter, of Columbus, through its accomplished regent, Mrs. E. P. Dismukes.

NOTICE.

Regarding all recent discussions of the Greene family our readers will please observe that this entire pedigree is given in Volume I. It goes back to Sir Henry de Greene, lord chief justice of England in 1353, and includes Gen. Nathaniel Greene, his brothers and sisters and all their descendants.

NANCY HART.

In the list of Georgians who fought at Kettle Creek, compiled by Mrs. T. M. Green, occurs these names: “Benjamin Hart, Nancy Hart, Morgan Hart.” And the greatest of these is Nancy!

QUERIES.

249. TARVER—I read with interest the queries and answers on genealogical matters in *The Constitution*, and am induced to

ask some information concerning my mother's ancestry or connection.

Billison Tarver (died October 23, 1817), and Selah Tarver (his wife, who died May, 1808), were the parents of Elisha Tarver (and Selah, died September, 1812, and Penelope, died December, 1819). There may have been other children.

Elisha Tarver was born December 27, 1787, married Maria L. Sanders, November 8, 1814, died March 18, 1860. They lived at Clinton, Jones county, Georgia, where perhaps all their children excepting the last two were born, to-wit: Martha Mary Ann, Harriet Ann, Sarah Ann Caroline, Ezra Micajah, Cornelia Ann, Ezra Elisha, Maria Josephine, Wm. Henry and Benj. Franklin. They moved to Columbus about 1830, where Martha married James S. Moore in 1832.

Any information concerning the ancestry of Billison Tarver or his descendants, additional to above, will be highly appreciated.

M. M. M.

250. BALL—Spencer Ball, son of Moses and Mary Ann Ball, was born in Virginia, September 28, 1773; moved when a child with his father to Tennessee. In 1807 married Anna Hughes in Tennessee. Removed to Talladega, Ala., about 1830, and was extensively engaged in raising cotton with slaves. He was a kind master, his slaves being commonly known as "Old Man Ball's free niggers." He had six children, three sons and three daughters.

Spencer Ball's brothers and sisters were William, Robert, John, Wesley, Libbie, Hester and Mary.

Information concerning the descendants of any of the above gladly received.

251. STEWART-BLALOCK—I want information about the Stewart family that came from Scotland and settled in North Carolina. My information only goes back to John Stewart, who married Martha Blalock, from Virginia. He had five sons and four daughters and David went to Forkdier county, Tennessee: Jo and John stayed in Cumberland county, North Carolina; Reuben went to Clarke county, Georgia and married Charity Hale.

The sisters were Martha, Mary, Nancy and Sallie. George came to Georgia and settled near Jonesboro. The last lived in Moore county, North Carolina, near the Cape Fear river, and Fayetteville was their market town.

I want to know who was father of John, who married Martha Blalock, and his grandfather, or just as far back as I can go. One of these Stewarts fought in the war of Revolution, which one was it? Was John Stewart, of Jones county, Tenth Regiment, North Carolina, the same John who married Blalock? Several years ago a Stewart from Virginia passed through Jonesboro, Georgia, and recognized Mr. Wm. Stewart (now dead) from resemblance to the family. They have forgotten his name and address, but would be pleased to hear from him through this column.

A. T.

252. FRENCH SOLDIERS AND SAILORS—Is it possible to obtain a list of the Frenchmen who came with Lafayette to assist the Americans in their struggle for independence in the Revolution?

253. EARLE—Wanted some information in regard to the New York branch of the Earle family and the descendants of Edward Earle I. He married Hannah —, of Maryland. Wanted, her surname.

254. MCFARLANE-TABB-PEYTON—Would like history of these families. Were they related to the Randolphs or were they merely connections?

T. C. C.

ANSWERS.

156. HART—In *The Constitution* October 27th instant, I notice a letter from Charles W. Snead as to Nancy Hart, in which he speaks of "Benton," "the Missouri Statesman," and says "his mother was a Gooch."

Perhaps the following from North Carolina records may be of interest:

John Gray, from Scotland, married Anne Bryan in 1715 in Bertie county, North Carolina. Issue:

1. Janet Gray (born December, 1721, died, 1753). Married Kenneth McKenzie, D.D. Issue:

(a) Janet Gray McKenzie; married Colin Clarke. Issue:

1. David Clarke.

2. William Clarke.

3. Kenneth McKenzie Clarke.

(b) Anne McKenzie, married Antony Darlet, M. D. Issue:

1. William Darlet.

2. Katherine Darlet.

(c) William McKenzie, married Margaret Cathcart, daughter of Wm. Cathcart, M.D., and sister of Francis Cathcart, wife of Samuel Johnstone, of Charron county, North Carolina.

II. John Gray, Jr., who had a daughter, Susan, who married Thomas Hart, a merchant of Hillsborough, Orange county, North Carolina. Issue:

(a) Susan Hart, married Mr. Price, of Kentucky.

(b) Lucretia Hart, married Henry Clay, of Kentucky.

(c) Nancy Hart, married Mr. Brown, U. S. minister to France.

(d) John Hart.

(e) Nathaniel Hart.

(f) Thomas Hart, Jr. The daughter of Thomas Hart, Jr., married Jessie Benton, clerk of superior court Orange county, North Carolina. Issue:

Thomas Hart Benton, "the Missouri Statesman," whose daughter, Jesse Benton, married John C. Fremont.

Thomas Hart, Sr., was a merchant at Hillsborough, North Carolina. He was a trustee of the estate of William Johnstone, of Hillsborough, in 1780.

William Johnstone, Thomas Hart, Judge Henderson, Daniel Boone and others formed the "Henderson Company" (1775) and bought large tracts of lands from Indians in Kentucky. Thomas Hart, Sr., went out to these Kentucky lands. As Nancy

Hart from Georgia seems also to have gone there, it is very probable she was of this Hart family. Yours sincerely,

HUGER W. JOHNSTONE.

157. HART—Genealogical narrative of the Hart family in the United States, compiled by Mrs. Sarah S. Young.

PREFACE.

The following Genealogical Narrative of the Hart Family in the United States is a work to which was dedicated the closing years in the life of our mother, the late Mrs. Sarah S. Young. With patient labor and inquiry, through seven years, she traced the extensive family from its original progenitor in America, Thomas Hart, of London, England, A. D. 1690, down to the present generation. It was a labor of love, which closed only with her life, in June, 1881. Two days before the commencement of her last illness she completed the record and was preparing to write the dedication to the vast kindred, when the fatal sickness intervened. The manuscript, which could probably not be replaced by any living person, was carefully preserved and is now presented to the descendants of Thomas Hart, of Hanover, by the children of the compiler, as a complete family chart of a family which has not been unknown in the history of our country.

J. P. YOUNG.

C. L. FICKLEN.

THOMAS HART.

The great ancestor of the Hart family in the United States emigrated from London about A. D. 1690, and settled in Hanover county, Virginia, where he died, leaving an only son, Thomas Hart, who was about 11 years of age when his father arrived in Virginia. Of the elder Thomas Hart little is known except that he was a merchant and, probably late in life, a blind man.

Thomas Hart, the son, married Susanna Rice, of Hanover, the aunt of Rev. Daniel Rice, of the Presbyterian church, who settled in Kentucky in the year 1781. Thomas Hart, Jr., died in Hanover, about the year 1755, leaving six children: Thomas, John, Benjamin, David, Nathaniel and Ann, all of whom with

their mother migrated to Orange county, North Carolina, about 1760.

THOMAS HART.

Colonel Thomas Hart, eldest son of Thomas Hart, of Hanover, Virginia, and Susanna Rice, was a member of the Provincial Congress of North Carolina in 1774, and some years later an officer in the Revolutionary Army. He was likewise one of the proprietors of the Transylvania Company, to whom the Legislature of North Carolina donated 200,000 acres of land in what is now known as Henderson county, Kentucky, as a compensation for their services in opening the wilderness and preparing the way for civilization in that state. Colonel Hart married Susanna Gray, of North Carolina, and continued to reside at Hartford, his country seat, until 1780, when he removed to Hagerstown, Maryland, and from there to Lexington, Kentucky, in 1794, where he remained until his death, which occurred June 23, 1808. Mrs. Hart surviving him until 1832.

JOHN HART.

John Hart, second son of Thomas Hart, of Hanover, Virginia, and Susanna Rice, married —, and died, leaving an only daughter, Susanna Hart, who married Colonel John Luttrell, an officer in the Revolutionary Army, who was killed during the war. After his death she married Dr. Umpstead. She left no children.

BENJAMIN HART.

Benjamin Hart, third son of Thomas Hart, of Hanover, and Susanna Rice, accompanied his mother to North Carolina, where he married Nancy Morgan, daughter of Thomas Morgan, of the Revolutionary Army. Mrs. Hart was a woman of remarkable strength and decision of character, and she exhibited as much, if not more, courage and heroism as any woman during these perilous times. History records many deeds of daring achieved by her during the war.

DAVID HART.

David Hart, fourth son of Thomas Hart, of Hanover, Virginia, and Susanna Rice, one of the proprietors of the Transylvania Company, to whom the Legislature of North Carolina donated 200,000 acres of land for important services rendered, ac-

accompanied his brother, Nathaniel Hart, on one of his perilous journeys to Kentucky, but returned to North Carolina, where he married Susanna Nunn, and where he spent the remainder of his life.

NATHANIEL HART.

(See what is already said.)

ANN HART.

Ann Hart, only daughter of Colonel Thomas Hart, of Hanover, married James Gooch.

NATHANIEL HART'S DESCENDANTS.

Nathaniel Hart, fifth son of Thomas Hart, of Hanover, and Susanna Rice, was born in 1734, and at an early age removed with his mother to North Carolina. In 1760 he married Sarah Simpson, daughter of Colonel Richard Simpson, and Miss Kinchelo, living near Alexandria, Virginia, and resided at his country seat, the Red House, in Caswell county, North Carolina, until his removal to Kentucky in 1779.

In 1760 Captain Hart commanded a company for the suppression of an insurrection which threatened to overthrow the government, and for his bravery while in the discharge of the arduous and hazardous undertaking was handsomely complimented by the officers of the government.

In 1785 he was instrumental in forming a company consisting of himself, two brothers, Thomas Hart and David Hart, with three other gentlemen for the purchase of Transylvania from the Indians, which purchase was secured to them by an act of the general assembly in Virginia in 1778.

Captain Hart continued to reside near Boonesboro, Kentucky, where his family had been protected from the Indians, until 1782, when he was killed by them, riding out near the fort.

Captain Hart was not scalped, as erroneously stated in the History of Kentucky, his children having affirmed the contrary, nor did his murderers escape. They were overtaken by their pursuers, and the shoe and knee buckles they had taken from the body of Captain Hart recovered. These relics are now in the pos-

session of his great-grandson, Richard Hart Shaw, residing near Horn Lake, DeSoto county, Mississippi.

Children—Nathaniel Hart, John Hart, Simpson Hart, Cumberland Hart, Richard Green Hart, Kezia Hart, Susanna Hart, Mary Ann Hart, Chinoo Hart.

Nathaniel Hart's descendants: Nathaniel Hart, oldest son of Nathaniel Hart and Sarah Simpson, married Susanna Preston, daughter of Col. William Preston, of Smithfield, Virginia, and settled in Woodford county, Kentucky.

Children: Sarah Simpson Hart, Letitia Preston Hart, Louisiana Hart, Nathaniel Hart, William Preston Hart, Virginia Hart, Mary Howard Hart.

Sarah Simpson Hart, eldest daughter of Nathaniel Hart and Susanna Preston, married Col. George Thompson, of Shawnee Springs, Mercer county, Ky.

Letitia Preston Hart, second daughter of Nathaniel Hart and Susanna Preston, married Arthur Hooe Wallace, of Louisville, Kentucky.

Louisiana Hart, third daughter of Nathaniel Hart and Susanna Preston, married Tobias Gibson, planter, of Terrebonne Parish, Louisiana.

Nathaniel Hart, eldest son of Nothaniel Hart and Susanna Preston, died unmarried.

William Preston Hart, second son of Nathaniel Hart and Susanna Preston, married his cousin, Rebecca Tevis.

Virginia Hart, fourth daughter of Nathaniel Hart and Susanna Preston, married her first cousin, Alfred Shelby; second marriage to her cousin, Rev. Robert J. Breckenridge, D.D.

Mary Howard Hart, fifth daughter of Nathaniel Hart and Susanna Preston, married William Voorhees, of Louisiana.

Descendants of Letitia Preston Hart and Arthur Hooe Wallace:

1. Susan Hart Wallace married Richard Barnes Alexander.
2. William Pope Wallace married Elizabeth Edmunds.
3. Mary Hooe Wallace married Hancock Taylor.
4. Thomas Wallace married Mary Dade.

Susan H. Wallace and Richard Barnes Alexander were the parents of Letitia Hart Alexander.

158. FERN—Answer to 95, published July 7. The will of Timothy Fern:

In the name of God, amen, I, Timothy Fern, being weak in body, but perfect in sense and memory, do make this my last will and testament imprimis. I bequeath my soul to God, my Savior Jesus Christ and my body to the earth, to be buried in Christian burial. Item. I give and bequeath unto my oldest son two hundred acres of land whereon I now live, and one hundred acres of the same land I give and bequeath unto my youngest son, my wife having the use of all the said three hundred acres of land until my son comes to perfect age, and if in case my eldest son should die before he comes to age, that then my will is that one hundred acres of the said land so given shall return unto my wife, and the other hundred unto my daughter. And as for my land in Rappahannock, if I enjoy it, I give it to my three children equally to be divided between them. Item. I give and bequeath unto my wife four cows, and all my male cattle, only one steer for my funeral. Item. I give and bequeath all my young female unto my three children, equally to be divided amongst them. Item. I give unto my daughter one feather bed, and as for all the rest of my goods and chattels, I give unto my wife, making her my whole execu'r, desiring my loving friend Daniel Boucher and John Manger, to be my overseers of this my will and testament.

Witness my hand this last day of January 1651.

his

TIMOTHY (X) FERN.

mark.

Signed and delivered in the presence of

his

THOMAS (X) GETHE.

mark.

his

THOMAS (X) DICKSON.

mark.

NOTE BY R. S. T.

The last male descendant of this family that I know of was Meacham Fern, who died at Fernsville (an old and well-known seat in this county), in perhaps 1833. His personal estate was assessed at \$9,715.09 and the first item of his inventory is "gold and silver in his house," \$583.40. He had ten slaves, and it is curious to note the very low figures at which they were valued, as Randall, Sr., \$200; Randall, Jr., \$300; Everell, \$350; Dick, \$300; Ned Parker, \$350; Julia, \$320, etc.

James Young, son of Francis Young and Elizabeth Bennett, married Lucy Fern. Their children were:

1. John, Married Fannie Bidgood, whose mother was a West,
2. James, married Lucy Ann Butler, and had a son William, who died young.

3. Elizabeth, married George Cobb, of Southhampton, and died young, leaving two children, Louisa and James, both of whom died unmarried.

4. Sally Nelson, married George Cobb after her sister's death and had two daughters, Elizabeth, married Lewis E. Mason, son of John Y. Mason, and died without children, and George Anna, died unmarried.

(From Virginia Historical Magazine, 1898.)

159. LEWIS, OF VIRGINIA—In the "William and Mary Quarterly" for July, Mr. Tyler has a long article on the Lewis family, but says nothing of Robert Lewis.

In the January and April numbers of the "Quarterly" he asserted on the alleged ground of insufficiency of record evidence, that Robert Lewis was not the progenitor of the Warner Hall family, and at the same time he attempted to substitute an unknown and hitherto unheard of John Lewis in his stead, who was absolutely without a history and whose existence was barely established.

In a series of articles I showed most conclusively, on the testimony of Mr. Tyler and Mr. Stanard, that all of the records of York and Gloucester extinct during the lifetime of Robert Lewis

had been destroyed and that none of them were now in existence, and, as before stated, I have in my possession letters which are subject to the perusal of every one, which show what the records were before they were destroyed, and which assert emphatically that Robert Lewis was the progenitor of the Warner Hall family through his son John and Isabella Warner.

In the July number of the "Quarterly," Mr. Tyler wholly ignored Robert Lewis and his former contention and takes up the genealogy of Charles Lewis of the Bird from the aforesaid unknown John Lewis, through an equally unknown "John of Poropotank." It is well known to Mr. Tyler that both the first named John Lewis and "John of Poropotank" are wholly unknown to history, either record or traditional, and his attempt to foist them upon the Lewis family or Warner Hall shows his utter contempt for the records about which he professes such high regard.

The only evidence that the first named John Lewis ever had an existence is the location of two small land grants, with no proof that he ever settled upon either or that he ever had a domicile in Virginia. He was not, so far as is known, associated with any one else in the colony, except the bare entry of four names at the foot of one of his land grants. There is no proof that he had either wife or children, and that the names mentioned stood in either relation is the most arbitrary conclusion.

There is no evidence that "John of Poropotank" was the son of the first named John, or that he was even the John whose name appears at the foot of the land grant, and while he is wholly disconnected from the first named John, there is nothing to connect him with Councillor John Lewis of Warner Hall.

No one knows better than Mr. Tyler that this attempt of his to foist this unknown John Lewis upon the Warner Hall family is unsustained by any record evidence, is without even the coloring of tradition, and can only be characterized as an arbitrary and reckless attempt to make history regardless of facts.

JOHN MERIWETHER McALISTER.

CHAPTER XXXII.

To our subscribers for Volume I: We regret more than we can express that there has been still further delay in getting out our book, owing to some changes in the firm with which we contracted. We hope that the very low price of \$1.00 placed by us upon this valuable book will do much toward reconciling our subscribers to their disappointment. It will be remembered that this book is sold only by subscription. We are assured that it will come out now without delay, and we hope will be delivered in a few weeks to all paid up subscribers. This delay has not been because we are women. The printers are men, and the fault has been theirs. The Carnegie Library, of this city, which was to have been opened last April, then June, then October, is still closed, owing to a series of events which were beyond the control of any one. This is written in answer to several hundred letters we have received asking "Why?"

Enclosed herewith our Merchant's bank's No. 20539 on the National Bank of the Republic, New York city, for one dollar (\$1.00) to pay for Vol. I Joseph Habersham Historical Collections. The draft is made payable to Mrs J. B. S. Holmes.

I desire to correct an error made by your Auburn, Ala., correspondent A. W. M., in the issue (Constitution) June 9th, who states that the musket carried by Samuel Edmiston, who was with Shelby at the battle of King's Mountain, is preserved in the rooms of the Tennessee Historical Society. This is a mistake. But a sword with card attached, upon which is written "This sword was the property of Captain Edmondson, who fell with it at the battle of King's Mountain, presented by H. C. White, September 9th, 1861," is preserved in a case at the rooms of the Tennessee Historical Society.

In the same case with this and many other swords, are the following with cards attached upon which are written: "The sword of Colonel Ferguson, who commanded British troops at

King's Mountain, captured by Maj. Wm. Edmiston. Presented to Tennessee Historical Society by his grandson, Maj. Wm. Edmiston." "Sword of Col. DuPuyster, a British officer, under Col. Ferguson at King's Mountain, 1780. Presented to Tennessee Historical Society, by Col. Wm. Edmiston, of Harpeth River Valley, Tennessee."

These writings are copied verbatim et literatim, in one instance the name Edmondson is spelled Edmiston, and so it is with many other names, but I am digressing.

I hope you will sell not only this edition of the Historical Collection, but many other editions, and desire you to notify me through the Constitution, or otherwise, as may best suit your purpose, when your Chapter will get out the next edition.

With best wishes for your continued success, I am, yours respectfully,

A. LINDSEY.

THE GREATEST GEORGIAN.

In connection with the symposium in your column covering opinions of a number of well known people as to who can be considered the greatest Georgian, it is interesting to know that all the native Georgians mentioned in the various letters received were born in the same section of the state. If a line is drawn from Madison county to Jefferson county, thence to Jasper county and back to Madison, a triangle is formed, each side of which is only about 100 miles in length, and within the area thus described all these native Georgians were born. In addition to this, at least three of the great men who were born beyond the limits of Georgia, resided after coming to Georgia in this same section of the State.

The small section of the state, to which belongs the honor of having furnished so many great men, comprises less than one-twelfth of the total area of the state, and it is interesting to speculate on the causes that operated in making this small section fertile in producing great men.

Sincerely yours,

J. R. NUTTING.

ROYAL LINEAGE.

I have read with much interest and still greater curiosity Mrs. Watson's book with the above title, and do not hesitate to say that it is a marvel in its way.

There is no doubt that many Americans have descended from royal lines, but the evidence upon which any given case depends is so unreliable and the distinction "comes in such questionable shape that very few American citizens would care to lay claim to it."

Mrs. Watson's book is well written, unique in its conception, plausible in its every detail and interesting from start to finish.

With all due deference to the author, however, she draws very heavily on the credulity of the reading public in offering a genealogical work, covering more than 600 years of English history and embracing twenty-five generations from Alfred to Robert Reade, without a single record reference or a single historical citation to sustain her claims.

As to the accuracy or inaccuracy of the work I would not venture an opinion, except from analogy. It is too vague to admit of discussion.

Some idea may be formed, however, of the accuracy of this long line of descent, extending back as it does to Medieval history and two hundred years into the dark ages, when it is considered that before she has disposed of four generations in America, with the scene transferred to her own door, and the records at her command, she falls into a series of the most flagrant blunders, only a few of which will be noticed.

Speaking of Warner Hall, Mrs. Watson says: "The estate was a part of land which had belonged to the Cheskiack Indians but was later included in a grant issued to Colonel Augustine Warner.

This is absolutely without any foundation whatever, and is evidently drawn from some of Mr. Tyler's strained conclusions. The location of the grant to Colonel Augustine Warner, of land which had belonged to this tribe of Indians, is fully described in the grant itself as being on the "south side of Piankitank river," and was for 2,500 acres, dated October 26, 1652, and was 15 or

20 miles from Warner Hall. This river is the northern boundary of Gloucester county, and the Warner home was on this land and called after this tribe of Indians, variously spelled by different historians. Speaker Augustine Warner's family was raised here, and it is inscribed on the tombstone of Elizabeth Warner Lewis that she was born here. Warner Hall is in the southern part of the county on the Severn river, which empties into Mob Jack bay near the mouth of the York, and, as before stated, was 15 or 20 miles south of the Warner home. There is no record or tradition that a Warner ever occupied this estate, except, as the wife of a Lewis! The original patentee, or the line of descent of this property is unknown. As late as April last Mr. Tyler did not know how Councillor John Lewis came into possession of his estate.

The incompleteness of the land grants and the total destruction of the early records of York and Gloucester accounts for this, but Mr. Tyler, for obvious reasons, makes no mention of this, and Mrs. Watson, copying Mr. Tyler, is also silent.

Robert Lewis, of Bellvoir, did not die in 1757, as stated by Mrs. Watson, nor was his will probated in that year, but as the records show, he died in 1765, and owing to difficulty in proving his will it was not probated until September, 1766. The name of his son John's wife was not "Ann," but she was, as the records show, Catherine Fauntleroy. Mildred Lewis did not marry "John Lewis, of Spottsylvania, son of Zachary," but she married Major John Lewis, of Goochland, no kin to Zachary. Ann Lewis, whom Mrs. Watson seems to have lost in the shuffle, did marry John Lewis, of Spotsylvania, "the honest lawyer," son of Zachary.

Mary Lewis, daughter of Robert Lewis, of Bellvoir, and Mildred Lewis, daughter of Howell Lewis, married two brothers, Samuel and John Cobbs, not "Cobb," as some bungling genealogists, in spite of the records, insist. Mrs. Watson has doubtless been misled by these bunglers. One or two sons of John Cobbs dropped the "s," and hence the "Cobb" family of Georgia. Mrs. Watson says that Howell Lewis married Isabella Willis. Thomas M. Green, who is eminent authority on genealogy, say that he married Mildred Willis. Mr. Tyler says that he married Eliza-

beth Willis, while the descendants of Howell Lewis and the records of Granville county, North Carolina, say that his wife was named Mary, from all of which we may draw some conclusions as to the accuracy of the "Royal Lineage."

I am descended from the line for which royal lineage is claimed, and therefore feel at liberty to thus briefly review, in no spirit of criticism, the merits of the claim, and because of lack of proof and the still higher reason that true Americanism stands in no need of royalty to support it. I most unhesitatingly repudiate all claims to royal descend.

JOHN MERIWETHER McALISTER.

QUERIES.

255. WALDEN-SPARKS—Can you give me any information as to the ancestors of Alexander Walden and his wife, Sarah Sparks? They were residents of North Carolina, and from that state they moved to Greene county, Georgia. Alexander Walden served seven years in the Revolutionary War, going from North Carolina, I think, and his wife's brother, Colonel Sparks, was a gallant officer and was killed by the Tories. What was this Colonel Sparks' given name and where was he killed? What regiment and company did he and Alexander Walden belong to? James Walden, a son of Alexander and Sarah Sparks Walden, moved to Alabama. Charles Walden, another son, moved to Mississippi. Elizabeth Walden, their daughter, married a Threete. Nellie Walden, another daughter, married John Butler, of Griffin. A daughter of John Butler and his wife, Nellie Walden Butler, married Colonel Alston, of Atlanta. Another of their daughters, Susan, I think, married Mr. Dobbins, of Cartersville.

Nancy Walden, another daughter of Alexander Walden and his wife, Sarah Sparks, married Aaron Crow, the youngest child of Stephen Crow and his wife, Margaret (Peggy) Stroud. Isaac Crow, a brother of Stephen, married Elizabeth (Betty) Stroud. The Crows and Strouds were from Virginia, Sussex county, I think. I have been told that the name Crow is a contraction of Caron or Carew, the original name. Elizabeth Crow, a daughter

of Aaron Crow and wife, Nancy Walden, married Walton Harris Booth, a son of Benjamin Harrison Booth and his wife, Eliza Harris, who was a daughter of Virginia Beverly Billups, wife of Walton Harris, mentioned in *The Constitution* of the 10th of November—153, signed A. C. M. W., Augusta, Ga. Any information of the ancestors of the Crows, Strouds, Waldens and Sparks will greatly oblige Misses Katherine Walton Booth and Beatrice Booth, of Watkinsville. Information is also desired of Catherine Walton, of Brunswick county, Virginia, who married Nathan Harris. Was she not the heroine of William Gilmore Simm's historical novel, entitled "Catherine Walton: A Tale of the Revolution?" This first Walton Harris was the first child of Nathan Harris and Katherine Walton, and married Rebecca Lanier. This first Walton Harris was the father of Walton, who married Virginia Beverly Billups, who was the mother of Eliza Harris, who married Benjamin Harrison Booth. The name Walton Harris is very often found in the different branches of this honorable family and is invariably possessed by a descendant of this same Catherine Walton. If she was the original of Simms' historical romance, how was she related to George Walton, one of Georgia's signers of the Declaration of Independence?

W. M. SMITH.

(Full pedigree in Vol. I.)

256. FULLER—I wish to make inquiry of the Australian estate. The name of the owner of the estate was Josiah Wesley Fuller, who moved from Georgia thirty or thirty-five years since. I learn that he left an estate worth about \$50,000,000, and that the heirs live in Georgia and Alabama. My people came from Georgia to Alabama. My father's name was Isham. Please give me all the information you can in regard to it.

Thanking you for the favor, I am very truly yours,

S. B. FULLER.

257. RICHARDSON—Please give the address of the member of the Richardson family who is writing up the history to be

issued soon, as I can give them some information which will be desirable. A. D.

(Do not know name. Please send us the information, and perhaps the historian will appear.)

258. GILLIAM—Colonel Devereaux Gilliam, of Amherst county, Virginia, (son of William Gilliam and his wife, Mary Jarrett), who married Edith Ellis, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War either in the Virginia militia or the Colonial Army. Can any one tell me what service he rendered and to what regiment he belonged? After the war he moved to East Tennessee and settled down above Knoxville, at the junction of French, Broad and Holston rivers, where a fort (Gilliam) was erected and named in his honor. (See Ramsey's History of Tennessee.)

259. COWART—John Cowart was a captain in General Lafayette's army and fought in the Revolutionary War. He was wounded in North Carolina and married Michael Williams, who had nursed him to health. He remained in America after the close of the war and has many descendants. Can any one tell me where I can obtain information of his company and regiment? R.

260. LAVENDER—George Lavender and his wife, Barbara Panther, emigrated from Germany to America and settled in Winchester, Virginia, some time before the war of the Revolution. They had three sons and five daughters—1. John, who married Mary Gilliam (his descendants now reside in Georgia). 2. Michael, who married and lived in Winchester. 3. Jacob, who was supposed to have been killed by robbers while going horseback from Knoxville, Tennessee, to New Orleans. 4. Barbara, who married a Rutherford and moved to Kentucky. 5. Mary, who married a Mann and moved to New Orleans. 6. Priscilla, who married a Brinkley and lived in Winchester. 7. Rachael, who married a Campbell and lived in Winchester. 8. Susan,

who married a Bartlet and settled in Louisville, Kentucky. Can any one inform me of the whereabouts of the descendants of the children of George and Barbara Lavender, other than John, and give me the company and regiment in which George Lavender served during the war of the Revolution?

261. DICKEY—Information of any relatives or descendants of W. H. H. Dickey, who moved from Montgomery county, Alabama, about 1878, to Texas (near Blackjack), and died there a few years later. Any information will be thankfully received.

262. MCKEAN—Wanted information of Robert (?) McKean, who married Miss Boudre. His sister, Miss McKean, married a Mr. Bowdre. They lived either near Augusta or Columbus, Georgia. Information wanted of ancestors of both Bowdre and McKean families. The McKeans came from the Carolinas to Georgia in Revolutionary times. M. I.

263. REYNOLDS—Information wanted of the ancestors of Wylie Reynolds, a Methodist minister, sometimes called "Fighting" Reynolds. Think Wylie Reynolds died in or near Athens, Georgia. G.

264. DANIEL—Answer to query 237: I knew Thomas B. Daniel in Zebulon, Pike county. I was quite a small boy then. I am of the impression he was sheriff of Pike at one time, and moved to Atlanta or Marietta some time about 1848. Have never heard more of him. No relative of mine. Respectfully,
C. P. DANIEL.

265. MCCALL—Desire the lineage of Mrs. Charles McCall. She was a Miss Nancy Williams, an orphan, and niece of Provisional Governor Williams. She was married to Charles McCall about 1760. The names of some of their children were: Nathaniel, Francis, Robert, William, Moses, Eleanor Green, Nancy McCoy, Sarah Griner, Celese Sauls and Mary Wright.

They lived in Bulloch and Screven counties, 1789 to 1816. Any information concerning Miss Nancy Williams' ancestry will be appreciated.

ANSWERS.

160. BAKER—Henry Baker, of Nansemond, was doubtless a member of a family long prominent in that county and Isle of Wight. In 1644 Lawrence Baker and James Taylor patented 500 acres in Hog Island, in the present Surrey county. Captain Lawrence Baker, doubtless the same person, was a justice of Surrey from 1652 to his death in 1681 and a member of the house of burgesses from 1666 to 1677. His will was dated March 18 and proved September 6, 1681, and by it he left his whole estate to his wife, Eliabeth, and his daughter, Catherine, wife of Arthur Allen, of Surrey county.

There is on record in Surrey an acknowledgement, dated May, 1676, of a deed to Henry Gray, of Lawrence, and Henry Baker, attorneys of "Mr. Baker," for that purpose. Also a power of attorney, May, 1676, from Elizabeth, wife of Lawrence Baker, to her kinsman, Henry Baker, authorizing him to acknowledge a deed made by said Lawrence Baker.

The will of a Henry Baker, dated February 24, 1697, was proved in Surrey, July 2, 1700. His legatees were his wife, Sarah, and one daughter, Rebecca, sons, Henry, Edward and William, grandson, William Baker, and daughters, Mary, Susannah, Elizabeth, Alice, Sarah and Anne.

Also in Surrey a certificate of the court, March 4, 1683-4 for land to Henry Baker in consideration of his coming twice to Virginia. In a grant of 1,300 acres in Isle of Wight to Henry Matthews, July 10, 1666. Lawrence Baker, Elizabeth Baker, John Baker, James Baker and Joseph Baker are among the headrights. Henry Baker was a justice of Isle of Wight, 1685, 1698, 1702. Henry Baker, sheriff of Nansemond, 1712. There is recorded in Surrey a deed, dated 1704, to Lawrence Baker, of Isle of Wight. Henry Baker patented land in Nansemond, 1699. Lawrence Baker was vestryman of Newport Parish, Isle of Wight. 1724. — Baker, burgess for Nansemond, 1738. James Baker,

surveyor of the Isle of Wight, 1744. Richard Baker, vestryman of the upper parish, of Isle of Wight, 1747. Richard Baker, burgess for Isle of Wight, 1768, 1769. Richard Baker, clerk of Isle of Wight, died October, 1771. Benjamin Baker, member of convention, 1774, from Nansemond. In 1762 Richard Baker petitioned the general assembly for pay for the services of his brother, James Baker, a lieutenant in the Virginia regiment, who had raised large bodies of Tuscarora and Nottoway Indians and marched them to the defense of the frontiers and had been killed in action near Fort Duquesne. The assembly took favorable action on the petition. Lawrence Baker, sheriff of Isle of Wight, 1785-6. Benjamin Baker, member of the house of delegates from Nansemond in 1820. Judge Richard H. Baker, of Norfolk was of the Isle of Wight and Nansemond family. There is recorded in Surrey a power of attorney, dated October 20, 1705, from Madame Sarah Bland to Lieutenant Colonel Henry Baker.

161. JOHNSTONE OF ANNANDALE—Having seen in *The Constitution* of Sunday, October 27, a request for a sketch of the Johnstones of Annandale and to know if any of their descendants are to be found in this country, I take great pleasure in answering it, as I am a direct descendant of that family, my father by hereditary rights being the true marquis of Annandale, and at his death the title descended to my brother. The property has long since been squandered and the title only remains. My great-grandfather, Archibald Simpson Johnstone, came to America from Scotland and settled in South Carolina and died leaving five sons and one daughter. If any other information is desired I will endeavor to furnish it. HALLIE P. JOHNSTON.

162. TERRELL-SHELTON—Answer 235. Correction to inquiry about David Terrell: David Terrell did not marry Sarah Shelton, as following record will show:

Frances Wingfield married William Terrell. The children to this union were:

Joel, Thomas, Richmond, Peter and David.

Thomas Terrell married Sarah Shelton. The children of this union were:

Dr. Thomas, who married a Blackshear; Shelton, Elihu, Rebecca, Edgar, Mary, who married H. Ware; Mapy, who married Zachems Butler, and Sarah.

David Terrell (a brother of Thomas Terrell), married a Monger. The children to this union were:

Henry, David, William, Sarah, who married Joel Early; Eliza, who married Thomas Monfert, and Francis, who married James Larkin.

“NANCY HART.”

Macon, Ga.

163. HARDIN—Martin Hardouin, a French Huguenot, emigrated from France to Canada, thence to Virginia. One of his brothers was killed by Indians in Virginia; another went to South Carolina and was lost sight of. Martin, lived in Fauquier county, Virginia, where he married about 1740; and died in 1780, leaving issue: (1) Mary, born 1741; (2) Sarah, born 1743; (3) Lydia, born 1748; (4) Mark, born 1750; (5) John, born 1753; (6) Martin, born 1760. A brother of Martin, Jr., went to Pennsylvania and was father of the celebrated Ben. Hardin. Another brother was General William, of Hardinsburg, Kentucky. Another brother, Colonel John, born in Fauquier county, Virginia, October 1, 1753, married Jane Davis, and was father of Martin D. the United States senator.

William Hardin(g), of Goochland county, Virginia, said to have been a son of Martin, the emigrant, was born February 23, 1720. By his first wife, Edith Cox, he left Sally, who married Thomas Pollard in 1763. William married secondly, November 7, 1748, Sarah, daughter of Rene and Sarah La Force, by whom he left issue: (1) Giles, born June 15, 1749; (2) William, born December 11, 1750; (3) Rene, born February 15, 1753; (4) Thomas, born October 3, 1755. These four sons moved to Tennessee and spelled the name Harding. William died in Goochland, 1766-8.

Charles Ellis, born in Henrico county, Virginia, 1719, married Susannah Hardin(g), daughter of Thos. Hardin(g) and Mary Giles, in 1739.

Lt. Col. Frederick Hambright, the hero of King's Mountain, married, in Virginia, 1755-60, Sarah Hardin. A pamphlet history of Nelson county, Virginia, by Samuel Hutchcraft, is said to contain much about the early history of the Hardins. Where can I get a copy? I want names of Martin Hardouin's wife and children, dates of his arrival in Virginia and death, county of his residence, etc. Was Thos., of Henrico, a son of Martin, and father of William, of Goochland? Or was William a son of Martin, the emigrant? Give us light on the early history. Where does Governor Chas. Henry Hardin, of Missouri, come in?

G. G.

164. FOX—The Foxes were of King William and a very old family. Henry Fox married Anne West, daughter of Governor John West, son of Thomas, second Lord de la Warr. Captain David Fox was a Burgess from Lancaster in 1692 and William Fox represented the county in 1702.

165. GREENE—In answer to Ellen H., of the 27th of October, Frederick Greene was a son of the Rev. Myles Greene. I find recorded in my father's (Myles Greene, Jr.) family Bible: Judreth Greene, born October, 1727. Judreth Greene evidently was the mother of the Rev. Myles Greene.

My recollection is that my father, Myles Greene, Jr., during his life said that his family was distantly related to General Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary fame, though I am unable to trace it. Can anyone inform me what was the name of the father of the Rev. Myles Greene?

MADORA S. WOOLRIDGE.

166. GIBSON—Reply to 244. My great-great-grandmother, Mrs. Jane Spear, was Jane Gibson, of Augusta. She was married to Charles Spear, a Bostonian, February 13, 1814, at Augusta. Her family were originally from South Carolina and Virginia. They had one surviving child, Miss Elizabeth Baxter

Spear, who married Mr. John Turner Thweatt, a grandson of James Thweatt, Esq., and Sarah Sturdevant Thweatt, of Virginia. I have the family Bible bought by Charles Spear and Jane Gibson Spear in 1815.

Will gladly furnish a copy of records if desired from said Bible, as a long line of ancestry is contained therein.

(Please send us the records.)

167. GIBSON—In reply will say that I do not know the names of any of Gideon Gibson's sons except Stephen and Roger. In "Gregg's History of the Old Cheraws" he says he had three sons. Again, in giving an account of a disturbance in the province, in which the people were arrayed against the constituted authorities, he says: "Gibson (Gideon) had one of his sons killed, and another wounded in the neck." This occurred in August, 1768. In 1781 when Colonel Maurice Murphy was doing valiant service in the Cheraw district under General Greene he was guilty of what his Uncle Gideon Gibson considered a cruel retaliation upon a Tory prisoner and blamed him for it. Says Gregg: "Subsequently Murphy stopped with his company at Gibson's for breakfast, and while there the subject was resumed. A quarrel ensued, and, as Murphy mounted his horse to start off, Gibson followed him to the door and said something offensive, whereupon Murphy shot him dead. Three of Gibson's sons were present in Murphy's company and were men of undoubted courage; but knowing his violent temper and desperate resolution, did not interfere." Gregg makes frequent mention of Jordan Gibson up to 1783, and I think he is probably a son of Gideon Gibson. "His brother Jordan," said Gregg, "went to the west as a companion of Daniel Boone."

I know positively that Gideon Gibson's son Stephen removed from South Carolina to Georgia in 1801 and became a very wealthy planter. His only child, Martha Gibson, married Major James Fort. One of Mrs. Martha Gibson's grandsons is Henry C. King, 424 Augusta street, San Antonio, Texas, to whom I would refer you for information concerning the descendants of Gideon Gibson. He says: "The brothers of his great-grand-

father, Stephen Gibson, went to Mississippi and founded the town of Port Gibson, but their names none of the family seem to know." In a letter from Isaac F. Harrison, of Fort Worth, Tex., who married a granddaughter of David Gibson, he says: "Port Gibson was named for Samuel and James Gibson, who settled the place." Samuel Gibson gave the ground on which the court house in Port Gibson was built. He died in Kentucky as he was on his way to Virginia to recover for the heirs a handsome property of one of the Gibsons who had died. He was sent by the Mississippi heirs. He was probably another son of Gideon Gibson. In a letter from Nathaniel C. Gibson, of Vicksburg, son of Stephen Gibson, son of Gordon Gibson and Mary Middleton, to John Gibson, his uncle, of Darlington, South Carolina, written June 4, 1832, he says: "Roger Gibson was in this state some few years ago, but I did not see him and he left for Tennessee. He had two married daughters in this county—Mrs. Fretwell, of this place (Vicksburg) and Mrs. Kean, of Rodney."

I know nothing more of Roger Gibson and his descendants. He probably settled in Kentucky or Tennessee and his descendants will probably be found in one or both of these states. You are doubtless correct in your belief that you are descended from Gideon Gibson, of Hickory Grove, South Carolina, and it seems most probable that it is through his son Roger. GIBSON.

168. LAWSON-WHITE—Hugh Lawson, Gent., went from Lunenburg county, Virginia, to Rowan county, North Carolina. His daughter, Mary, married Moses White. His son, Roger, came to Georgia and Hugh and Roger, Revolutionary soldiers, were his sons. I have a full history of the Lawsons going back to Roger Lawson, of Brough Hall, Yorkshire, England.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

Several valuable contributions have been conveyed to the wastebasket as they were written on both sides and we have repeatedly called attention to this, our only requirement, that all matter sent us be so arranged that it will not have to be copied.

QUERIES.

266. INFORMATION WANTED—Can you give me any information concerning the whereabouts of any of the Eleventh Florida regiment, company H. Bonard batallion, Con. Vol., or James Whitlele, W. N. Austin, John Royal. I especially want to find them, but if you can find the address of any of the company I will highly appreciate it. Very respectfully yours.

L. H. COKER.

267. RALEY—Will you kindly let me know something of my paternal lineage further back than I have data. My grandfather, Henry Raley (known as Hal Raley), came to Warren county, Georgia, about 1810, or thereabouts from South Carolina, Abbeville district, I believe. I think from what I have heard, that he was probably born in Virginia about 1783. My father, Terrel Raley was born in Warren county, Georgia, July 18, 1823, the youngest of ten children, six boys and four girls. I should like to know if my great grandfather was not a Revolutionary soldier. Now I am not certain that I am proceeding on proper lines to gain this information from your society. If I am not, please place me right and you will greatly oblige,

268. MORRIS—Can any one give any information in regard to the descendants of Gouveneur Morris, who married Annie Carey Randolph. They had one son; would be glad to know if he married and whom, and any facts in that connection.

J. B. K.

269. HISTORICAL MAGAZINES—Can you tell me if there is a genealogical magazine or paper published in Virginia, Maryland or New Jersey?
J. B. K.

(There is one in nearly every state in the union except Georgia. The Joseph Habersham Chapter is doing this work for Georgia.)

270. BECKOM—Wanted ancestry of Samuel Beckom, to whom legislature erected the "Beckom mound." Also of W. Alice Beckom. Did Alice marry a Villars. Also ancestry of the M. W. Perry who married a Beckom. I know he came from Edgefield district, South Carolina. As I do not subscribe to *The Constitution* and hear these queries answered in it, will you advise me by letter of any information you may obtain. I shall esteem it a great favor and thank you for any trouble you may take in my behalf. Very truly, H. O. H.

(If you do not subscribe to *The Constitution* the case is hopeless. Only those who take the paper can hope to profit by its contents. It is dangerous to miss a single number, as you will never know what you have lost.)

ANSWERS.

169. EARLE—In Vol. I. and in our last issue the question was asked as to connection between Earles of South Carolina and New York, and never answered. The following extracts are given as throwing light on this question:

EARLE—On September 24, 1881, John H. Earle, of New York, wrote in a letter to Major Joseph H. Morgan, of Atlanta, the following: "I have received from Mr. Samuel Earle, of Marietta, manuscripts which are of the deepest interest to me, containing as they do a great deal of valuable information. The references in his manuscripts to Edward Earle confirm my data of the periods of his leaving England and probable arrival in America; also of his being a scion of a cavalier family, likely a nephew of Sir Walter Earle, of Cromwell's time, general under Fairfax, of the Parliamentary Army and may have been kin to

Rev. John Earle, chaplain of King Charles II, coming over with the king from Brussels at the restoration and afterwards was bishop of Salisbury.

In 1649 a vast number of cavaliers came over to Virginia, and to what was then the Roman Catholic colony of Maryland, afterwards called the "Land of Sanctuary," as being a place of safety for all sorts of religious believers, as well as for people of no religious belief at all. I am satisfied that Edward Earle did not settle in what we now define as Maryland, or rather what is now embraced in Maryland was at that time a part of the overshadowing colony of Virginia.

That there is a connecting link between the Southern Earles and Edward Earle I know, and I am striving to find it. If the record of Edward Earle, Sr.'s marriage could be found, or records of his son, Edward Earle, Jr.'s birth, 1688, they would show in what part of England he came from, as well as his wife's family name. The record of Edward, Jr.'s marriage at Hackensack states his father's residence as Maryland. He had but one son, for his will, of which I have a copy, mentions only a son, Edward, on whose decease the property was to go to his grandsons.

The relationship, I think, will be found to have existed in England. It is extremely gratifying to know that from the earliest English records to the present time there is not a single blot on the Earle escutcheon, and the name stands high on the records of art, science and literature, in military and civil life, legal and clerical, and is always found coupled with sterling integrity, moral worth and a true sense of honor, in every way vivifying the fact of gentle birth and chivalrous ancestry. It is a matter of pride that the Earles have been pre-eminently men among men.

EARLE-MORGAN—So much interest has been manifested in the Earle family that we publish with a great deal of pleasure some Earle data that we obtained through the courtesy of Major Joseph H. Morgan, who has had in his possession an Earle chart since 1881. This shows the descendants of Edward Earle, Sr., and Hannah, his wife.

This chart was presented to Major Morgan by his cousin, John H. Earle, of New York. The Northern branch is very proud of their Southern representative, recognizing in him the ideal of an old-time, courtly Southern gentleman.

This branch of the Earle family is an ancient one, and it has the arms of the Earls of Dorsetshire, date 1068, and the emigrant of the family was Colonel Edward Earle, b. 1630; d. 1711, who came from England 1649 and whose wife was Hannah, surname unknown, stated on chart to have been of Maryland, b. 1640, d. about 1730.

Their son was Edward Earle, Jr., b. 1668, and m. Elsie Vreeland 1688. She was born 1671, died —. The children of Edward Earle, Jr., and his wife, Elsie Vreeland, were:

1. Sylvester, b. 1707; d. 1774; m. Matilda Zabriskie.
 2. Nathaniel, b. 1710; m. Francy Te Banta.
 3. Marmaduke, b. 1696; m. Rebecca —.
 4. Enoch, b. 1692; m. Harriet —.
 5. Edward III, b. 1690; Claatje Vreeland.
 6. Philip, b. 1703.
 7. William, b. 1700.
 8. John, b. 1698.
 9. Theodora, b. 1709.
 10. Thomasina, b. 1705; m. Hallenbeck.
 11. Alice, b. 1701; m. Demorest.
 12. Hannah, b. 1695; m. S. Bourdette.
- Sylvester Earle, m. Matilda Zabriskie, and had—
1. Edward, b. 1757; d. 1825; m. 1784; m. Sickly Van Dine, b. 1765; d. 1833.
 2. Edward, b. 1751; died young.
 3. John, b. 1739; died young.
 4. Sophia, b. 1742.
 5. Elizabeth, b. 1754.
 6. Hannah, b. 1747.
 7. Alice, b. 1737; m. Van Baskerck.
 8. Christine, b. 1734; m. Van Beman.
- Edward Earle, b. 1757; d. 1825; m. 1784 Sickly Van Dine, b. 1765; d. 1833. Issue;

1. Esther, b. 1785; d. 1833; m. 1803 Hatfield Morgan.

Issue:

Edward, b. 1804.

Lavina, b. 1806; d. 1836.

Joseph, b. 1807; d. 18—.

Cynthia, b. 1809; d. 1835; m. first, Law; second, Van R.

Pierson.

Sylvester, b. 1811; d. 18—.

David, b. 1816.

Doretta Maria, b. 1820; d. 1822.

Delia, b. 1822; d. 1842.

John Lawrence, of whom later.

Mervin R., b. 1813; d. 1837; m. Mary Ryder and had Amelia, b. 1836; d. 1837.

John Lawrence Morgan, son of Hatfield and Esther Morgan, b. 1818; d. 1848; m. 1838 Elizabeth Harris, b. 1821; died 1867.

Their children were:

1. Edward E., b. 1839; d. 1845.

2. Lovenia, b. —; d. 1847.

3. Adelia, b. 1844; m. 1863 Willoughby W. Johnson, b. 1843.

4. Joseph Harris, b. 1841; m. 1865 Eugenia Hamilton Goode, b. 1844. Their children were:

Eugene Hamilton, b. 1865.

Harry, b. 1868.

Donald Goode, b. 1873.

170—EARLE—In reply to the query for information concerning the Earles of New York, I would refer the inquirer to a book called "Ralph Earle and His Descendants," from which it appears that there are two families of that name in the State who are apparently not related. The family represented by Judge Earl, of the Supreme Court of Appeals, came originally from Massachusetts. There are also Earles residing in New York City, who, I believe, claim to be descended from Edward Earle, of New Jersey, who, it is said, came originally from Maryland. The book referred to above states that there is evidence to show

that the New York City Earles came from Halifax, Nova Scotia.

There are, or were, two and a half centuries ago, two families of Earles in England who were not related; one on the west side represented by John de Erleigh, a Norman baron, who came to England with William the Conqueror, and the other of the east, whose most conspicuous representative was Sir Erasmus Earle, sergeant at law under Cromwell, whose ancestors, I think, I saw it stated in Blomefield's "History of Norfolk," came originally from the town of Saale, in Holland, I believe. Whether either of the New York families belongs to the one or the other of these stems, or is of German origin (there are German families with the name), I do not know.

The Southern Earles are of the west of England family, settling originally in Maryland and Virginia, and migrating subsequently to North Carolina and South Carolina. With the exception of the Maryland branch, all the Southern Earles are lineally descended from John Earle and his wife Mary. John Earle came in 1649 to that part of Northumberland county, Virginia, which was subsequently erected into Westmoreland county. The date of his arrival in Virginia was a few months after the execution of Charles the First, and he was probably compelled to leave England because of his identification with the royal cause. In 1652 his wife Mary and children, Samuel, John and Mary, and Rachel Holden and Mary Willis, probably relatives, arrived. John Earle received patents aggregating 1,700 acres of land, all lying in Northumberland and Westmoreland counties, for paying the passage from England to Virginia of thirty-four persons. John Earle's will, probated in 1660, in which he mentions his three children (his wife was dead at the time) is of record in the county clerk's office at Heathsville, Northumberland county, Va., and the various land patents awarded him are recorded in the land office at Richmond. Some of this land is described as lying on "Earle's creek and Potomac river."

John, son of John, died unmarried. Samuel, his brother, was married twice, first to Bridget —, secondly to Matilda

——. He had by the first marriage one child, Samuel. Samuel (2) married Phyllis —— and had Samuel (3), Hannah and Elizabeth. Samuel (3) married Anna Sorrell (or Sorell), and after her death, in 1748, married Elizabeth Holbrook. Samuel (3) was born in Westmoreland county about 1692 and died in Frederick county, Va., in 1771. He was a man of some note in Colonial days, being a close neighbor and friend of Lord Fairfax, and sat with that nobleman as a justice of the county court of Frederick county, was a member of the house of burgesses and collector of tobacco, major of Colonial troops, high sheriff and church warden of Frederick parish. By the two marriages he had eleven children, all of whom, with one exception, who remained in Virginia where his descendants now reside near Greenway court, the former seat of Lord Fairfax, removed to South Carolina just prior to the Revolutionary War. One son, John, built "Earle's fort," in 1773, which was a rendezvous for white and whig families in troublesome times of the Indian and Revolutionary Wars. Another son, Baylis, who married Mary Prince, was born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, August 8, 1734, and died in Spartanburg county, South Carolina, January 25, 1825. He was a man of prominence in the upper part of the State, holding many offices, one of which was presiding justice of the county court of Spartanburg county, to which he was appointed by the governor of South Carolina, immediately after the organization of the county. While Samuel Earle (3) was a resident of Westmoreland county his lands are described in an old patent as "adjoining the lands of Augustine Washington." Augustine Washington was the father of George. The battle of "Earle's fort" North Carolina, was fought during the Revolution upon the lands of Baylis Earle.

Samuel Earle (4) was a son of Baylis Earle. He entered the Revolution at the age of 16, as ensign in Captain John Bowie's company of the Fifth Regiment of South Carolina Troops of the Continental line, and served throughout the war as an officer of various grades. At the close of the war he was elected a member of the South Carolina legislature when that body met in Charleston; was a member of the convention which

framed and established the constitution of South Carolina; a member of the convention which ratified for South Carolina the constitution of the United States; a member of the Congress of the United States; high sheriff for the northern part of South Carolina, and a justice of the county court of what is now Greenville county. His son, Baylis John Earle, was for many years circuit and supreme court judge of South Carolina. Samuel (4) was born in Frederick county, Va., Nov. 28, 1760, and died in old Pendleton district, S. C., in 1833. He married Harriet Harrison, daughter of James Harrison of James River, Va., and Elizabeth Hampton Harrison his wife, sister of Gen. Wade Hampton. Elias Earle and John Baylis Earle, grandsons of Samuel (3) were men of note in South Carolina; they had been Revolutionary soldiers and had held many offices; among other things they had been members of the Federal house of representatives. The late Joseph H. Earl, of South Carolina, state senator, attorney-general and United States senator, was a grandson of Elias Earle. All the facts here stated are of record in wills, deeds and other documents of Virginia and South Carolina.

Among the English members of this family may be mentioned Sir Walter Erle, or Earle, knight. Sir Walter was a member of the board of managers of the Virginia Company of London, having purchased his shares in the company from Sir Thomas Gates, first governor of Virginia. This company has the honor of establishing the first colony of an empire on whose dominions the sun never sets, and of populating the first state of the greatest republic the world has ever seen. One of Sir Walter's seats was Charborough, county of Dorset. Sir Walter was one of six gentlemen who refused to pay ship money, an illegal measure devised by Charles I. to extort money, for his personal purposes, from his wealthy subjects. For this act they were, by order of the king, cast into the tower of London. They remained resolute in their purposes, and their imprisonment raised such a storm of indignation throughout the kingdom that Charles was obliged to liberate them. Sir Walter was elected to parliament, and that body immediately passed the celebrated statute of the "Petition of Rights," which is now

a cardinal provision of the British and American constitutions. Hume, Hallam, Rushworth and other writers, in their account of this incident, treat it as one of the greatest events in English history. Sir Walter was one of the six commissioners appointed by parliament to make certain demands of King Charles. They presented their demands, all very moderate, and to which every Englishman was entitled by Magna Charta and immemorial custom, but received no satisfaction from that mulish monarch. But presently the thunder of Cromwell's artillery put an eternal quietus to the idea that any ruler can, in violation of law, force his views as to religion and politics upon people who do not desire them. Sir Walter, as a general in the Parliamentary Army, did valiant service for the cause of freedom.

The arms of Sir Walter, as given in Harleian society papers and Hutchinson's "History of Dorset," were "gules three escallops with a bordure, engrailed, argent." Crest, a lion's head erased and transpierced with a broken spear; motto, not given. The Southern Earles have long possessed this crest with the addition of the motto, "Vulneritus non victus"—wounded but not conquered. In Hutchinson's "History of Dorset" and Collinson's "History of Somerset," both English, the latter of which was published about one hundred and fifty years ago, the genealogy of Sir Walter Earle, based upon the reports of heralds in their visitations, official documents and private records, is carried back without a missing link to John D'Erleigh, who, 7 Henry II paid five marks for the scrutage of his lands in Somerset. This was in the year 1161. Collinson says, in speaking of the manor of Beckington: "Its most considerable possessors after the conquest was the family of Erleigh, or de Erlega, so called from a lordship near Reading in Berkshire, who had large possessions in this county, viz: the manors of Beckington, Durston, Bobcary, Michael's church, the manor and hundred of North Petherson, denominated from Somerton-Erle, or Erleigh." The wife of this John was named Adela. John died and his son William inherited the property, and is certified to hold it by grand serjeantry or in capite or directly from the king instead of from a baron, to which class William

I awarded lands by the feudal system, who in turn leased to the lower orders or knights. Among the descendants of this John were Henry, Richard, Philip, Roland, Bartholomew, and they married into the families of Sir John Chandos (the hero of "Froissart"), Sir Guy de Brien, knight of the garter, the Saint Mours, etc. Members of the family were in the crusades and one of them founded a place of retreat for wounded and disabled returning crusaders. The escallop shells on the family coat of arms was a symbol of the crusaders. The Norman name of the family, or the name that John bore before he was awarded the lordship of Erleigh, I do not know, but suppose it can be found in the records of England. There is on record at Somerset house, London, a chancery bill which recites the names of Edward, Thomas, James, Joseph, Mary and Elizabeth Earle, infants under 21, by John Earle, their guardian, county of Somerset, date 1650 (I think). All these former persons, being young at the time, afterwards appear or are accounted for in Virginia or across the river in an adjoining county of Maryland, indicating that they were indetical with the persons mentioned in the chancery bill.

Dr. John Earl was another member of the west of England family. He was dean of Westminster, chaplain and tutor to Prince Charles (afterwards Charles II), whom he accompanied into exile, and after the restoration in 1660 was made bishop of Winchester, then translated to the see of Worcester, and then to that of Salisbury. He was elected a member of the Westminster assembly but declined to serve. He was one of the revisers of the liturgy of the Episcopal church. He was a very popular author in his time. A member of the South Carolina family has a long gold chain with a seal attached containing the device of a cross with a flaming heart and crown at its base, which is said to have once been the property of the bishop of Salisbury. Samuel Earle (3), of Frederick county, Va., was one of the earliest settlers of that county and is said to have named its county seat, Winchester, for the first see of Dr. John Earle. I know nothing of the truth of either of these statements.

Sir Thomas and Robert Earle, lord mayors of Bristol; John Earle, mayor of Liverpool; Sir Michael Earle, governor of Shrewsbury castle, killed by parliamentarians, the baronets of the name the last of whom, Sir Richard Earle, died some time before the year 1700, and General Thomas Earle, who commanded a division of the duke of Marlborough's army in the war in Flanders, and who afterwards became a privy councillor to William and Mary, were the West of England family.

RICHARD H. EARLE.

Dear Chapter:—I send a partial answer to a query that appeared in last Sunday's *Constitution*. For the benefit of other inquirers interested in this family who have not access to books which treat the subject fully, I send a short sketch.

171. HOBSON—Additional notes on Hobson from Virginia Historical Magazine, October, 1898:

Captain John Hobson, Esq., of the council of State of Virginia, a tract of land extending from Pagan Point creek, hereafter to be called Hampstead Point, unto Warricksqueake river, to a place to be called hereafter New Town Haven, which land is in Isle of Wight county. Due to him is a share of his adventure in the time of the treasurer and company. Dated May 2, 16-1636.

1621.

BY HARVEY MARCH.

NOTE—A John Hobson, aged 25, sailed for Virginia in the ship *Safety*, in August, 1635. Capt. John Hobson, the patentee, was councillor 1636-37, and probably later. In June, of the last-named year, he was in England and about to sail for Virginia.

172. CUTHBERT—In *The Constitution* of date Nov. 25, 1900, we were told that John Cuthbert, of Castlehill, Scotland, married Joan, daughter of Rt. Rev. William Hay, bishop of Moray, and that to their union were born George Cuthbert, Lachlan Cuthbert, Alexander Cuthbert and James Cuthbert. George migrated to Georgia. He married Mary McIntosh, and is probably the progenitor of the Georgia Cuthberts. Dr. James mar-

ried in Carolina, and is the progenitor of all the Carolina branch.

The will of George Cuthbert is upon record in the office of the Secretary of State in Atlanta. It was signed April 10, 1767, and probated April 10, 1768. He mentions his wife, Mary, Joseph Cuthbert, son of Dr. James Cuthbert, and George Cuthbert, eldest son of Dr. James Cuthbert.

The will of Dr. James Cuthbert is also upon record in the office of the Secretary of State. It was signed August 14, 1770, and probated October 26, 1770. He married Anne Williamson, a sister to the wife of Hon. Jonathan Bryan. The children of Dr. James Cuthbert mentioned in his will were George, Joseph, Lewis, Groome and Elizabeth. He left his property in Scotland, known as Castle Hill, Inverness shire, to his son George.

John Cuthbert, a cousin to George and Dr. James, came to Georgia, and died unmarried in 1738. His sister, Ann Cuthbert, married, first, Patrick Graham, in March, 1740. Patrick Graham died in 1755, and in 1758 his widow married James Bulloch, the father of Governor Archibald Bulloch. Her will, made November 17, 1762, and probated June 26, 1764, is upon record in the office of the Secretary of State, and in it she mentions her sister, Elizabeth Jackson, widow of James Jackson, of North Britain, Inverness, Scotland, her nephews, John and Thomas Chisholm, minister of Kilmarack, and her cousin, George Cuthbert.

Can any one tell us who was the father of Seth John Cuthbert, who married Mary Clay, and became the father of Alfred and John A. Cuthbert.

M. S. WILLIAMS.

173. HART—While the discussion of the Hart (Nancy) family is so spirited, I would like to enter the ring and give what little information I have, and while I have a limited knowledge of this family, I may hold the keynote of all the trouble. I have a will, "Recorded May 2, 1724, endorsed before his excellency, F. Francis Nicholson. Esq., governor, per Charles Hart, secretary." Nicholson was the first royal governor. This Charles Hart must have been a man of education and responsibility to hold the position he did.

In the records of Mrs. Young, she states the great ancestor of the Hart family came from London, England, A. D., 1690, and settled in Virginia. She loses sight of the family from 1690 to 1755.

This Charles Hart, whose signature I have, lived in Charleston, S. C., 1724, and under the influence of the first royal governor.

MRS. AUGUSTA MOORE.

174. IRWIN—Some time since there was an inquiry in the *Constitution* for information about Governor Jared Irwin.

My father, Judge Robert L. Rodgers, of Atlanta, and others, have made reply to the inquiry, giving some information. I now send a copy of the inscriptions on the monument here in Sandersville, which may be of interest and service to the inquirer.

I also send a copy of a little book written by Dr. Jared I. Irwin, of Sandersville, who was a grandson of one of the governor's brothers, Mr. John Irwin.

You will please present this little book to the inquirer, with the compliments of Dr. Andrew J. Irwin, son of Dr. Jared I. Irwin, of Sandersville, Ga.

Trusting that these copies may be of service, as well as interest, I am

VIOLA M. RODGERS.

MONUMENT.

"South Side."

Erected
By the State of Georgia,
to the memory of
Governor Jared Irwin;
who died
at his residence,
Union Hill, Washington Co.,
on the first day of March, 1818,
in the 68th year of his age,

"East Side."

A True Patriot.

He entered the service of his country as captain
and soon rose to the rank of colonel in the
Revolutionary War.

As a soldier, he was brave and gallant. He distinguished himself at the sieges of Savannah and Augusta; and in the battles of Camden, Briar Creek, Black Swamp, and several other engagements, he was at all times foremost leading his gallant band to victory. And not with his sword, and in his person. only did he do service for his country. From his private means he erected a fortress in Burke county for the protection of the people of the surrounding districts.

His pure devotion to the cause of liberty marked him in the eyes of the enemy, and on more than one occasion was he plundered of his property, and his premises reduced to ashes.

At the close of the War of the Revolution, with the rank of general, he was actively engaged in the service of the state, in repelling the attacks and invasions of the hostile Indians; and here, again, was his liberality called into activity. He, at his own expense, built a fort at White Bluff, for the security and protection of the frontier inhabitants against the savage attacks of the merciless foes.

"North Side."

General Irwin

Was one of the convention which met at Augusta in 1788, and ratified the constitution of the United States. He was a member of the convention in 1789, which formed the constitution of the State of Georgia. In 1798 he was president of the convention which revised the constitution of the State of Georgia. He rendered distinguished service to his country as commissioner, in concluding several treaties with the Indians.

At the close of the war of Independence he was a member

of the first legislature under our present form of government; a position which he occupied for several years. He was elected president of the senate frequently, at various periods from 1790 to the time of his death.

He was governor of Georgia from January 17, 1796, to the 11th of January, 1798, and again from 23d of September, 1806, to the 7th of November, 1809. His administration was distinguished for his justice and impartiality; and his was the honor, after several years' labor in that behalf, of signing the act rescinding the Yazoo Law.

“West Side.”

In His Private Relations,
Governor Irwin

was beloved by all who knew him. The spotless purity of his character, his benign and affable disposition, his widespread benevolence and hospitality, made him the object of general affection. To the poor and distressed he was ever a benefactor and friend.

In every position of public life, as a soldier, a statesman and a patriot, the public good was the object and the end of his ambition; and his death was lamented as a national calamity.

But his memory will ever be embalmed in the hearts of his countrymen; and the historian will award him a brilliant page in the records of the country.

“Peace to his ashes! Honor to his name.”

175. MORGAN—This answer is sent by one of our real daughters:

QUESTION 229. I have just read an old history of the Revolutionary War published in 1830 of 615 pages, containing the lives and characters of the officers of the Revolution, who were most distinguished in achieving our National Independence, published for Ross Houck, Cincinnati, at the Chronicle office.

I find the name of Daniel Morgan, a brigadier general in the American Army. He was born in New Jersey, no date given

as to his birth. He was a married man at the beginning of the war, but does not say who he married, nor whether he had any children or not. In 1755 he moved to Virginia. The rank he bore is not precisely known. He was made a prisoner at Quebec, was treated very kindly by the British officials. He was repeatedly visited in confinement by a British officer of rank, who at length made an attempt on this patriotism and virtue by offering him the commission and emoluments of colonel in the British Army on the condition that he would desert the Americans and join the royal standard. Morgan rejected the proposal, asking him never to insult him again by an offer which plainly implied that he thought him a villain. He died in Frederick county, Virginia, in 1799. He died in the belief of the truths of Christianity and in full communion with the Presbyterian church. This book I have been reading is a valuable one, much information to be gained by perusing its pages.

MRS. A. M. REDDING,
Brown's Crossing P. O., Baldwin county, Ga.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

1. We cannot reply to private letters except through this column.
2. We cannot use communications written on both sides.

QUERIES.

271. DUPUY—Bartholomew Dupuy, the emigrant, came to this country in 1700, fleeing from France after the revocation of the edict of Nantes by Louis XIV. He was an officer of the household of Louis, and his wife was a countess, whose name I forget just now. It can be found in Bishop Meade's "Old Families and Churches of Virginia." With his wife dressed as a page, he secretly quitted France and crossed over into Holland,

coming to America in 1700. The sword he used in Louis' wars was used by his son during the Revolution. He and his wife settled in Mannakin Town, a Huguenot town, by the way, which I believe was situated on the James river, near Richmond. Of this I am not sure, however. A book called "The Dupuy Family in America" has been written, but I have not been able to find it. Any information of his family or descendants wanted. P.

272. FOX-RAGLAND—Can anyone, through these columns give me any information of Abner Ragland and his career in the war or 1812? He married Nancy Fox, near Petersburg, Va., about 1798, and soon after, with Richard Fox and ——— Wright. came to Putnam county, Georgia. He at one time had a buggy factory at Eatonton, Ga., from which place he went to the war. Any information on the above will greatly oblige me. R.

273. WALTON—Some time ago I wrote *The Atlanta Constitution* inclosing money for subscription and with it an inquiry. which I see by the paper should have been addressed as this is, and I have not seen any notice of the inquiry. I, therefore, take the liberty to repeat and trust an answer can be given. What I desire to know is: What was the given name of the Walton who was the father of George, John, Robert, Killis and Walker? George moved to Alabama in an early day; had eight sons—Martin, Samuel, Robert, George, Jepu, Killis, Jack and William—and several daughters; one of them married Champ Smith, of Tennessee. Walker raised a large family and one son of his named Larkin moved to Kentucky in an early day. I think these Waltons were born somewhere near Augusta, Ga. I am a descendant of George through Samuel Walton. What I want to know is the given name of my great-grandfather.

GEORGE L. WALTON.

274. BRYAN—Can John S. Bryan, who gave the genealogy of the Bryan family in *The Atlanta Constitution* April 14, give

the ancestry of Robert Bryan, Jr., born near New Castle county, Delaware, February 6, 1751; died October 23, 1802; married in 1772 Ingebue Stidham? They had nine children.

L. B. N.

275. RAGLAND—Will contributor signed "Ragland" please state if he (or she) has found mention of the marriage of Celia Ragland and Richard Kennon, of North Carolina? What were the names of their children and what was the relationship between Celia Ragland and Mr. Thomas Ragland, who formerly lived in Columbus, Ga.,? Any information with regard to this will be greatly appreciated.

276. LYNCH—Information as to the family of James Lynch, the originator of the "Lynch law" method, a Virginia farmer, 1638. I desire to know if he had a daughter or sister named Elizabeth Lynch, who married — Evins, and who is an ancestress of the present writer. Family tradition has it that Elizabeth Lynch belonged to the "Lynch law" family. Any information will be gratefully received by yours truly.

M. E. O.

277. CARSWELL—Alexander Carswell had five sons and one daughter. The father and his five sons were all active in the Revolutionary War in the Colonial Army. One or more of them held commissions as officers in the faithful little band of patriots of the young colony of Georgia after the Revolutionary War; one of the sons moved to Maryland, near Baltimore, and the oldest son, John, settled in old St. George's Parish (now Burke county), Georgia. The place on which he settled has been continuously in the possession of the Carswell family ever since.

Can anyone tell me what services were rendered and to what regiment Alexander Carswell and his sons belonged? H. J.

278. CLARK-PARKS—I am collecting information for use in the preparation of a history of my relatives, the Clark people and the Parks people, their collateral kindred and descendants.

The compilation will contain the names of several thousand persons, giving the chronology and genealogy with numerous biographical sketches, recounting the manner in which the responsibilities of citizenship have been met; how the duties of church, state and society have been discharged; offices filled, responsible positions in church or state occupied, church relations of choice, etc. Also history of services in any of the wars in which the country has been engaged. (Hundreds of them were in the Confederate Army in the war of 1861-65. The writer had no less than seventeen (17) brothers and brothers-in-law in that conflict).

It is also intended that the publication shall contain numerous illustrations, pictures of persons, some of whom lived more than a century ago. The history will begin with the remotest ancestry of these people of whom we have any account and the collateral kindred of that period.

Of the Clark family we begin with the four brothers—Thomas, William, Dudley and George—and their sister Nancy. These were all born in Virginia, 1753-63, of English ancestry, who had emigrated to this country, date not known. Nancy Clark married a Greenwood, of North Carolina, where they resided. We have no trace of them. Thomas Clark married a widow, Mrs. Priscilla Tucker, whose maiden name was Doyle. She was the mother by her former husband of Starlin, Fannie, Martha and May Tucker. Starlin Tucker was a volunteer in the service of the United States in the war of 1812-14 with Great Britain and held the rank of general in the army. He was later on a member of congress of the United States for fourteen years.

Fannie Tucker married John Sims, of Spartanburg district, South Carolina.

Martha Tucker married George Hull.

Mary Tucker married Coulton Lindsay.

The sons and daughters of Thomas and Priscilla Clark were Gillam, Elizabeth, John, William and Nancy, all born in North Carolina.

Gillam Clark was born about 1176 and married Nancy Waldrop, of South Carolina, about 1796. They moved west and we have lost all trace of them.

Elizabeth Clark was born about 1778 and married John Wallace, of Laurens district, South Carolina.

John Clark was born in 1780 and married Susan Parks, a daughter of Thomas and Annie Parks, nee Buckman, in 1816. They resided in Laurens district, South Carolina, until 1829, and then moved to Jasper county, Georgia, where he died in 1870, and she in 1880. This branch of the family is very numerous and we have trace of about all of them. In one respect this has been a remarkable family. John Clark lived to be 90 years old and his wife Susan 84, and of the sons and daughters of John and Susan Clark there are nine living, the sum of whose ages is over 650 years, an average of more than 72 years each.

William Clark was born about 1782 and married Judith Craddock in South Carolina; moved thence to Newton county, Georgia, and later on to Chambers county, Alabama, where they died. The descendants of William and Judith Clark are numerous and are scattered over several states.

Nancy Clark, born about 1784, married Henry Burdett in South Carolina. They moved to Jasper county, Ga.; thence to Washington county, Texas.

Priscilla Clark, consort of John Clark, had two brothers and one sister—James, John and Sallie Doyle, North Carolina people. We have no trace of these.

Of the Parks people we begin with Samuel Parks, of Virginia, who was of Scotch descent, and emigrated to this county from Ireland prior to 1750, date not known; landed at Charleston and settled in Virginia. The sons and daughters of Samuel and his wife Mary, were Thomas, James, John, William, Mary, Nancy, Priscilla and Amelia. They were all born in Virginia.

Thomas Parks was born about 1750, and died in Laurens district, South Carolina, December 27, 1831. He married first a Miss White, who bore him only one child—William—and died. (The descendants of William Parks are very numerous and a

highly respected and useful people). Thomas Parks subsequently married Annie Brockman, a daughter of John and Amelia Brockman, of North Carolina, and to this union were born fourteen children, to wit: John, Mary, Amelia, Samuel, James, Nathaniel, Lucy, Thomas, Susan, Frances, Henry and three that died in infancy. The descendants of this branch of the Parks family are very numerous and are scattered all over the Southern States.

James Parks, born about 1752; married and resided at one time in Kershaw district, South Carolina.

John Parks, born about 1754, married in South Carolina, and moved to the state of Georgia.

William Parks, born about 1776; married and moved to the west.

Mary Parks, born about 1778; married, first, a Laurence, then a Stafford and subsequently a Ballard. Ballard with his family subsequently moved to the state of Georgia.

Nancy Parks married a Kirley.

Priscilla Parks married a Harwell.

Amelia Parks married a Jennings.

We have lost all trace of some of these. Of the sons and daughters of Thomas and Annie Parks—

Mary married Abraham Gray.

Amelia married Lunsford Hudson.

Samuel married Elizabeth Glenn.

James married Mary Glenn.

Nathaniel married Mary Meador.

Lucy married John Meador.

Frances married her cousin, Henry Dean, a son of Joel Dean, who married Mary Brockman. They moved to Bedford county, Tennessee.

The preparation of this history will be a labor of love, with no expectation of gain or profit. May I indulge the hope of receiving generous aid from friends and kindred in tracing the descendants of the several families named? H. W. CLARK.

ANSWERS.

176. TERRELL-SHELTON-RAINES—Permit me to correct an error in the answer of "Nancy Hart, Macon, Ga.," headed "Terrell-Shelton," and appearing in your issue of December 1, 1901.

Dr. Thomas W. Terrell, son of Thomas Terrell and Sarah Shelton, did not marry a Miss Blackshear as stated by "Nancy Hart," but on the contrary, married a Miss Raines. Martha Everard Hamilton Raines, daughter of Major Robert Raines, of Hancock and Twiggs counties, Georgia, and Sarah Thweatt Hamilton, his wife, was born November 29, 1800; married Dr. Thomas W. Terrell and died in Thomas county Georgia, March 29, 1855, and lies buried in the Hayes family burying ground, near the hamlet of Duncanville, on the Quincy road, in Thomas county. Issue:

1. Sarah H. S. Terrell, married Major Jackson Mash, of Duncanville, Thomas county, Georgia.
2. Robert Raines Terrell, married Henrietta M. Dutton.
3. Cornelia A. Terrell married A. M. R. Sessions.
4. William Joseph Terrell, married Hattie M. Neblett.
5. John H. Terrell married Susan M. White.
6. Thomas W. Terrell, Jr., married Ann Eliza Van Brunt.
 - (a) Issue of No. 1: Henry, Martha, Harriett, Jackson, Madison, Lily died in infancy.
 - (b) Issue of No. 2: Robert R. Jr., and John H.
 - (c) Issue of No. 3: Shelton Sessions.
 - (d) Issue of No. 4: W. Joseph, Everard H., Arthur P., Hattie, Robert McC., May, Pearl.
 - (e) Issue of No. 5: Elizabeth, Leila, Robert R.
 - (f) Issue of No. 6: Elizabeth, William, James R., Sallie, Charles.

This is the second time I have noticed this same error. How it ever occurred, I am at a loss to understand. I hope I have succeeded in showing that it was an error, and I think I have. This only goes to prove the truth of the saying that "errors carefully corrected are productive of much good."

THOMAS HART RAINES.

177. HORN OF WESTHALL—The ancestor of this family (from whom in part the Douglasses of Tilwhilly, who descend from Douglass, Lord of Dalkerch, and from whom the Douglasses of Bridgeford, who may have descendants in America and who are derived from the Earls of Angus) was Mr. John Horn, of Balgowine, Parish of Forgue, Aberdeen, an adherent of the Crichtons of Frendraught, and a burges of Aberdeen. Died ante 5 April, 1643, Mr. John Horn married first Susanna Weir, was his spouse in June, 1619. He married 12 February, 1621, Agnes Touche, apparently daughter of John Touche, Sr., merchant burges of Aberdeen. Survived her husband.

Mr. John Horn had as brothers Andrew Horn, brother german of Mr. John Horn, of Balgoifine, 1606, and James Horne, brother to Mr. John Horne, of Balgowine.

Mr. John Horne, of Balgowine, and Agnes Touche had the following children (4) :

I. John Horne was served heir general of his father 1 September, 1643.

II. Andro Horne, second lawful son, was in Aberdeen in 1658 and probably in 1661, which disposes the story in Menning's supplement to Nisbet, Vol. II.

III. Mr. James Horne, of Westhall, minister of Elgin, probably born circa 1630; was alive on 16 May, 1700. Had resigned his living of Elgin in 1682. He matriculated arms in that year or earlier. He married Isabel Leslie; was his spouse on 29 June, 1674. Daughter baptized 26 December, 1621.

Mr. James Horne, of Westhall, and Isabel Leslie had the following children (3) :

1. Mr. John Horne of Westhall, advocate afterwards styled of Horn. Obtained a fresh grant of arms 1 Dccember, 1725; died 1743. He married (contract of 20 and 25 November, 1693). The honorable Agnus Arbuthnott, daughter of Robert 2nd Viscount Arbuthnott, by Katherine Gordon, daughter of Robert Gordon, of Pitlurg and Straloch. Died early in 1742. She was also called Anne (that is in a precept of Sasine).

2. Isabel Horn, contract of marriage 24 November, 1698; married Robert Douglas, of Bridgeford, son of Robert Douglas, of Bridgeford, and Margaret Gray, and had:

1. Robert Douglas.

3. Agnes Horn, contract of marriage 16 and 22 May, 1700, married John Douglass, younger, of Tilguhillie, son of John Douglass, of Tilguhillie (from whom descend the Irvines of Georgia.)

Anne Horne, only daughter and heiress of John Horne, of Westhall advocate, married Mr. Hew Dalrymple, S. C. T., as Lord Drummond, third son of the Honorable Sir Hew Dalrymple, of Northerwick, Lord President, and had issue.

This information was sent by Colonel Robert E. Boyle, of London, England, a descendant of Horne of Westhall, and the only item added is descent of Irvine, whose marriage to Euphemia Douglass is found in "Drum's Book," Scotland, and on tombstone Peter Culter church, Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

178. BAILEY OF CONNECTICUT AND SOUTH CAROLINA—Isaac Bailey, of East Hampton, Connecticut; married Miss Dolly Dutton and had: 1. James Bailey. 2. Charles Bailey, married Anne Cloud. 3. Seth Bailey. 4. Isaac Bailey. 5. Lavinia Bailey.

John Dutton came to America in 1630, settled in Woburn and Billerica, and some of them settled in Haddam last year of 1600. We suppose Dolly was one of this family.

Charles Bailey and Anne Cloud had: 2. Walter Bailey m. Helen Cloud. 1, James Bailey, C. S. A., died. 3, Lavonia Bailey m. Dr. Anderson Bowen. 4. Eliza Bailey m. first, Richbourg, m. second E. T. Lamar. 6. Eunice Helena Bailey m. Dr. J. G. B. Bulloch. 5. Douglas Bailey m. Hattie Steele. 7. Alice Bailey m. Dr. J. Eugene Jarnagin, member South Carolina legislature, consul to Honduras, captain (quartermaster) Spanish-American war.

Charles Bailey, Esq., went to South Carolina long before the war between the states, bought a plantation in Kershaw county,

S. C., and became justice of the peace, known as 'Squire Bailey, and highly thought of as a man of honor and integrity.

8. Joseph Bailey m. Eliza McIntyre and had: 1, Alice Bailey. 2, Willie Bailey.

9. Arrarula Josephine Bailey.

Seth Bailey had the following children: 1, Charles Bailey. 2, Frank Bailey. 3, Mary Bailey m. Tracey. 4, Maria Bailey m. Hall. 5, Almira Bailey m. George Penfield, and had: 1, Sara Penfield. 2, Walter Penfield.

Isaac Bailey had the following children: 1. Amand Bailey. 2. Anne Bailey. 3. Almead Bailey m. Isaac Beazell, of Pennsylvania. 4. Isaac Bailey, of Pittsburg, Penn.

Walter Bailey, C. S. A., planter, second son of Charles Bailey and Anne Cloud, married his cousin, Helen Cloud, daughter of Benjamin Cloud, Esq., planter, and Montgomery. They live at the old homestead and have the following children: 1. Beulah Bailey m. John Bell, of Florida. 2. James Bailey, U. S. army. 3. Annie Bailey married her cousin, Earle Bowen. 4. Ellison Bailey. 5. Almead Bailey. 6. Benjamin Bailey. 7. David Bailey. 8. Carl Bailey. 9. Zioe Bailey.

Clyde, Boyd and Claire, children of Walter, died young.

Douglas Bailey (third son of Charles Bailey), formerly mayor of Hawthorn, Fla., married Hattie Steele, daughter of Hiram Steele and Eliza Kennedy, and had: 1. Bailey, died. 2. Dupingtren Bailey, married. 3. Chestine Bailey, married Miss King. 4. Eunice Lillian Bailey, died. 5. Alice Bailey. 6. C. Helena Bailey.

Lavinia Bailey, daughter of Charles Bailey and Anne Cloud m. Dr. Anderson Bowen, first wife, and had: 1. Egleson, B. Bowen, died. 2. Eva Bowen, m. Samuel Crumpton, second wife. 3. Elliott H. Bowen m. Hattie Jones. 4. Earlett Bowen m. Annie Bailey, his cousin. 5. Eunice Helena Bowen m. William Brown. 6. Eulalia Bowen, died.

Eliza Bailey, daughter of Charles Bailey and Anne Cloud, married Richbourg, a very old name in South Carolina, related to the Porchers. One of them was the Rev. Pieere de Richbourg,

an early Huguenot minister to South Carolina. Issue: 1. Charles Richbourg.

Eunice Helena Bailey, daughter of Charles Bailey and Anne Cloud, married Dr. J. G. B. Bulloch, great-great-grandson of Archibald Bulloch, president of Georgia, 1776-77, and had: 1. Archibald Irvine De Veaux Bulloch. 2. William Gaston Glen Bulloch. 3. Douglas Eugene St. Cloud Bulloch.

179. "CLOUD," OF PENNSYLVANIA, VIRGINIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA—Among the sturdy pioneers of upper South Carolina were many from Virginia and other sections, and with these a family of Cloud, who before the Revolution went to South Carolina, and tradition says they were from Virginia and Pennsylvania, which seems to be ignored by the following:

John Cloud, of Modena, Chester county, Penn., May 4, 1894, says that he gathers from the history of Chester county, by J. Smith Futhey, in 1881, the following: The Concord Township, where the Clouds first took up land, is now in Deleware county, but formerly belonging to Chester county. "I am a descendant of either Jeremiah or Mordecai Cloud, who first settled in East Marlborough, now Pocopson Township. My grandfather's name was Joshua Cloud, who married Mary Jackson. He (John Cloud) says it is likely some of the family moved to Virginia, as a number of Quakers were banished from Chester county and went to Winchester, Va., when the battle of Brandywine was fought September 11, 1777, because they would not take an active part in the Revolution."

William Cloud, of Calne, in Wiltshire, England, purchased land October 7, 1682, which was afterwards laid out in Concord Township. The will of William Cloud says: "Being aged and well stricken in years," was proved in 1702, in which he mentions his sons, William, Jeremiah, Joseph, John and Robert. Joseph came over with John Belzer and received 50 acres of land in Calne Township, where he was living in 1709. John Williams and Jeremiah resided in Naamans creek for some time. William was living in Calne in 1715, and died there in 1720. His eldest

son, Joseph, was there in 1719, but probably at Paxtang after this. Joseph, Sr., married Mary Moore, widow of Richard Moore, and mother of Thomas and John Moore. He died in 1739.

Jeremiah Cloud died at Naamans Creek, leaving children: Jeremiah, Mordecai, Daniel, and others, of whom the two first named settled in the eastern part of East Marlborough (now Pocopson) Township. Jeremiah married Ann Bailey about 1710, and had: Elizabeth, Joel, William, Jeremiah, Benjamin, Mordecai and Rachel Cloud. Mordecai, his brother, married Feb. 12, 1714, Sarah, daughter of Francis Chads, and after her death, married, Sept. 30, 1738, Abigail, widow of Isaac Bailey. He died in 1745, leaving children: Mordecai, Abner, Betty married William Bailey, Sarah, Susannah married Dougherty, and also Isaac Taylor. Hannah married Joseph Davis, and Joseph Abner Cloud married about 1760, Amy Pyle, and had: Elizabeth Abigail, born February 25, 1765, married Hadley Baldwin, Mary, Lydia, Joseph, Abner, Annie, Hannah and Ann Cloud.

Joseph Cloud, born August 27, 1770, died July 3, 1845, married August 21, Eliza, daughter of Enoch and Elizabeth (Maris) Taylor, of West Bradford. He was head of the U. S. melting and refining department at Philadelphia from January, 1797, until January 14, 1836, when he resigned on account of defective eyesight. He died at Radnor and was buried at Laurel Hill. Besides two daughters, Eliza and Elizabeth, he had a son, Joseph, born December 17, 1800, and died June 2, 1834, who married Elizabeth Roberts. He owned the Como farm in West Bradford and was familiarly spoken of as young Dr. Cloud. His son, Edwin Cloud, resides in Franklin Township.

We thus see this ancient English family early settled in Pennsylvania, and early land owners, and from the names in it and the tradition of the South Carolina family, conclude that one of these Williams or Josephs was the one who went to Virginia and South Carolina in the latter state, being sturdy citizens and ready to serve their country.

William Cloud, of Virginia and Pennsylvania, married Alice Harden, of Virginia, and had: (He went to South Carolina long before the Revolutionary War, settled, lived and died in Fairfield

county, S. C.) 1. Joseph Cloud, born in South Carolina, 1770, married Martha Nettles, daughter of Zachariah Nettles, of South Carolina, and Nancy Schofield, of North Carolina, and had: 1. Alice Cloud, married William Barber. 2. Jane Cloud, married William McKey. 3. Eliza Cloud, married James Hood. 4. Annie Cloud, married first Charles Bailey. 5. Anderson Cloud, married Martha Barber. 6. Franklin Cloud, married Sarah Hogan. 7. Benjamin Cloud, volunteer Mexican War, married first Margaret Montgomery, second Olivia Briggins. 8. James H. Cloud, married Sarah Bell. 9. Douglas B. Cloud, married Miss Maul. 10. William Cloud married lady of Alabama, lived Bagdad, Texas. 11. Austin Cloud, married Miss Ruff.

N. B.—Don't put them according to age.

There were other brothers and perhaps sisters of Joseph Cloud, who married Miss Nettles, for Joseph Cloud had a nephew, Dr. William Cloud, of Chester S. C., a well-known physician. He married a Miss Holmes, of Augusta, Ga., descended from the Galphins, and had the following children: 1. Eunice Cloud. 2. Elizabeth Cloud, married James Aikin. 3. Anne Cloud, married Du Bose. 4. Mary Cloud, married General Elias Earle, of Florida. 5. ——— Cloud, married B. B. Boylston.

NOTE—The Ford and Hemphill families are related to the Clouds by the marriage of Joseph or James Francis Cloud's daughter to a Ford or Hemphill. One authority says there was a James Francis Cloud. The Ficklin family also related by marriage, as also Nicholas Pea, Esq., of Kershaw. The Clouds belong to Fairfield, Kershaw and Chester counties, South Carolina.

1. Alice Cloud and William Barber had: 1. James Barber m. Savilla Barber. 2. William Barber m. ———. 3. Douglas Barber. 4. Hilliard Barber. 5. Eliza Barber m. Mr. Moore. 6. Rev. Robert Barber m. Land.

2. Jane Cloud and William L. McKey or Mackay, had: 1. John McKey married ———, issue. 2. Dr. James McKey married Mattie Lorena Braceington, issue. 3. William McKey married Martha Annie Watson, issue. 4. Thomas McKey married Sadie Allen, issue. 5. Ella McKey married Mr. Miller. 6. Eunice Helena McKey married Captain Sims. 7. Martha McKey

married Mr. Woodward, and had: 1. John Woodward. 2. James Woodward. 3. Annie Woodward. 8. Margaret McKey married William H. Wyly. 9. Alice McKey married Major Holliday.

3. Eliza Cloud and James Hood had: 1. Austin Hood m., issue. 2. James Hood, died.

4. Anne Cloud and Charles Bailey had: 1. James Bailey. 2. Walter A. Bailey m. Helen Cloud. 3. Douglas Bailey m Hattie Steele. 4. Lavinia Bailey m. Dr. Anderson Bowen, first wife. 5. Eliza Bailey m. first Richbourg, m. second E. T. Lomas, of England. 6. Eunice H. Bailey m. Dr. J. G. B. Bulloch. 8. Alice Bailey m. Dr. J. E. Jarnigan. 9. Joseph Bailey m. 10. Arrabella Bailey.

5. Anderson Cloud and Martha Barber had: (a) Martha Cloud. (b) Alice Cloud. (c) Chalmers Cloud, dead. (d) Hiliard Cloud, dead.

9. Douglas Cloud and Miss Cornelia Mane (or Hall) had: (a) Eunice Cloud.

7. John Benjamin Cloud and Margaret Montgomery had: (a) Ellison Cloud. (b) David Cloud m. Elizabeth Lomas. (c) Louisa Cloud m. Thomas Roseborough. (d) Helen Cloud m. Walter A. Bailey. (e) Mary Cloud, died.

8. James H. Cloud m. Sarah Bell, his cousin.

11. Austin Cloud and Miss Mary Ruff had: (a) Marilu Cloud m. William Hogan. (b) Eliza Cloud m. DeKalb Isbell. (c) Alice Cloud m. Shannon Bell, of Mississippi. (d) Belle Cloud m. James Fowler. (e) Durham Cloud m. Nancy Gosey. (f) James Cloud m. Sarah Team. (g) Sarah Cloud m. George Moore. (h) Caroline Cloud (eldest child) m. John Crumpton. (i) Joseph S. Cloud m. first Miss Evans, m. second Miss Anderson.

12. Franklin Cloud and Sarah Hogan had: (a) Mary Eliza Cloud. (b) Denman Cloud. (c) Cynthia Cloud m. Richard Hogan. (d) William Cloud m. Josephine Fullwood. (e) Joseph Cloud m. and lived in Texas. (f) Martha Cloud m. Hon. William J. Johnson, banker and member South Carolina assembly. (g) Milton Cloud, died. (h) Alice Cloud m. Charles Duke.

180. BLACKWELL—In reply to query 94, of August 19, I will say that Judith Blackwell was born about 1759 and died 1857, yet I may be mistaken as regards the first date, and I am told that she lived to be 104 years of age, in which case she was born in, 1753. Her parents, I have lately learned, were Samuel Blackwell and Lucy Blackwell, nee Steptoe. J. B. K.

181. FULLER—In answer to 256, Fuller, in *Constitution* of Sunday, the 1st of December, would say that my grandfather was William Fuller (of Welch descent). He had only one brother that I know of. He went to Alabama from Georgia a good many years ago. My grandfather died in 1871, at the age of 71 years, and I was small and cannot recollect the name of his brother, who went to Alabama. He had one sister, who married John Everett. I think from the best of my knowledge, they lived in Henry county, Ga. If S. B. Fuller will write me he might learn something more about the matter. I would be pleased to correspond with him regarding the matter, as I am confident that we are of the same blood. Yours, etc., J. A. FULLER.

MARSHALL-MARTIN—I have found another proof that I wish you to insert in the Habersham department of *The Constitution*, as proof of Elizabeth Marshall's marriage to Abram Martin. On the fly leaf of an old Bible print is this record: "To my son, Captain Marshall Martin, and wife, Mary Key, with the love of their mother, Elizabeth Marshall-Martin, 96. May 9th, 1784." M.

812. RICHARDSON—We joined the D. A. R. on one branch of the Richardson family. On application to the county official of Culpeper, Va., he sent us the following list of Revolutionary officers:

1. Daniel Richardson, lieutenant, served three years and received 4,000 acres of land.
2. William Richardson, lieutenant, resigned January 12, 1779.

3. Holt Richardson, lieutenant colonel, served three years and received 6,000 acres of land.

GEORGE WILLIAMS,
Culpeper, Va.

Daniel Richardson emigrated to Georgia and settled at Sparta, Hancock county. He brought with him from Virginia his sons, Armisted, Gabriel, Julia (Baxter), Fannie (Lamar), Mrs. Thomas (settled in Huntsville, Ala.), Mrs. Sam Dent, Alabama.

Daniel Richardson's wife was Frances Long, daughter of Reuben Long, and granddaughter of Bloomfield Long, Culpeper, Va.

Armistead settled at Eatonton and married Miss Griggs, of Putnam. The eldest son of that union, Dr. Peterson Thweatt Richardson, planted a large family in Texas. Every member of this branch can be traced to its last analysis. Gabriel Richardson moved from Putnam, and his family record was lost to the other members.

Question—Were the three men, Daniel, William and Holt, brothers? Who were their Colonial ancestors? From what country did they emigrate? On what coast did they land?

CHAPTER XXXV.

We hope no one will send us valuable documents or letters, as we can in no case return or be responsible. Keep the original and send us copies.

QUERIES.

278. MARBURY—Can any one give information regarding the early history of the Marbury families in Maryland, Virginia and Georgia? I wish particularly to know of the early Virginia settlers of that name, and of Colonel Leonard Marbury, of the Revolution, and Horatio Marbury, both of Georgia. Was not the

latter at one time secretary of state of Georgia? I will be glad if some one will tell me of any history in which these names are mentioned. I will also be much pleased to have the addresses of the Virginia and Maryland genealogical magazines. In replying, please remember the editor's request to write on only one side of the paper, for fear that valuable letters find their way to the waste basket.

M. M. S.

279. HAMMETT—I would like to have the names and addresses of the brother and sisters—also their descendants—of James Hammett, who did live near Cuthbert, Ga., but died about forty years ago.

I understand you are in position to furnish this information, and if you will kindly do so—not through the columns of your genealogy deparatment— but by letter, it would be greatly appreciated, and I will take pleasure in reciprocating the favor whenever an opportunity presents itself.

B.

(We hope some one will answer. Will our friends never learn the advantage of the newspaper method?)

280. Cox—Will you kindly give me any information of the Cox family of Georgia for the past seventy-five years, and of North Carolina for the fifty preceding? The family were from Scotland, and the first one named Anslu Cox, came to North Carolina in 1776, or thereabouts. Any information concerning this family will be appreciated.

L. P. C.

281. HERRINGTON-BRINSON—Revolutionary services of Herringtons and Brinsons. Benjamin Herrington was my great-great uncle, being an uncle of Ephraim Herrington, was at the surrender of Cornwallis, but I am inclined to the opinion that Benjamin was killed before that date. When Ephraim Herrington settled in this county other members of his family settled in Burke. I do not know which one was the grandfather of Robert Herrington.

Any information of either of these families thankfully received.

E. J. S.

282. JOHNSTONE—Archibald Johnstone, b. Scotland, m. Esther Allston (b. October 1707, d. —, supposed to be buried at Waccamaw).

March 27, 1756, he received a grant of 1,000 a. in Prince George's district, South Carolina. From Book of Grants in state house at Columbia.

He was made commissioner for certain roads to be laid out in 1756 along with his father-in-law, William Allston, Charles Lewis and others.

2. His son, Andrew, b. 1747, m. February 25, 1773, Sarah Elliott McKown. He died January 9, 1795, and was buried at Oaks cemetery, Waccamaw. He also had a grant of 1,000 acres in Craven county, May 2, 1770.

3. His son, William Johnstone, was born September 22, 1776, died August 9, 1840. He was married (by Rev. Mr. Smith) on December 5, 1797, to Anna Marian Pinckney.

4. His son, Andrew, was my father, who was born March 17, 1805, and died at his residence at Flat Rock, N. C., June 10, 1864. He married my mother (second wife), Mary Barnwell Elliott, on the 24th of February, 1848.

Who was the father of Archibald Johnstone? He had other sons besides Andrew, possibly a Benjamin and Robert. Will not all interested in the clan Johnstone in this country exchange whatever information they may have through these columns?

E. E. J.

283. BATTLE-WILLIAMS—William D. Battle, Livingston, Ala., was son of Larkin Battle, who was son of William Battle, who was son of William Battle, all of Nash or Edgecombe counties, North Carolina. My great-grandfather was William Battle, and was a captain in the American Army, and served in that capacity under "Light Horse" Harry Lee, but I lack the positive proof necessary to establish this as a fact.

Captain Battle's wife was Mary Williams, the daughter of John Williams, who was a delegate to the Mecklinburg convention and participated in all of its deliberations. I would like to make this fact patent also.

Can you suggest any history of Revolutionary times, relating to events that happened in North Carolina or Virginia that would throw any light upon the case?

(Wheeler's History of North Carolina and Campbell's Virginia are good authorities. Also Saeffel's Records of the Revolutionary War).

248. TORRENCE—John Torrence, Esq., b. 1749, died July 4, 1827, soldier in William Candler's Regiment of Georgians Revolutionary War. Received land warrant 287½ acres in Franklin county, Ga., in 1785, and also headright 1,050 acres in Wilkes county, Ga., same year. Clerk of the court of Warren county, Ga., 1811-1827.

This John Torrence lived at first in Wilkes county, Ga., and afterwards in Warren county. He married Jemima—surname unknown.

John Torrence's will was recorded in will book "B," pp. 150-160, Warren county records, September, 1827, mentions children:

1. Septimus Torrence.
2. Samuel Torrence.
3. Caroline Torrence.
4. John Torrence.
5. Ebeneza Torrence.

6. William Torrence, as legatees. And also mentions as legatees Abigail Watson and Mary White.

The executors of the will were Ebeneza, Samuel and Septimus Torrence, sons of the testator, and the witnesses were Benjamin Bledsoe, John Fontaine and Thomas Gibson.

Septimus Torrence (son of John and Jemima Torrence) married and died, leaving no children.

Samuel Torrence married and had three sons and two daughters.

Ebeneza Torrence married in Greene county, Ga., a Miss Beard.

William Torrence married Mary Scott and had an only child—

(1) Caroline William Torrence, who m. a Mr. Ford.

The information I am very anxious to obtain is: Who was Samuel Torrence's wife? Did Ebeneza Torrence leave any descendants, Torrence marry and who are her descendants? Who did John Torrence, Jr., marry, and where are his descendants? What was Jemima's (wife of John Torrence) maiden name? What degree of relationship did Abigail Watson and Mary White bear to John Torrence, the testator of the will?

Where was John Torrence, the testator of the will, born, and who were his parents and who were the parents of his wife? Were not the Torrences from North Carolina originally?

T.

ANSWERS.

184. GIBSON-GORMAN-BLACK—John Gibson, son of Gideon Gibson, moved from Cheraw, S. C., to Georgia in 1775, and settled on a plantation which he had purchased in what afterwards became Warren county. At the beginning of the Revolutionary War, he enlisted in one of the companies being organized in that section. In 1779, while his company was not in active service, he procured a furlough and returned to his home and married Miss Fannie Fleuellen, daughter of Captain Abner Fleuellen, February 22, 1779. After remaining with his bride a few days, he returned to his command and fought through the Revolution, and at its close returned to his home, where, by good management, he accumulated quite a fortune. In the winter of 1807 he suffered a very great loss in the death of the wife of his youth. He remained single until January, 7, 1809, when he married Miss Elizabeth Dozier, with whom he lived very happily until her death, June 2, 1812. In 1814 he was again married to Mrs. Clara Butts, widow of William Butts, and mother of the late William M. Butts, of Atlanta. Mr. Gibson died in 1839 in the 80th year of his age. Mrs. Clara Butts Gibson died July 4, 1842. The records of Warren county show that Mr. Gibson became quite prominent in the affairs of the county.

John Gorman married Nancy, daughter of John Gibson and Elizabeth Fleuellen Gibson, and moved to Gwinnett county, where

the following children were born to them: First, John; second, Clayborne; third, James; fourth, Churchill; fifth, William. One of these sons after reaching his majority married and settled at Eufaula, Ala.; another settled near Montgomery, Ala.; two others went west; Clayborne remained in Gwinnett county and married, in 1820, Miss Elizabeth Walker (an orphan) of Hall county, Georgia, and from there moved to Campbell county, where he resided until death. The following children were born to them:

1. William Henry, born December 2, 1821.
2. Rowena Adams, born August 27, 1823.
3. Nancy Gibson, born October 17, 1825.
4. Clayborne Harris, born September 13, 1828.
5. Elizabeth Emily, born May 25, 1831.
6. Martha Anne, born November 2, 1835.
7. James Madison, born December 26, 1839.
8. Francis Alexander Stephens, born February 22, 1845.

William Henry m. Amanda Black.

Rowena Adams m. Judge Charles Dean Black.

Nancy Gibson m. Col. William Danforth.

Clayborne Harris m. Mariah Cook.

Elizabeth Emily m. Henry W. Verstillé.

Martha Anne m. Dr. James Hurt.

James Madison m. Ophelia Austell.

Francis Alexander Stephens m. Henrie Clay Ligon.

All have descendants except Francis Alexander Stephens and Elizabeth Emily Verstillé.

Judge Charles Dean Black, born December 10, 1813, and Rowena Adams Gorman, August 27, 1823, were married August 27, 1841. The following children were born to them:

1. Francis Elizabeth, born November 6, 1842.
2. Nancy Jane, born June 22, 1846.
3. Charles Beavers, born August 8, 1849.
4. James McDonald, born July 30, 1851.
5. Mary Emma, born August 30, 1853.
6. Robert E., born August 15, 1856.
7. Vista Clayborne, born June 13, 1876.

Francis Elizabeth m. David T. Milling, September 10, 1864, and had one son, Edna A.

Charles Beavers m. Miss Sallie Watson, October 18, 1867, and has children: 1. Fannie; 2. Emma; 3. Rowena; 4. Mattie; 5. Pearl.

Nancy Jane, m. Benjamin F. Jones October 22, 1874, and have children: 1. Rowena Gorman; 2. Benjamin Franklin; 3. Charles Beavers.

Mary Emma m. John Howard Elder, December 20, 1877, and have children: 1. Charles Tignor; 2. Warren Franklin; 3. Annie Adams; 4. Robert Howard.

James McDonald m. Miss Belle Scallorn, of Texas, January, 1880, and have children: 1. Clarence; 2. Murray; 3. George Liston.

Robert E. m. Miss Jessie Creswell, of Alabama, in 1880, and have children: 1. Louisa; 2. Rowena Adams; 3. Robert; 4. Creswell; 5. Jessie.

Nancy Gibson Danforth d. in 1857.

William N. Danforth d., killed at the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 13, 1862.

Amanda Black Gorman d. in 1866.

Dr. James Hurt d. in 1878.

James Madison Gorman d. in 1886.

Judge Charlec Dean Black d. June 10, 1891.

Elizabeth Emily Verstillle d. in June, 1896.

Clayborne Harris d. in 1896.

Henry W. Verstillle d. in 1897.

Martha Anne d. in 1897.

The above is from the old Gibson and Gorman Bibles in the possession of the family and from Mrs. Rowena Gorman Black, now in the seventy-eighth year of her age, and still retaining that intelligent and sprightly mind for which she was always noted. She relates many facts and incidents of family history heard from her great-grandfather Gibson, who often visited her father, Colonel Clayborne Gorman, when she was a girl. She describes

Mr. Gibson as being a magnificent specimen of physical manhood, very handsome and a perfect type of the old southern gentleman.

J. H.E.

185. MORGAN-HEARD—I notice in *The Atlanta Constitution* of the 8th instant a communication from Mrs. Redding, relative to General Daniel Morgan. If those interested will examine J. E. Norris' History of the Lower Shenandoah Valley they can find the information they seek in the portion devoted to Frederick county.

General Morgan had two daughters, the elder married Colonel Neville and the other, Patsey, married Major James Heard. Both Neville and Heard were Revolutionary heroes, and at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Heard, in Winchester, Va., General Morgan died, 6th July, 1802.

They are now agitating in Winchester the erection of a monument to the memory of General Morgan. When in Winchester, George Washington was the guest of Major Heard and family.

Yours, etc.,

S. W. HEARD.

186. BRANCH—

An Account
of the Branch Family, of
Virginia,
With Notes on the
Osborne Family.
By Melville Irby Branch, Esq.,
of Steindorf Farm, Berzelia,
Columbia County, Georgia.

NOTES ON THE OSBORNE PEDIGREE.

Captain Thomas Osborne (1) emigrated from England to Virginia in November, 1616. He was living in 1623 on the college land, and finally settled in 1625 at "Coxendale," in Henrico county, which then comprised all the land west of Charles City, between the Chickahominy and the Appomattox rivers. He was "comissioner for the upper parts of Henrico" in 1631, and mem-

ber of the house of burgesses for the years 1629-30-31-32-33. Captain Thomas Osborne (1) patented land at Proctor's Creek in 1637, and was one of the viewers of tobacco for the same year in Henrico county. He left issue Thomas Osborne (2), b. 1606. He was living in 1624 at Pasbehaighs, "one of the governor's men." At his death he left issue Thomas Osborne (3), of "Coxendale," who was born in 1641, and died in 1692. He married Martha, widow of John Branch, and daughter of Thomas and Margaret Jones. By her he had John (4) and Thomas Osborne (4), who d. 1730, leaving issue Edward (5) and Thomas (5), Cicely (5), Elizabeth (5), and Mary Osborne (5), who probably married Benjamin Branch (5). Edward Osborne (3) was the younger son of Thomas Osborne (2). He was born in 1646 and died in 1695; will dated 6th January, 1696, probated 1st April, 1697. He left issue: Edward H., b. 1689, d. 1732; Martha (4), and Tabitha Osborne (4), who married Benjamin Branch (4).

THE BRANCH FAMILY.

Christopher Branch (1), the head of the Branch family in Virginia, and said to have been a son of William Branch, mentioned in Fox's "Book of Martyrs," patented land about 1634 at "Arrowhattocks," in Henrico county (see patent 157) but settled finally at a plantation called "Kingsland," south side of James river in the present county of Chesterfield. Apparently he was a person of some importance in the colony, his name frequently occurring in the records of the times. He was one of the viewers of tobacco "from the world's end to Henrico" in 1639, and a member of the house of burgesses the same year. By his wife, Mary, he had issue (1) Thomas, who died young, and (2) Christopher 2d, of "Kingsland," who was justice of the peace of Henrico in 1656, died in 1681, at a very advanced age. He had issue, William, married Jane — (she married second Abell Gower, justice and sheriff of Henrico); (2) Thomas, born 1658, alive 1710, married Elizabeth —, and (3) Christopher 3d, married —, and died before his father in 1665.

Issue of William and Jane — Branch: (1) William, died young without issue; (2) John, died 1688, married a widow,

Martha Osborne; (3) Mary, married first Thomas Jefferson, of Henrico (ancestor of the president), second Joseph Mattox; (4) Sarah. Issue of John and Martha (Osborne) Branch: (1) Priscilla, married first Edward Skerne, of Henrico, second Joseph Wilkinson; (2) Obedience married first John Cocke (of Henrico, second Thomas Turpin, of Henrico. Issue of Thomas and Elizabeth — Branch: (1) Thomas married 1688, Elizabeth, daughter of George Archer, senior, of Henrico; (2) Matthew married and died 1726; (3) James, died without issue in 1737; (4) Elizabeth, married Milchezadek Richardson (5) daughter, married Richard Ward; (6) William; (7) Martha; (8) Margery; (9) John. Issue of Matthew (who died 1726) and — Branch: (1) Matthew; (2) Olive; (3) Daniel; (4) Phoebe; (5) Elizabeth. Issue of Christopher 3d (who died 1665) and — Branch: (1) Christopher 4th, born 1659, died 1727, married Anne, widow of John Crowley and daughter of Henry Sherman; (2) Samuel, born 1663, died 1700, married Ursula —, and (3) Benjamin 4th, born 1665, died 1706, married Sabitha Osborne (see note). His (Benjamin's) name is frequently found in Henrico records of that time. He figured in suit brought against him by William and Mary College, as executor of Edward Osborne, whose daughter he married. At the inventory of the estate of Thomas Jefferson, who married his cousin Mary, daughter of William Branch, who was by her the great-grandfather of the president of that name, "received ten shillings for a mutton for the funeral." Issue of Christopher 4th and Anne (Crowley) Branch: (1) Henry; (2) Mary, married — Waters; (3) Susan, married — Bass; (4) Boadine, married Cheatham. Issue of Samuel and Ursula — Branch: (1) Samuel; (2) Martha; (3) Nisula.

Christopher, son of Christopher and Mary (Archer) Branch, married Mary Fleming, daughter of William and Mary (sister of Judge William Fleming) Bernard, and had issue: (1) Cyrus, midshipman United States navy, a prisoner at Algiers, killed in a duel at Havana, May 15, 1821; (2) Christopher, sergeant of the Richmond volunteers in the War of 1812, grandfather of the late Cyrus A. Branch, member of the Virginia senate and a prominent

lawyer of James City county. Thomas Branch married Mary (born 1742-3), daughter of Thomas and Martha (Bolling) Eldridge, and had issue: (1) Major Bolling, of Buckingham, married Rebecca Graves; (2) Matthew, married Martha Cox, and had Polly, who married Thomas May.

Bolling and Rebecca (Graves) Branch had issue: (1) Mary Susan married John F. Wiley, member of the council and lieutenant governor of Virginia; (2) William, married —; (3) Sally, married Captain Edward Gregg.

Issue of Benjamin H. and Tabitha (Osborne) Branch: Apparently only one son, Benjamin (5), who was entrusted to the guardianship of his uncle, Edward Osborne, his mother, Tabitha (Osborne) Branch, subsequently marrying Thomas Cheatham. He became an inhabitant of Chesterfield by the division of that county from Henrico, about 1740, and the records of his descendants are henceforth to be found in the records of Chesterfield court house. He probably married Mary, daughter of Thomas Osborne, who is mentioned in her father's will in 1732, with her two daughters, Mary and Martha Branch. Benjamin Branch (5) died 1760, and his will was recorded on the 31st day of December of that year. He had Thomas, died unmarried 1778; Edward, married Lucy —, died 1781; Prudence, married William Thweatt; Obedience, married — Bass; Mary; Martha, who died before her father, and Benjamin Branch (6), of "Willow Hill," Chesterfield county, who occupied many positions of prominence in his day. He was justice of the peace, and in 1774 served on the Chesterfield county committee of public safety, and was also sheriff of that county in 1785, the year preceding his death. His will, dated 19th of April, 1782, was proved in 1787. He married Mary, daughter of —, and had issue: Benjamin, married Elisabeth, daughter of Edward Osborne; Edward; Anne, married — Jones; Obedience, and Thomas Branch (7), of Willow Hill, who was born 4th of April, 1767. He was justice of the peace for Chesterfield in 1797, being a prominent citizen of that county until his death, September 10, 1818. He married in 1787, Mary, daughter of David Patterson, born September 28, 1770, died August 20, 1825, by whom he had issue: Elizabeth; Mary,

who married — Sethgow; Benjamin Patterson; David Henry; Martha, who married John R. Walker; Obedience, who married — Anderson; Thomas Turpin, died in infancy; John Wilkinson; Julius Caesar; Sarah Patterson; and Thomas Branch (8), who was born in Chesterfield county, December 23, 1802. He was a commission merchant in Petersburg, also banker, where he served as member of common council and for several terms as mayor. He was a member of the convention of 1861, and when Virginia left the union was one of the signers of the ordinance of secession. After the war between the states he removed to Richmond, where he founded the banking house of Thomas Branch & Co., and the Merchant's National Bank, and died November 15, 1888. In 1825 he married first Sarah Pride, daughter of John Blythe Read, by whom he had issue: Thomas Waverly, died young; James Ried, married Martha Louise Patterson; John Patterson, married Mary Louisa Kerr; Susan Doggett, married William E. Christian; Sarah Frances married Frederick R. Scott; Thomas Plummer, married, first, Effie Stovall, second Annie Irvine; Mary Austin; Emily Read, married George A. Cunningham; Bettie Rosalama, married Benjamin Suttle; William Addison; Melville Irby, married Susan Steiner; Eugene, died young; DeArcy Paul. He married secondly in 1857, Anne Adams Wheelright, by whom he had Carter Wheelright; Miriam, married Barton Haxhall Brundy, and Carolina.

(To be continued.)

NOTE—This article was written for me by Mr. Melville I. Branch in reply to a personal letter asking for information of Tabitha Branch, who married (or was the mother of) Henry Mitchell, of Sussex county, Virginia, from whom I descended. Mr. Branch, in his personal letter to me, wrote as follows: "This is the only Tabitha that we have found mentioned in the Branch family. Our record says she married Benjamin Branch 4th, which makes me a lineal and direct descendant of her. It is also shown by the record that Tabitha, the widow of Benjamin 4th, married Thomas Cheatham. You will find that Thomas Branch who died 1768, mentions Henry Mitchell in his will. Possibly, this is the Tabitha you are trying to trace. She may have mar-

ried Henry Mitchell instead of Thomas Cheatham, as you will find that Boadine, daughter of Christopher 4th, married a Cheatham, she being the niece of Benjamin Branch the 4th, who married Tabitha Osborne. My opinion is, that Benjamin Branch 4th and Tabitha (Osborne) Branch, probably had a daughter by the name of Tabitha, but the record we have mentions their having only one son, Benjamin the 5th."

I have Mr. Branch's permission to publish the matter herein contained, together with what shall follow.

THOMAS HART RAINES.

187. THE JOHNSTONES, OF ANNANDALE—Will some one of the numerous persons in this country who claim descent from this ancient and noble Scotch family remove the difficulty which the writer has encountered in an investigation of the American claim. The American Johnstones trace their descent from the third Earle of Annandale. William Johnstone, who was created the first marquise in 1701. They say he had two sons and one daughter—James, who succeeded his father as second marquise; Henrietta, who married Charles, the first earl of Hopetown, and Lord William Johnstone, who came to America in 1722, settled in Virginia, married Miss Anna Shaw, and had six sons and four daughters. The sons were William, Robert, James, Richard, Philip and Benjamin. A descendant of one of these sons prepared the genealogy upon which the aforesaid claim is based, and the writer has no disposition to question its correctness, being himself nearly related to the descendants of another of these Johnstone brothers. But in his searches after some historical confirmation of his claim of descent the writer has found the following difficulty which needs explanation: W. and A. K. Johnston, of London and Edinburgh, have published a book called "The Scottish Clans and Their Tartans," 1893, from which I quote the following:

"The second Earl was succeeded by his son William, who was created Marquise of Annandale in 1701. He was twice married. By his first marriage he had James, second Marquise, who died without issue in 1729, and Henrietta, who married Charles,

the first Earl of Hopetown. . . . By his second marriage the first Marquise had George, third Marquise, etc.”

It will be observed that no mention is here made of any “second son, Lord William,” who went to America in 1722, but a son by the second marriage, George, is named, who, on the death of his half-brother, James, in 1729, succeeded him as the third Marquise. If James, the second Marquise, had on his death without issue left a brother William residing in Virginia, a colony of Great Britian, would not this brother William have succeeded to the title? Will some one who knows the facts answer?

JOHNSTONE.

188. THE JOHNSTONES OF ANNANDALE—In answer to the inquiry regarding the family of William Johnstone, third Earl of Annandale and first Marquise, which appeared in *The Courier-Journal* of last Sunday, I will state that as my mother, Mary Jane Dorothy Johnstone, of Vincennes, Ind., who married my father, A. W. R. Harris, in 1829, was a direct descendant of that clan, and besides I have documentary evidence handed down from one generation to another producing reliable facts, which now appear in my unpublished genealogy of the family which I have traced through family history to the year 1200, when the name was first entered on record as becoming prominent.

My researches prove beyond a doubt that William Johnstone, third Earl of Annandale, and Hartfell snccceeded his father, James, second Earl of Hartfell, in 1653. The title of Earl of Annandale having become extinct by the death of James Murray, second Earl of Annandale in 1658. The Earl of Hartfell made a resignation of his peerage into the hand of his Majesty, King Charles II, who, in 1661, granted a new patent to “James, Earl of Annandale and Hartfell, Viscount of Annand, Lord Johnstone of Lochwood, Lochmaben, Moffatdale and Evandale.”

William Johnstone, third Earl of Annandale and Hartfell, the eldest son, succeeded his father in 1672, being then under age. He was, in 1701, by letter patent, dated at Kensington, advanced to the dignity of Marquise of Annandale, Earl of Hartfell, Viscount of Annand, Lord Johnstone, of Lochwood, Loch-

maben, Moffatdale and Evandale, to him and his heirs—male—whatsoever, illi in suis praedils et statu omni tempore futuro successuris. By the first Marchioness of Annandale (his wife) he had James, second Marquise of Annandale, John, who died young, and Lord William Johnstone of Annandale; besides Lady Henrietta, who married Charles Hope, of Hopetown, afterwards Earl, and Lady Mary, who died in infancy. The Marquise had children by his second wife, Charlotte Van Lore, but they do not figure in this subject.

Lord William Johnstone, the third and youngest of the sons of William, third Earl of Annandale and Hartfell, fought a duel September 4, 1721, with one Captain Roe, of the Foot Guards, in which he mortally wounded his antagonist, who died soon after, unmarried. Lord Johnstone immediately left Annandale, and in 1722, settled in Fredericksburg, Va., where he married Miss Ann Chew, in 1723, and not Miss Ann Shaw. Dr. James Chew Johnston (e), who died in this city some years ago, and Ann Chew Johnston (e) were descendants of Lord William, who would have succeeded to the titles and estates of Annandale. Dr. Benjamin Johnstone, my maternal great-grandfather, who lived in Vincennes, Ind., very many years ago, was the eldest of the sons of Lord William, and William Johnstone, of the same town, was the youngest.

I have on record the names of three claimants to the titles and estates of Annandale, who now occupy the lands, but the Parliament of England decided against them, and two in these United States, either of which, no doubt, is the rightful heir to the dormant titles, estates, etc., in Scotland, left by the missing heir, Lord William Johnstone, who was my maternal great-great-grandfather.

(From an old scrapbook.)

CHAPTER XXXVI.

NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTIONS.

1. We will send at once \$1 to the Joseph Habersham Chapter for their book, not only because we want a copy of it, but also to show our appreciation of the valuable work this chapter is doing in the cause of history.

2. We will look at once into all the hidden receptacles about the office or household, ransack every old trunk, drawer, box or closet, for family papers, no matter how long nor how short, and send with compliments of the New Year to the Joseph Habersham Chapter.

3. We will always, in asking questions or making statements, give dates, if possible, or at least approximate; give counties, if possible, and write on one side of the paper.

VIRGINIA TROOPS.

Miss Kate Mason Rowland, of Richmond, has collected almost a complete roster of Virginia Revolutionary soldiers. Anyone wishing proof of service of Virginia ancestors can obtain information by addressing above. Miss Rowland charges a small fee.

In Georgia this work was done by some of the patriotic D. A. R., and the result of their labors is free to all. In the forthcoming report of the Smithsonian institution on D. A. R. work for the year 1900, this list appears neatly columned and certified by the secretary of state of Georgia, in whose office the names were collected.

Anyone wishing this book can obtain it by addressing a request to their congressman, as the book is published for distribution, but only a limited number printed.

The following sent by our valued correspondent, Mrs. E. P. Dismukes, regent George Walton Chapter, Columbus, is pub-

lished with pleasure, and will be read with interest. It is from the pen of Miss Teresa Griffin:

GEORGIA NEWSPAPER.

It is a fact perhaps not very generally known that the first newspaper ever published in this state was published and owned by a woman, Mrs. Sarah Porter Hillhouse, an ancestress of Mrs. Flewellen, of this city.

Through the kindness of Mrs. Flewellen, we have seen a good many numbers of *The Monitor*, now neatly bound in several volumes, one of which has been presented to the D. A. R. of Augusta, to be kept at Meadow Garden along with many other interesting relics of bygone days. *The Monitor* was published at the town of Washington, Wilkes county, by the lady before mentioned: Mrs. Sarah Porter Hillhouse. The print is clear and good, the long "s" of the period giving it a lisping aspect suggestive of innocence.

The dates show that *The Monitor* made its appearance in the very early days of the last century, and, as Napoleon Bonaparte occupied the center of human stage just then, most of it is about him. A tone of dignified surprise at his unheard of audacity pervades the relation of "the latest" accounts. The shocking details of the monster's behavior three or four months ago are given—"the true story of affairs on the continent of Europe having reached Charleston by packet from New York." News of this exciting nature is varied by utterances from no less a person than Thomas Jefferson, while even the advertisements in *The Monitor* are signed with names now historical and distinguished.

A feature of *The Monitor* are the frequent advertisements for runaway wives. Men in those days launched their printed anathemas quite freely against refractory wives, and one may easily imagine that one kind of slave found it quite as difficult to get away as the other.

Another curiosity of the paper is an advertisement in which persons are invited to "subscribe to a bridge" to be built over a river. The basis of subscription was to be upon the amount of

use to be made of the bridge; for instance, a man driving one horse to a cart was to pay so much a year, one owning two horses and a wagon twice as much, while a man who rode horseback would get off cheaper than either.

The only public amusement advertised was an exhibition of wax works in which the duel between Burr and Hamilton and the "Sleeping Beauty" were the salient feature.,

One thing worthy of note in this old newspaper is that the language is perfectly correct—free from faulty grammar, slang and bad spelling. Of how few modern papers can one say as much! Even more remarkable is the absolute absence of scandal, or revolting details of crime, such as we daily suffer from in our present scheme of journalism. Have we gone backward of forward?

QUERIES.

249. LATHAM-GREENE—The Latham and Greenes intermarried before they left Virginia. Can any one tell me in what way the two families are connected, and what family of Greenes this is?

250. DUNCAN—Information wanted of this family. They came originally from Scotland to America, one brother going north and two south. Your column in *Constitution* is doing a vast amount of good for Georgia and the entire south. Thanking you in advance,

P. D. S.

251. CLARK—From what counties in North Carolina did Elijah Clark come? And from what counties in North Carolina did the men who settled those regions now Wilkes, Warren, Greene and Oglethorpe counties, Georgia, come? An answer to this would be very highly appreciated. Also, what were the names of the men who settled in these regions?

252. TAVENER MARSH—Information wanted of the Marsh family and especially of any one by this name Tavenor. Have

any of your readers ever met this very uncommon name connected with any other family? M.

253. UPSHUR OR UPSHAW—We would like to have some information in regard to the Elbert county Upshurs. An Upshur married a Tate, died young, leaving a little girl, Louisa Elizabeth Upshur. Wanted the Christian names of Mr. Upshur and Miss Tate; also their parents' names. ELLEN H.

254. TATE—Wanted information in regard to the Tate family, of Elbert county. Judge Charles Tate resided in Elbert county, a man of fine talents. He had the rectorship of Richmond academy in 1795. He afterwards went to congress. Was Charles Tate the son of Matthew Tate, of Revolutionary fame? Who were the children of Charles Tate? Any information in regard to the Tate family will be much valued.

ELLEN H.

255. TAYLOR—I should like to know the first name or initials of my great-grandfather, whose last name was Taylor and was in the Revolutionary Army. His name was in all probability George, as he had a son and grandson of that name. He lived at Fairfax county, Va., and married a Miss Page, from Culpeper Court House. The only surviving member of this family being Charles H. Taylor, of this city. It will perhaps be of some assistance to know that there were five sons, George, Harry, John, Ben and Charles Henry, two of whom were seriously wounded in the war of 1812. One of the Taylors signed the Declaration of Independence—do not know exact relation, but think he was a cousin. R.

ANSWERS.

189. CARSWELL—Mathew Carswell came to Virginia 1679. Mathew died in North Carolina 1750. Alexander Carswell came to Georgia before 1784; was in Revolutionary War and received a land grant for his services. G. G. S.

190. DUPUY—In the Virginia Historical Collections there is a full sketch of the Dupuys in connection with the other Huguenots of Manakin town. G. G. S.

191. FITZGERALD FAMILY—The records of Amelia county, Virginia, show that William Fitzgerald on July 30, 1742, received a patent for 1817 acres of land. He married Elizabeth Irby, his cousin. His son, William, who was a major in a Virginia regiment in the Revolutionary War, married, first, Sarah Epes. Their son John married Louisa Jones, daughter of his father's second wife, Mrs. Catherin Crawley Jones. Their son William Fitzgerald married Ann Maria Hardaway and lived in and inherited "Leinster," the ancestral home in Amelia county, Virginia, built by William Fitzgerald, and named after the old home in Ireland. The family were originally from Normandy.

192. LYNCH—The Lynch who gave the name to Lynchburg and Lynch law was Charles Lynch, who lived in Bedford county, Virginia, near Lynchburg.

193. RICHARDSON—There was Isaac, Robert, William, Peter Thomas, John in Virginia before 1700. William, Benjmin, Thomas, John, David, Henry, Amos before 1800. There were James, Walker, Robert, William, Holt, Daniel, John in Virginia in the Revolutionary Army. There were Daniel, Jordan, William, Isham, Joseph, Agnes, John, Walker in Georgia before 1800. There were Enos, Walker and Jonathan in the army in Georgia who received land grants. G. G. S.

194. WALTON—George Walton, the signer, had only one son, George. His uncle, George, had at his death, in 1801, Robert, Thomas, John.

Robert J. Walton died in 1813, had one son, George Cleveland Walton. He died in Jasper county, Georgia.

John Walton, brother of the signer, lived near Augusta, was the ancestor of R. Walton, long cashier of the old Marine and Fire Insurance company. George, the elder, lived in Wilkes

county, but died in Virginia. His son Robert may have been the one who died in Jasper, and the George who moved to Alabama may have been and likely was his son.

THE HEARD FAMILY.

From records and family papers, I have been able to gather much interesting information of the Southern branch of this family. This article will deal entirely with the line of Stephen Heard, who was the brother of John and Charles Heard and uncle of Governor Stephen Heard. It is, by no means, a full or finished record, and the data I have is meager; but it may enable some, who desire to do so, to find their places in the family.

Stephen Heard, one of the "seven brothers" who came with their father from Ireland, was the great-grandfather of Mrs. Eliza Heard Wootten, who died a few years ago, leaving among her effects an interesting account of the family.

MRS. WOOTTEN'S PAPER.

"Brother Jesse had the original as far back as 1420, giving the places where they were born, lived and who they married, what positions they held under the government. We are an English family, held estates in England and were granted estates in Ireland. So, some of our ancestors were born in each country—just as they happened to be spending their time, in either one or the other country.

"In 1719 our great-great-grandfather used a pitchfork on a minister of the Established Church of Ireland, about tithes, and thought he had better leave. So he and his six sons and five daughters came to Virginia and settled in Hanover county in 1720. One son remained in Ireland to settle up his father's business and came out the next year.

"He was an Irish earl and lived in county Tyrone, Ireland when he had the trouble with the minister. I have not the names of all his sons- John was one of them and was the father of Governor Stephen Heard. Another son was Stephen, the eldest, and our great-grandfather. He married Mary Falkner, of Virginia.

and his sons were Jesse, Thomas, John and Stephen. His daughters were Amy or Ann, who married Peter Gilliam and moved to Clark county; Susan, who married Israel Standifer; Mary, who married her cousin, William Heard, and left one son—his parents died and grandfather raised him; he died in Thomas county and his children are living there and in Texas.

“Jesse Heard, my grandfather, married Judeth Wilkinson in Virginia. She was an English lady. They were married on Saturday (ran away), because her father thought Jesse Heard had Irish ancestors, but liked him very much after they were married. They lived in Augusta county, Virginia, a few miles from Staunton, and some of their children were born in Virginia—Stephen Heard, who never married and died in Tennessee; Lucy Heard, who, when in Augusta, Ga., at her cousin’s, Seaborn Jones, married William Harman and lived first in Louisville, afterwards in Sandersville, where she died, leaving children, William, James, John, Mrs. Sarah Kimble, Mrs. Mary Ann Kicklighter, Hannah and Richard.

“Sarah Heard (daughter of Jesse and Judeth) married Stephen Martin in 1810 and moved to Missouri. She used to have spells or hysteria and imagine she was a goose, or a clock, or almost anything, for a week at a time, and then she would be all right again. Her son, Jesse Martin, was once governor of Missouri, and her son, Falkner Heard Martin, was secretary of state in Missouri for some years; he was a lawyer and lived in Jefferson county.

“Judeth Heard (daughter of Jesse and Judeth) married her first cousin, William Smith, and lived in Georgia, where her children were born, then moved to South Carolina, and from there to Chambers county, Alabama, where she died. Her children were: Ann, who married Dr. Dozier Thornton, and died in Columbus, Ga.; Cynthia, who married Dr. Culp; Judeth, who married James Cade; Lucy, who married Peter Baugh; Wyatt, who married, first, a Miss Baugh, second, a widow Robert, of Charleston, S. C., third, a widow Hughes.

“Mary Heard (daughter of Jesse and Judeth) married a Mr. Grier and died in Alabama, near the Alabama river. She

left children, sons and daughters, and their uncle carried them to Mecklenburg county, N. C. Robert Grier, her youngest son, married a Miss Fitzpatrick and moved to Texas, where he died. He was a handsome and educated man.

"Jesse Heard moved from Virginia to Georgia in the fall of 1784 and settled in Wilkes county. Most of his brothers and sisters came out about the same time and settled in Wilkes, Greene and Clark counties, and gradually scattered throughout the South.

"Jesse Falkner Heard, our father, was born in Wilkes county, 17th June, 1785. Caroline Wilkinson, his wife, was born in Wilkes county, 1st January, 1793. They were married 5th of March, 1809.

"Elizabeth Heard (daughter of Jesse and Judeth) was born in Wilkes county, in 1787, and married John Stanton in 1802. They moved to Missouri in 1810. Their children were: William, who never married; Judeth, who married, first a McClain; second, no children.

"Susan Heard, the youngest child of Jesse and Judeth, married at her sister's, Mrs. Harmon's with whom she lived, Thomas Beatty, and their children were: Thomas, Henry, Cynthia and Julia. After traveling in Cuba, on account of weak lungs, Thomas Beatty died and his widow married Dr. Robbins. Dr. Robbins was thrown from his buggy when out practicing; he left one son, Chauncey, who died in the civil war.

"Thomas and Henry Beatty married Whatleys, of Beach Island. Thomas died of heart disease in Charleston, S. C., very suddenly. Henry was killed in the Civil War, but left children. Cynthia Beatty married John Heard and died in Alabama. Julia Beatty married Lindsey Warren and is living in Louisville, Ga.; has two sons and daughters. Mrs. Robbins died in Louisville.

"Grandfather's brother, Thomas Heard, who settled in Greene county, Ga., had a family record. His son, George Heard, who died in LaGrange during the war, had the record. John Heard's daughter, of Alabama—Aunt Robbins' granddaughter—said that when on a visit to George Heard, in LaGrange, she copied it—that was in 1863. Susan Heard married Dr. Hunter, of

Louisville, and she, or cousin Julia Warren, could tell where it is. Peter Heard's family are in LaGrange, Ga. John Heard married and had children. Frank Heard never married.

"Joseph Heard died about 1856, at Mobile, Ala.; was killed in a wreck. His widow married Henry Ellis and they live—"

This is all I have of Mrs. Wootten's history. She probably never completed it. The following is from other sources:

Stephen Heard, born in Ireland, married Mary Falkner and lived in Virginia. They had children: Thomas, John, Stephen, George, Jesse, Susan, Mary and Amy (or Ann).

Thomas Heard (son of Stephen and Mary), born 1742 in Virginia; captain in Revolutionary Virginia State troops; married Elizabeth Fitzpatrick, who was born in Virginia, 1750. They lived in Virginia until 1784, when they removed to Greene county, Georgia. Their children: Catherine, Abram, Mary, Elizabeth, Sally, Woodson, George and Falkner.

John Heard (son of Stephen and Mary), soldier in Revolution; married and had children: James, of Greene county, and others.

Stephen Heard (son of Stephen and Mary), soldier in Revolution; had by first marriage: John Heard, of Carroll county; George Heard, of DeKalb county; Elizabeth, who married Downs, of Clarke county; Lucy, who married Clarke, of Mississippi.

George Heard (son of Stephen and Mary), lieutenant in Revolution; was twice married and had children: George, Elizabeth, who married Boyd and lived in Tennessee; Mary, who married Dixon, and lived in Ohio; Nancy, who married Raney, of Clarke county, Georgia.

Jesse Heard (son of Stephen and Mary), sub-officer in Revolution; married Judeth Wilkinson and had children: Stephen, Lucy, Sarah, Judeth, Mary, Jesse F., Elizabeth and Susan.

Susan Heard (daughter of Stephen and Mary), married Israel Standifer, M. C., from East Tennessee.

Mary Heard (daughter of Stephen and Mary), married her cousin, William Heard, and had one son. Some records say she made a second marriage.

Ann, or Amy, Heard (daughter of Stephen and Mary), married Peter Gilliam and lived in Clarke county, Georgia. Their children: Sallie, who married Morrow, of Walton county; Mary, who married Rieves, of Virginia.

Catherine Heard (daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth), married Isaac Stocks, of Greene county, and was the mother of Judge Thomas Stocks. One record gives a second marriage.

Abram Heard (son of Thomas and Elizabeth), born 1769, died 1822; married Nancy Coffee, of Hancock county. They lived in Morgan county and had children: Franklin Coffee, Julia Smith, Abram Augustus, Minerva Ann and John Joseph.

Mary Heard (daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth), born 1770; married Caleb Cook, of Butts county, and their children live in Georgia.

Thomas Heard (son of Thomas and Elizabeth), born 1773, died 1848, in Morgan county; married and had children: Elizabeth Thornbery, born 1796, who married Obediah M. B. Fielder. Susan, who married Henry Boyd, of Jasper county and died in Troup; Catherine, who married Turman Walthall; Olive, who married Nathan Peeples Lee, of Newton county, where both are buried.

Sallie Heard (daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth), married Wilson Whatley, of Walton county, and had children: Tobitha Seaborn, Antoinette, Burwell and George.

Woodson Heard (son of Thomas and Elizabeth), born 1782; married Mary Peeples and had children: Sophronea, who married Hunter; Almyra, Cordelia, Joseph, Columbus, Thomas, Nathan, Gustavus, Selina, Sabina, Frances and Woodson.

George Heard (son of Thomas and Elizabeth), born 1785; married Martha Coffee and died in LaGrange, Ga. Their children: Antionette, George Coffee, Martha Falkner, Cynthia Ann, Peter Abram and Henry Thomas.

Falkner Heard (son of Thomas and Elizabeth), born 1787, died 1830; married Mary Robinson and had children: Thomas, Adaline, George, Martha and Marion.

Franklin Coffee Heard (son of Abram and Nancy), married Mathilde Bozeman, of Milledgeville, Ga., and had children: Ju-

lia Munger, who married James Elder and had one child, Ruth; Eliza Longstreet, who married Douglass Vass and had one child, Cornelia; Ann Bozeman, who married Cary Butt, of Mobile, and had children: Clara Heard, Julia Elder, Fannie, Mary and Cary; Mary Morgan, who married Thomas Lyons and had one child, Ann Butt.

Julia Smith Heard (daughter of Abram and Nancy), married Seaborn Saffold, of Madison, Ga., and had children: Ann Heard, who married Nathaniel Green Foster; Thomas, who married, first, Mary Thomas, of Athens, Ga., second, Sallie Reed, of Eatonton, Ga.; William Abram; Isham.

Abram Augustus Heard (son of Abram and Nancy), married Harriet McGruder, of Columbia county, Georgia, and had children: Virginia, who married Dr. Foster, of Union Springs, Ala.; George Felix, who married Emily Smith Traylor and had children: Thomas Smith and George Franklin, of Caddo, Texas; Joshua Thomas, who married Martha M. Koger and had children: Mary, Ann and Caroline.

Minerva Ann Heard (daughter of Abram and Nancy), married Pryor Lee, of Texas, and had children: Abram Heard Lee, Nannie Coffee Lee, who married Dill, of Texas; Julia Smith Lee, who married Alfred Wingfield, and Cynthia Ellen Lee.

John Joseph Heard (son of Abram and Nancy), born 1809, in Greene county; married, first, Cynthia Ann Beatty, granddaughter of Jesse Heard, second, Ann T. Wilkins, of Eatonton, in 1851. His children: Susan Ann, who married Dr. Hunter in 1857; Julia, William, Abram, Cynthia, Nancy Coffee, Sarah, Franklin and Lucy Harmon. The children of Susan Ann Heard and Dr. Hunter: Edward, John, Cynthia, Julia and Fannie.

Franklin Coffee Heard, of Mobile, Ala., belongs to this line. He married Ann C. Hunter and had children: Franklin, James, Martha, Altona, Thompson and Ann Eliza.

Jesse Falkner Heard (son of Jesse and Judeth), married Caroline Wilkinson and had children:

1. Judeth Wilkinson Heard, born November 14, 1809; died July 26, 1879; married Richard R. Winfrey.
2. Jesse Heard, born 1811, died 1853; never married.

3. Dr. John W. Heard, Born 1813, died 1879; married, left no children.

4. Francis S. Heard, married and left children: John, Jesse, Mary, Frances Marion, Emma and Caroline.

5. William Heard, married, lived in Mississippi and left two sons: John W. Heard, captain in U. S. A., 1901, and Nathan Heard.

6. Dr. Falkner Heard, married a Miss Bryan and left one son, Bryan Heard, of Houston, Texas.

7. Stephen Heard, married and had one daughter, Anna Caroline, who married Richards and left children: Stephen Heard, Willis Wootten, Eliza Peake and Judith Lucile.

8. Caroline Heard, married Riddle and died in Alabama.

9. Henrietta Heard, married Heggie, left children and died in Mississippi.

10. Benjamin W. Heard, married and left children: Anna Heard, who is now Mrs. P. T. Callaway, and Willis Wootten Heard are the children of his wife, Victoria Bradley; Jesse Falkner Heard is the son of his last wife, Miss Blakely, of Kentucky.

11. Eliza J. Heard, married Wootten; left no children.

12. Ann Wilkinson Heard, married Nicholas Bradley, lived in Florida; left no children.

Willis Wootten Heard (son of Benjamin and Victoria), born 1858, died 1895; married Elizabeth Cade. He left one child: Victoria Heard, who married Howard.

I send the following inscriptions, which I copied when I visited the family cemetery of Jesse Falkner Heard. There is a strong granite wall around this old burying place, and the tombs are in a good state of preservation. Our southern "myrtle vine" grew thickly over the ground and twined its everliving green about the bases of the pure white marble.

The tombs of the men have Masonic emblems on them. Some of them are master masons.

In Memory of
Jesse F. Heard,

Born June 17th, 1785,
Died September 6th, 1832.

This monument is erected and dedicated to his memory by his beloved wife and children.

In Memory of
CAROLINE,
Wife of
Jesse F. Heard,
Born January 1st, 1793,
Died March 8th, 1880.

"But he that shall endure unto the end, the same shall be saved."

More information of the Heard family is desired. If there are "mistakes," the writer will be glad to have them corrected.

A. C. M. W.

Jesse Heard's last will: Georgia, Wilkes County, Ordinary's Office, Recorded Book G. G., July 25, 1803.

In the name of God, amen. I, Jesse Heard, of Wilkes county, planter, being in perfect health and of sound disposing mind, memory and understanding, do make and declare this to be my last will an testament, that is to say: First, it is my will and desire that everything I got by my present wife, Elizabeth, that may be remaining at my death shall remain on the plantation for the use of said wife so long as she may live, but after her death all the estate and legacies that I have purchased or may purchase of the different legatees mentioned in the last will and testament of Jacob Early, deceased, shall return to and be considered as forming a part of my estate, with the exception that 200 acres of land, sold by order of court adjoining Carr's and Toombs' land, shall not go to my said wife, but immediately to go to my heir or heirs. Secondly, as a mark of my love and respect for said wife, I do lend unto her the choice of my two best horses or mares to keep on the plantation for her use, so long as she may live. Further, I give and bequeath unto my said wife the choice four cows and calves, also twenty head of hogs, also ten head of sheep, also two pair of my best gear, two best plows, two

colts, the best wagon I may have at my death, also provisions that may be on the plantation, together with one-fourth part of everything that may be growing on the plantation at my death. This legacy is expressly intended to be in lieu of any dower or third she may claim or be entitled to in my estate, and to be paid her instead of and in full of the same. Thirdly, it is my will and desire that all the rest and residue of my estate, as well real as personal, shall be equally divided among my children, Stephen, Lucy, Sally, Judeth, Jesse, Polly, Betsey and Suckey, their heirs and assigns, forever, share and share alike, to hold the same to them and their heirs forever, as tenants in common. Fourth, As I have given property to several of my children in my life it is my intention that the property so given to them as forming a part of their respective proportions whenever all of my estate is divided among my children. Fifth, It is my will, in case I should neglect whilst living, to partition or divide my lands and negroes, that them, my friends, Ebenezer Smith, Jonathan Webster, Peter Terrel, David Terrell, Spencer Branham and Benjamin Branham, or any three or more of them, be and they are hereby authorized and requested to divide my said estate, real and personal, into equal parts or divisions amongst my said children, except my negro boy, Jack, which I heretofore give to my son Jesse, for reasons I have not expended as much upon him as the other children, which negro boy is not to be taken into the said division, which is agreeable to the intent of this will, and my executors hereinafter named are requested and directed to deliver to my children who may be of lawful age or married their respective shares or proportions shall be delivered to them and so also to the younger children on their coming of lawful age or being married. Sixth, I do appoint my son, Stephen Heard, and my friends, Peter Early, Ebenezer Smith and Seaborn Jones, executors of this my last will and testament. Seventh, It is further my will, in case I should neglect having my former wife's grave bricked in, then I request and it is my will that my executors have the grave yard nicely walled in. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this the 30th day of December, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and one.

Signed, sealed and delivered by the said Jesse Heard as his last will in the presence who witnessed the same in the presence of each other.

JESSE HEARD (seal.)

Test,

NATHAN HOLTZCLAW.

ROBERT HUGHES,

NATHAN HOLTZCLAW,

FRANCIS PATTERSON.

We, the undersigned, do solemnly swear before Almighty God that we were two of the subscribing witnesses to the last will and testament of Jesse Heard, deceased, appearing from an inspection of the within will, that we saw the said deceased sign the same and acknowledge it to be his last will and testament; that we believe the said deceased, at the time of signing, was of sound mind and disposing memory; that we signed the same in his presence and in the presence of each other. This 7th day of March, 1803.

ROBERT HUGHES,

Sworn to in open court, 7th day of March, 1803.

DAV. TERRELL, C. C. Ord.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

One of the interesting episodes of the season is set forth in the following letter, received on Christmas day. Accompanying it was the beautiful and historic gavel referred to, which as easily seen from the description, is one of the most valuable relics in the country. It's worth is second only to the modesty of the patriotic donor, Mr. Traynham.

ATLANTA GA., December 25, 1901.—Mrs. W. L. Peel, Regent Joseph Habersham Chapter, D. A. R., Atlanta, Ga.—Dear

Mrs. Peel: It affords me pleasure to present to you the gavel herewith, and regarding its history, I have the following to say:

The body of the gavel is from a locust tree near the Moore house.

The inlaid strips in the body are from a cherry tree that grew on the spot where Washington's headquarters were located at the time of the surrender.

One-half of the handle is from a piece of wood out of the Moore house; the other half is from a cedar that grew on the spot where Cornwallis surrendered his sword.

The small oval button at one end of the body is from a piece of wood taken from the Nelson house, where Cornwallis' headquarters were located.

The oval at the other end is a button from the coat of one of Washington's soldiers, fastened on with nails out of the first custom house built in the United States, and the little projection at the top of the body is also a piece out of the custom house.

The entire collection of woods making up the gavel came from Yorktown, Va.

It was through the courtesy of Colonel Mock that I procured the wood from the Moore house, and through Colonel Cruikshank that I secured that which came from the Nelson house. The balance I procured myself at the points mentioned on a recent visit to Yorktown.

Very respectfully,

W. L. TRAYNHAM.

In this connection the following will be of interest:

The Moore house is one of the precious relics of our past history. It is associated with a distinctive and national idea. While we take pride in Independence Hall as the "Cradle of American Liberty," the old "Moore house" is the central spot of American history. Mount Vernon is noted as the resting place of the ashes of the "Father of His Country." The "Moore house" was the scene of the proudest achievement of his life. In this house, which sheltered Washington, Lafayette and Rochambeau, was consummated one of the most decisive surrenders in the world's history, and it was by his success at this time that

Washington earned the appellation of "Father of His Country;" It was historic before the surrender, being the home of Governor Spotswood early in the eighteenth century. The first settlement on York river in 1630 was made near the "Temple" farm.

Over the green fields of this farm have swept the armies of the Revolution, the war of 1812, and the great Civil War. Upon it are the two miles of earthwork thrown up in 1862, the McClellan road under the banks of the creek, and the substructure of siege guns planted on other parts of the farm. Here is the oldest marked grave in the United States; here are the remains of the first house of worship, the "Temple;" and beneath them is the relic of an older strife, the tomb of Major William Gooch, who died in October, 1655. Below the "Temple" sleeps Wormly creek, and not a hundred yards above stands the successor to the mill, where the first shot was fired by Washington in the siege of Yorktown. A mile away still stands the first custom house in America, at Yorktown, through which, two hundred years ago, goods were imported for New York and Philadelphia.

Appreciating the vital connection between this farm and the nation's liberty and history the legislatures of New Jersey, Virginia, Maryland, Ohio and South Carolina have adopted resolutions instructing their senators and representatives at Washington to urge upon congress the purchase and preservation of this historic ground as a memorial park in connection with the monument and cemetery above mentioned. Petitions to the same effect have been made by the Patriotic Sons of America; by the time-honored Carpenters' Association of Philadelphia, in whose hall the first congress was held; by various veteran organizations, and by descendants of Lafayette and Rochambeau, who were the nation's guests at the "Moore house" during the centennial celebration on Temple farm, in October, 1881. Visitors to the farm unanimously favor such purchase and preservation, and several members of congress are cordially supporting this patriotic movement.

Mrs. Hugh Nelson Page, State Regent of Virginia, introduced the following, which was unanimously adopted at session of February 23, 1900:

“Resolved, That the Daughters of the American Revolution, in their ninth continental congress assembled, do earnestly request the senate and house of representatives of the United States to purchase as speedily as possible, and upon such terms as they may deem consistent with the public interest, the historic Temple farm, near Yorktown, Va., where the seven weary years of heroic and self-sacrificing struggles of our patriotic fathers for independence and liberty was brought to final accomplishment by the surrender of the British forces at York and Gloucester, under Earl Cornwallis, to George Washington, commander-in-chief of the combined forces of America and France; and to hold the same for such public uses as may bind together in peace and good will for all time north and south, east and west, for the best welfare of our common country, and the advancement of Liberty throughout the world.”

This is the kind of letter we like, while we only have Volume I to offer:

To Joseph Habersham Chapter, D. A. R., 469 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.: Enclosed find \$2, postoffice order, for which please send me your two books, the “Genealogical and Historical Records,” for years 1900 and 1901. Have you an issue of these records prior to 1900? If so, what is the price of same? You are doing a noble work. It encourages a young man to act well his part, when he reads of the prominent and honorable positions in life that his ancestors have occupied.

Respectfully,

C. H. ANDREWS.

QUERIES.

256. PENN—Wanted American descendants of William Penn. Did he have any sons? Are any of the Virginia, North Carolina or Georgia Penns of that family? Of course, by William Penn I mean the founder of Pennsylvania.

PENN.

257. IRVINE—Can anyone give the particulars of this branch of the Irish Irvines, who claim descent from Sir William de Irwyn, armor bearer of Robert Bruce?

Christopher Irvine, a lawyer of the Inner Temple, married Blanch Irving, daughter of Edward Irving (of Bonshay) laird of Stapleton; Christopher and Blanche were cousins, and both were descended from William de Irwyn, armor bearer of Robert Bruce. Christopher was granted a charter to some lands in the Co. Fermanagh, Ireland, by King James I (of England and VI of Scotland), and built castle Irvine; he died in 1666. His third son—

William Irvine (of Ballindullagh) was master of the horse under Charles II; was wounded at the battle of Worcester. He was high sheriff of Fermanagh in 1681, and died in 1691. He married Elizabeth Gledstanes, daughter of Herbert Gledstanes, who was a colonel under Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden. His second son—

John Irvine (of Cooles and Killadeas) married Edith, daughter of John Hamilton; their son—

Christopher Irvine (of Cooles and Rockford, a colonel in the British Army, died in 1760; he married Jane, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Green, of Sally's Grove, Co. Fermanagh; their second son—

Gerard Irvine (of Greenhill), married in 1751, Sarah, daughter of John Moutray, of Favor Royal (Co. Fermanagh); their third son—

William Irvine, married Samuel Rothwell, Esq., M. D., of Dingle, Co. Kerry; their eldest daughter—

Annette Sarah Rothwell, married Robert Hemphill, of Springhill, Co. Tipperary, Ireland, and had six sons and three daughters; the fourth son being—

William Hemphill, of New York.

258. WALTON—Can you tell me whose daughter Ciddy Jane Walton was? She married Warren Webb, of Greenville county, Virginia, and died in Virginia about 1828, leaving eleven chil-

dren. The date of her birth or the names of her father and mother I cannot learn.

I would be very grateful to you if you would give me the names and addresses of some of lines of families. I am a southerner and wish some one more in touch with the Virginia, Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama names.

I do not see *The Constitution*, so am going to ask you to reply to my query by letter, if you will be so kind.

Was Ciddy Jane Walton of the family of George Walton?

(You will have to see *The Constitution*. We cannot answer your question by letter, and are not permitted to advertise professional genealogists. It is more than likely that you will find all the Walton you want in Volume I, as there is extensive pedigree of this family in all its branches.

259. JACK—I will thank some one to advise through your valuable columns who has, or where a copy of the Jack-McAdoo family tree can be secured? Thanking you in advance, I am,

Respectfully,

W. M. W. H.

(Full Jack pedigree in Volume I.)

ANSWERS.

195. MORGAN—Reply to question concerning General Daniel Morgan. General Daniel Morgan was born in New Jersey. but was raised or brought up in Philadelphia. In 1755, when quite young, he joined the Colonial Army under General Braddock, when the latter was sent over from England to visit the encroachments of the French in Virginia, although the peace protocol of Aix-la-Chapelle had been signed. He was with Braddock, who was absolutely no soldier, in his attack on Fort Duquesne and fought in the same company with General George Washington, then a major in the Colonial Army. The attack was disastrous. General Braddock and scores of brave men and officers fell and the balance fled in confusion, though had either Daniel Morgan or Major Washington been in command history might have recorded a different story. It seems that both General Morgan—not a general then—and Major Washington—after-

wards General Washington—were preserved in this battle by Divine Providence, for an Indian captured later on in another battle, speaking of Major Washington, said that he was not to be killed by a bullet; for, continued he, “I had seventeen fair fires with my rifle and could not bring him to the ground.” General Morgan with all the army that was left after this attack retreated to Philadelphia. Afterwards he was detailed with Arnold in the expedition against Quebec, where he fought bravely. It seems he had almost won, when the rest of his companions retreated on account of Montgomery’s death, and this throwing the whole brunt of the battle on him, he was taken prisoner. In the battle of Saratoga he fought bravely. After the defeat of General Gates at Camden, General Morgan joined General Greene in the southern department. He defeated Tarleton at Cowpens and spread terror among the British and tories. Morgan county in this state was named after him. Major Oliver Porter, of Greene county, suggested his name for the honor. In this connection the following may be interesting:

Senate Room United States, Philadelphia, January 20, 1795.
Dear General: Since I last saw you in Philadelphia, which I think was in 1791, a gentleman has undertaken to write the history of Georgia. Your address to the Georgia refugees, published at Pacolet, in South Carolina, being in my hand, I gave it to him among other materials for insertion. The same gentleman has applied to me for other documents, and particularly to know if any Georgians were at the Cowpens. None of the authors who have written have mentioned them in that action, nor did the account even of your aid-de-camp, Major Giles, to congress, notice them, or any officer belonging to the state; although the officers of the other states were generally mentioned, and their militia applauded. The Georgians have imputed this to the loss of your dispatches, and not to any intention of yourself, who have always been one of their favorite commanders, but they think hard of the action respecting them in that celebrated action, and which did you the honor of turning the tide of affairs in favor of the United States. My object of writing at present is to request, if you see no impropriety in it, your giving a certificate

under your hand, of there being present three companies—the detachment was small, but if you recollect you placed them in front of the whole, and they strictly obeyed your orders, in keeping up a warm fire, and gradually retreating. I could wish your expression, that they behaved as well as the other militia in the field. The officers commanding, if you choose to say anything of them, were Major Cunningham and Captains Samuel Hammond, George Walton and Joshua Inman, who all behaved well, and the latter was peculiarly serviceable to you in advising you of the enemy's approach and skirmishing with their advance. The detachment was under my immediate command and direction, although I acted also as brigade major to all the militia present. It is with difficulty I mention myself; but having the honor of introducing Major McArthur, the commander of the British infantry, a prisoner on that occasion—taken by myself—and having run the utmost risk of my life in an attempt to seize the colors of the 71st regiment, in the midst of it, on their attempts to form after they were broken—being saved by an exertion of Colonel Howard's, and for which I had the honor of your thanks on the field of battle, I think it a duty to my children, as the history of my state is to be told, to have some insertion even of my conduct in that well fought battle. You, sir, were rendered immortal by that action. My ambition it to let my descendants and the citizens of Georgia know that I was present and contributed my mite to your glory. General Pickens has already certified the requests of this letter fully—but whilst you are alive, his certificate is not the best evidence, and your testimony will be grateful to the citizens of Georgia. I am sorry to break in on the important business of your present command, and should have waited until the next session of the federal legislature, when we hope to see you a member, but for the pressing request of the historian to have the necessary papers. I am, dear general, with the highest esteem and respect, your old fellow-soldier and most obedient servant,

JAMES JACKSON.

P. S.—If you could favor me with an answer previous to the rising of congress, about the 1st of March, it would highly oblige me.

This letter was found among General Morgan's papers after his death. He settled in Virginia after the Revolution, and not in 1755, as has been stated in these columns. He only went there in fifty-five to join Braddock's army.

196. HART—I see a lady mentions Charles Hart's name as appearing on a deed under Governor Nicolson. This Charles Hart, as near as I can trace him, came over from England about the year 1700. Under the regime of the lord proprietors he was a member of the council of South Carolina under Governor Charles Crann, 1712, which consisted of Thomas Broughton, Ralph Izzard, Charles Hart, Samuel Eveleigh and Arthur Middleton, etc. After Lord Crown returned to England, Robert Johnston of England, was appointed in 1717, to be governor of South Carolina. He was a son of former Governor Nathaniel Johnson. His council consisted of Thomas Broughton, Alexander Skeen, Nicholas Trott, Charles Hart, James Kuloch, Francis Yonge, etc. During the Revolution of 1719, when South Carolina threw off the proprietors' reign, Governor Johnson, who was a grand man, but on the wrong side, instructed Charles Hart, who was a member of the council and also the governor's secretary, "to secrete all the public records, so that the Revolutionaries could not obtain possession of them." Governor Nicolson succeeded Governor Johnson in 1721. In 1731 Robert Johnson was reappointed governor of South Carolina under the crown, yet Charles Hart, though a member of his former council and secretary of the province, was not included in his last council, which consisted of Thomas Broughton, Lieutenant-Governor Robert Wright, Chief Justice; Messrs. Bull, James Kinlock, Alexander Skeen, John Fenwick, Arthur Middleton, Joseph Wragg, Francis Yonge, John Hamerton, and Thomas Waring. So Charles Hart at that time must have retired from politics, although his other associates were still prominent. He was a man of much merit and considerable property, though a little bit close-fisted, if we must judge from this copied from a narrative of South Carolina, written in 1719 by Francis Yonge, member

council, to the lord proprietors. The proprietors had sent orders to have all the laws constantly sent them by their secretaries :

“The governor and council have frequently recommended to Mr. Secretary Hart his transmitting to your lordships copies of the laws passed, that your lordships may approve, or signify your dislike of them ; and he has as often complained of the difficulty he has to get them transcribed, and of the great charge he must be at to do so, that he is now at £100 a year expense for a clerk ; and more than that, for books, pens, ink and paper, &c. That your lordships allowance to him for the whole is but £40 a year. They, therefore, take the liberty of requesting your lordships to augment the salary of the said secretary or allow a clerk with a competent salary to attend council and transcribe such laws or other things as may at any time be thought needful to send to your lordships.”

It was during Governor Johnson's second term as Governor that General Oglethorpe came to this country, and for Governor Johnson's kindness to his expedition we Georgians owe a debt of gratitude that never can be repaid.

So this Hart history might be the means of throwing a little light on another Hart family in the United States besides that mentioned in these columns on November 24, and which the writer said was the only genealogy of the Harts in the United States. I am personally acquainted with the Harts in Kentucky, and they do not claim this Charles Hart as their ancestor. He was the father of Nancy Hart's husband. I can prove it, but do not care to do so now. All this Hart controversy will be cleared up very soon. Our Nancy Hart was no relation whatever to the Harts mentioned in these columns November 24.

197. IRWIN—In regard to Hon. Jared Irwin. Jared Irwin was born in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, two years after his parents had arrived from Ireland. He was a brigadier general of the Georgia militia. He came to Georgia when seven years of age with his parents, who settled at Robinson's store in Burke county. He resided there during the Revolution, for Washington county was not formed until 1784. Two miles from Waynes-

boro, on McIntosh creek, all the public buildings of the county were erected. Here was the jail during the Revolution and close to this jail an important battle was fought in which Jared Irwin took part. In this county also resided Lyman Hall and David Emanuel. He moved to Washington county after the Revolution and represented this county for a number of years in the legislature. Presided over the senate for some years—two, I believe. Was governor from 1806 to 1809. Was in the convention for revising our constitution in 1789. Was not in the convention which framed the constitution, as was stated in these columns several issues ago, as the constitution was framed in 1777 and the monument erected at Sandersville must be in error. Was president of the convention for again revising the constitution in 1798 and not 1795, as a correspondent stated. He did as governor sign the Yazoo law in 1796, but the honor for the repeal of this law belongs to General Jackson. Jared Irwin had honors enough without this. At its session in Augusta, on the 7th of January, 1795, an act was passed, selling to certain individuals (who had bribed the legislature for that purpose) several thousand acres of land on the Yazoo river in the western part of Georgia, now Mississippi, and for which \$500,000 was to be paid. Though the influence of General Jackson and others, this act was repealed at Louisville, during that year the capital, on the 13th of February, 1796, and all the acts burned by fire from heaven—or as we would say with a magnifying glass, which he, Jim Jackson, held. In the repealing act, persons who paid money were permitted to withdraw it in the space of eight months. Accordingly \$300,000 was withdrawn from the treasury by claimants, and the balance transferred to the United States government, in consequence of their having engaged to compromise with these claimants. It has been published that Georgia retained this in her treasury, and yet kept the lands; but it is a mistake and a slander on the character of the State. He was one of the trustees of the University in 1809. A son of his, Dr. Jared Irwin, was in the first graduating class, 1804, at Athens. He was a Congregationalist by profession and lived a Christian. He died in 1815. Irwin county and Irwinsville, then its capital, extinct

now, I believe, were named after him, as was Irwinton, in Wilkinson county.

Can any one tell me what became of the sword the Legislature presented to Colonel Daniel Appling—or rather intended to present, but he died before it could be gotten ready. After his death the Legislature caused it to be enclosed in a gilt frame and, together with the resolution, had it hung in the executive room at Milledgeville. It hung there in 1829 and it was there in 1834. Now, what became of it? Daniel Appling died March 5, 1817. The sword was made in Philadelphia.

198. STEWART—An item sent from Scotland by a lady in Edinburg, taken from a work there showing the descent of several North Carolinians from the “Royal House of Stewarts.”

“Stewart of Ledriche.”

Robert the II King of Scotland, b. 1316, died 1390, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Adam Mure, of Rowallan. Their third son was Robert, earl of Fife and Mentieth, duke of Albany, who married 1st Margaret, countess of Mentieth, daughter of Sir John Graham and Mary, countess of Mentieth. Their son, Murdoch, justiciary of Scotland, duke of Albany and governor of Scotland, and of Kingeleveren; also earl of Fife and Mentieth, married Isabel, eldest daughter and heir of Duncal, earl of Lennox. Their fourth son, Sir James Stewart, 1451, married a daughter of McDonald, called the Gross or More (Great) and had: James Stewart, called Little or Beg, designed de Albania. He married Annabel, daughter of Patrick Buchanan of that ilk and had: William Stewart, of Baldoran, who married Maria, daughter of Sir Colin Campbell, of Glenmarchy, and had: John Stewart, of Glenbucky; the 2d son, who married a daughter of Patrick Buchanan and had: A second son, Duncan Stewart, m. daughter of Mac Laren, also styled of Glenbucky. Their son Alexander Stewart, married a daughter of Stewart, his cousin, and had: I Patrick Stewart, of Ledriche, a lineal descendant of the “Royal Stewarts.” He sold Ledriche, an estate in Scotland, to John Stewart, of the Ardsheal and Appin branch, and settled in Carolina.

Patrick Stewart, of Ledcriech, married in Scotland Margaret Menzies, daughter of Robert Menzies, a cousin of Sir Robert Menzies, of Weem, and had :

I James Stewart, died without issue.

II Charles Stewart, died unmarried.

III Elizabeth Stewart, married her cousin, James Stewart.

IV Margaret Stewart, married John Carroway.

V Catherine Stewart married William Little, Jr., of Edenton, N. C.

We see then an authentic account of the descent of this line from Robert the II and from the earl of Lennox, the Macdonalds, Buchanans, Campbells, the Tumlin of Mentieth and the Menzies, so if there be any descended from the Carroways, Littles or Stewarts of these marriages they have all the rights of descent from these noble lines. It only shows that many come to America who had noble and royal blood in the veins, and if one is less an American because he is well descended, we cannot discern the cause. There is no reason why one cannot be of good blood and be a fine citizen, for heredity will show in man as well as in animals. We are proud of having "blooded horses," why not of blooded men? If one descends from an illustrious house like the Douglas, or from a noble king or fine orator, poet, soldier, statesman, etc., he should but be incited to more noble deeds and be a better citizen and a leader in Christian thought and progress of all kinds. Be ashamed of your bad actions. Be ashamed if you are a gentleman to sully your honor, and if all is lost let not your manners go, but be courteous to women, kind to the poor and oppressed, a lover of country and a child of God. One who is a scion of a noble line, is unworthy his descent if he lacks honor and integrity, or, in these days, cares more for the glitter of life, aye, if he has to steal to get it, than for that old-time honor and truthfulness, chivalry and integrity of the "auld lang syne." Let those of good birth set the example, and if the glitter of life engulfs the weak let us withstand temptation and show there is something in being a gentleman. J. G. B. B.

199. BAKER—The following is the descent of a family of Baker, of Liberty county, Georgia:

William Jeans Baker, married July 14, 1796, Elizabeth Way, b. October 31, 1772, and had: (A son we think of the gallant Colonel William Baker, of the Revolution).

I William Baker.

II John Baker, married Charlotte Shepherd.

III Richard Baker, married 1st Mrs. Horn, born Harriet Telfair; he married 2d Mary, daughter of Edward Russell and Susan Way.

IV Artemus Baker, baptized January 11, 1806; killed.

John Baker and Charlotte Shepherd had:

I. Felix Baker, married a daughter of Rev. Woodrow, of Columbia, S. C., and had:

A. James Woodrow Baker, married of McMaster, of S. C.

B. Lottie Baker.

C. Jennie Baker, married Woodbridge.

D. Minnie Baker.

2. Bessie Baker.

3. Elizabeth Baker.

4. Clifford Baker.

Richard Baker and Harriet Telfair had:

1. Carrie Baker.

2. Lilla Baker, married Mr. Brock.

3. May Baker, married William M. Dudley, grandson of Governor Crawford.

Richard Baker and May Russell had:

1. Mrs. McCulloch.

I. Mrs. Richard Baker, born Telfair, had the following sisters and brothers:

II. Mary Telfair, married Stockton, of Jacksonville, Fla.

III. John Telfair, married —.

IV. William Telfair, married —.

200. MARBURY—Horatio Marbury was secretary of state in 1805 with the following:

Governor John Milledge.

Secretary to Governor Geo. Rootes Clayton and James Boze-
man.

Secretary of State, Horatio Marbury.

Treasurer, Edwin Moniger.

Comptroller General, James Merriwether.

Surveyor General, Daniel Sturgis.

Again in 1807, he also, I believe, held the same office under
(Governor Irwin, as in 1809, when Governor Irwin was again
elected he was in his cabinet as follows:

1809.

Governor, Jared Irwin.

Secretary to Governor James Bozeman.

Secretary of State, Horatio Marbury.

Treasurer, George Rootes Clayton.

Comptroller General, Eleazer Early.

Surveyor General, Daniel Sturgis.

In 1811 he was again secretary of state, as follows:

Governor, David B. Mitchell.

Secretary of State, Horatio Marbury.

Treasurer, George R. Clayton.

Comptroller General, James Bozeman.

Surveyor General, Z. B. Jenkins.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

Much of our space this week is given to correspondents who desire to correct errors which have been made in recent communications. We heartily thank these friends, as we know the writers of the original articles do also. Any genuine lover of history values the facts in the case beyond any and every other consideration, and we cordially invite full and fair discussions

of any statements which seem to be questionable. It is the aim of the Joseph Habersham Chapter to stand for the truth both in this column and out of it. But it is strange how errors creep in

It is called to our attention on good authority that there hangs in our State Capitol the portrait of a soldier of the Revolution who had risen to the rank of major. Yet he is painted in the uniform of a major general, and the word "Major General" painted under the picture! We protest that this brave and honorable gentleman, whose name we do not know, be not thus held up to the ridicule of posterity by being placed in a false position. This hero is not here to speak for himself, and the Joseph Habersham Chapter will speak for him, in the name of truth and justice. We entreat our chief executive to at once order the custodian of the Capitol building to remove the disabilities of the old Revolutioner in the name of wisdom, justice and moderation, and if there is no fund to pay for this act of justice, send the bill to the Joseph Habersham Chapter! We are sure that this act will be applauded by every true Georgian, most of all by those who have most interest in the soldier himself. We feel sure also that this soldier, whoever he is, has earned the right to this much consideration at the hands of our great State.

GEORGIA'S FIRST NEWSPAPER—Joseph Habersham Chapter, D. A. R., Atlanta, Ga.—Too much cannot be written in commendation of the valuable information that you are gathering and preserving for the present and coming generations of the early history of this grand old commonwealth, but when errors creep in they should be corrected.

In your valuable column in *The Constitution* of December 29, 1901, Miss Griffin says: "It is a fact perhaps not very generally known that the first newspaper ever published in this State was published and owned by a woman, Mrs. Sarah Poter Hillhouse." I would not detract one iota from the brilliant record of this illustrious lady, who conducted *The Monitor* after the death of her husband, Captain D. R. Hillhouse, who succeeded Mr. Alexander McMillan, who first established *The Washington News* in 1800 and called *Washington Gazette*. In

1801 it was edited by Captain Hillhouse and called *Monitor*. Georgia had not prospered all these sixty-seven years (settled in 1733) without newspapers, and very valuable ones. Many are preserved with historical items. The first printing press was set up in Savannah by James Johnston, and on April 7, 1763, James Johnston established *The Georgia Gazette*, published it at Savannah, and copies as late as 1799 are still preserved. The old reliable *Augusta Chronicle* was established in 1785. *The Louisville Gazette* was established at Louisville, Ga., in 1796 by Day & Healy. It was an oak press and made in England. The press afterwards was used to print *The Georgia Messenger* at Macon, Ga. *Savannah Republican* established in 1798 by Lyon & Morse.

W. BERRIEN BURROUGHS.

POSTMASTER GENERAL—It has been published two or three times in your columns that Joseph Habersham was the first postmaster general of the United States. This is an error. Samuel Osgood was the first and Timothy Pickering was the second, and Joseph Habersham, appointed during Washington's second term, the third. Joseph Habersham made such an efficient officer that he was again appointed during the John Adams term, and received his third appointment during Thomas Jefferson's administration, which he held until 1801, when he resigned to become president of the United States branch bank at Savannah, Ga. The first postmaster appointed at Savannah, Ga., was John Bolton, who received his appointment from Benjamin Baron, postmaster general of the Southern District of America. This was in 1764, the year after the first paper was printed in Georgia.

Yours, with great respect,

W. BERRIEN BURROUGHS.

Brunswick, Ga., January 2, 1902.

HEARD—Referring to the communication of A. C. M. W., in the Joseph Habersham Chapter of last Sunday, "The Heard Family," I beg to suggest that the statement made that Thomas Heard lived and died in Morgan county may be a mistake.

There was a Joseph Heard who lived for many years in Morgan county and died in March, 1848. He lived on Little river, near the Jasper line. He had five children by his first wife, whose maiden name I have forgotten. Their names were, a son, Herbert, who removed and lived in Newton county near Webb's factory until the time of his death. The others were daughters, Elizabeth, who married Obediah M. B. Fielder; Catherine, who married Turman Walthall, of Jackson, Butts county (Mrs. Mary Lyons, of Jackson, their oldest daughter, is still living in Jackson at this time); Olive, who married Nathaniel Peeples Lee, of Newton county; and another, the youngest, whose name I have forgotten, married John Durden, of Morgan county. I never heard of or knew Mrs. Henry Byrd, of Troup. By his second wife, Anne Clark, Joseph Heard had one son, who was just 21 years of age when his father died. By his third wife, Columbia county, my own aunt, Mrs. Mary P. Prior, who was a Miss Allen, or Head, of White Oak, Joseph Heard had no children. He married Mrs. Prior during the year 1835 at my father's house in Morgan county. I was present at the wedding. I am thus particular about Uncle Joseph Heard because I was a constant visitor at his house from the date of his marriage to the time of his death, often staying two or three weeks at a time: was present and nursed him during his late illness; witnessed his death, and attended his burial. He often spoke to me of his brother, George Heard, of LaGrange, and his brother, Abraham Heard, of whom A. C. M. W. speaks.

Hon. Herbert Fielder, a prominent member of the bar for over thirty years, of Americus, was grandson of Joseph Heard and a son of Obadiah M. B. Fielder and Catherine Heard.

Also, the following is a transcript from a record of the Fitzpatrick (my wife's) family: "The Fitzpatrick who came to Virginia from Ireland about 1710, had three sons, Thomas, William and Joseph, besides daughters. His son Joseph was born in 1720. Migrated to Georgia and settled in Greene county. He died at the age of 52 years. His wife, Martha (Martha Napier), died at the age of 106 years. His sons were five, Benjamin, Joseph, William, Booth and Rene. Daughters three. One mar-

ried Joseph Heard, one Thomas Heard and one Robert Wright."

The Martha Napier spoken of in the Fitzpatrick transcript was the grandmother of Joseph Heard, of Morgan county, an account of whom I have given above.

R. J. MASSEY.

QUERIES.

260. McDONALD—Can any one give information regarding the early history of the McDonald families, of Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia. The McDonald clan came from the Isle of Skye, some settling in Virginia, others in North Carolina. Later on some settled in Georgia.

My grandfather, John McDonald, was related to the early settlers of Virginia and North Carolina.

My great-great-grandfather fought in the Revolution on the American side, while he had brothers on the British side.

261. HILEY—Jacob Hiley emigrated to America from Holland in 17—. He was a true and brave soldier under Washington in the Revolutionary War. After the war he married Mary Magdalene Holesinger. Their children were Ann Sophia, Barbara, Elizabeth, Mary, John and Thomas.

Jacob Hiley died about 1792. Can any one tell me what regiment he served and whether he received a land grant for his services? He enlisted from South Carolina. Can any one explain the significance of the term "Black Dutch?"

L. P. J.

262. PEEPLES—Elizabeth Peeples married William Lee, of Greene county, Georgia, about 1800. Richmond Peeples, a relative, settled in Walton county, afterwards moved to Texas, where his son Bulger, and daughter, Frankie McCullough, are perhaps living today. Another daughter, Felda, married a Mr. Walker, of Alabama. Mary Peeples, who married Woodson Heard, as we have previously read in the Joseph Habersham column, was, I think, a sister or a niece of Elizabeth Peeples Lee. Will you give ancestry of the late Judge Cincinnatus Peeples?

S.

263. JERDINE—Can any one give information of the Jerdine or Jourdine family, who lived at one time in Liberty county, Georgia. Mary Jerdine married John H. Broughton. She died in the year 1808. There was a sister of hers, I think, who married a Mr. Peacock. Dorcus Jerdine, another sister, married Samuel Lions, or Lyons, in the year 1795. He died shortly afterwards, leaving one son, Samuel Jerdine Lions, who married Margaret Williams, of Bulloch county, Georgia, in 1824. The issue of this marriage was Mary Tabitha, born 1825; Martha Adeline, born 1826, and a son, born in 1827. I would like to know something more of the history of this family.

264. MOSELEY—Can any one give me other lines of the Moseley family than that written up in Vol. 5, No. 3, of the Va. His. Magazine?

The emigrant, William Moseley, had two sons—William II and Arthur. The children of William II were William, John, Elizabeth and Edward. The line is carried out from Edward, but not from William, John and Elizabeth.

Then the descendants of Arthur, son of the emigrant, are not given.

I wish to connect Robert Moseley, who went to Buckingham county in 1778, with this family, as it is known that he belonged to it.

There are only two or three generations between Robert Moseley and this family from Norfolk county, Virginia.

(What lines were in the Virginia Magazine?)

265. MOREL—Hayden's Virginia Genealogies, page 212, state that Mary Bryan, the daughter of Jonathan Bryan, married John Morel. Can you give me any information as to the ancestry of said John Morel?

266. SCOTCH-IRISH—Kindly publish the names and addresses of some persons to whom private parties might write for information as to the records of North Carolina and Pennsylvania, particularly of the Scotch-Irish.

ANSWERS.

201. HUDSON-PARKS—Lunisford Hudson was born in Bedford county, Virginia, moved to South Carolina and settled near Greenville, S. C., and lived to be 89 years old. He married Amelia Parks, who lived in Lawrence county. She was a good Christian woman and a great worker. They had fourteen children born unto them, and raised twelve of them, as follows: 1, Thomas Parks (my father), the oldest boy, born Saturday, June 23, 1797. He married Lurinda Green (my mother), December 9, 1819. (She was born September 2, 1800); moved to Georgia, first to Jackson county, thence to Gwinnett county, where I was born. My father died in Gwinnett county, Tuesday, November 4, 1862. My mother died in Palmetto, Ga., March 8, 1877. 2, Malissa, the oldest girl. She married a Mr. Ross. 3, James, moved to Tennessee. 4, Franklin, moved to Illinois. 5, Albert Gallatin, moved to Arkansas. 6, Samuel Fling. He married Kessiah Brockman and moved to Jacksonville, Ala. They have two daughters now living in Texas. 7, Fatimer, the second girl; married Mr. Stokes and lived near Greenville, S. C. 8, Esli W., lived near Greenville, S. C. 9, Nancy, married Mr. Miller and moved to Mississippi. 10, Marnerva, married a Mr. Mahaffa and went to Alabama. 11, Elizabeth, married a Mr. Phillips and lives 6 miles west of Greenville, S. C. There was another boy or girl, can't say which. The other two died young.

In *Atlanta Constitution* of December 15, 1901, I saw a piece by H. W. Clark—No. 278. Clarke & Parks—with request for information, etc. In said piece it was stated that Amelia Parks married Lunisford Hudson, and as they were my grandmother and grandfather, I send you the inclosed brief sketch, thinking that it may be of some information to you.

Yours very truly,

T. P. HUDSON.

202. BALL—Colonel William Ball came from England to Lancaster county, Virginia, about 1650, bringing his wife, Hannah Atheral, and four children, viz: Richard, died without issue; William, m. Margaret Dowman and had nine children; Jo-

seph, grandfather of George Washington, had five daughters, of which the mother of Washington was the youngest, and one son, Joseph (2), who died without male issue. Hannah, married David Fox. William (2) Ball's third son, Joseph (3) married Mary Spencer, and settled at "Coan," in Northumberland county, Virginia. He called his eldest son Spencer (4). Spencer's son was Spencer (5) Mottrom and his son, Spencer (6) Ball, married Elizabeth Landon Carter, daughter of Robert Carter, of "Minnie Hall," in Westmoreland county. After his marriage he lived in Prince William county. Mottrom (6) Ball, who was a brother of the above mentioned Spencer (6) Ball, died at "Woodbury," Fairfax county, Virginia.

In the query about Spencer Ball, son of Moses and Mary Ann Ball, in the Balls of Virginia there is but one line in which the name Spencer appears, and in that line it runs through seven generations. Dr. Spencer Mottrom Ball, who died at Greenville, Miss., 1888, being the last to bear the name of which we have any information. There is no record that we know of where one of these Spencers had a son Moses, but it seems more than probable that the line to which you refer must belong to the "Spencer Ball line of Virginia," as the name Spencer is not a common one and it has ever been the custom of the Balls of Virginia to perpetuate the name of sire and grandsire.

203. BRANCH—The Branch Family (Concluded), by Melville Irby Branch, Esq.—Matthew Branch, Jr., was appointed justice of Chesterfield, 1750. Benjamin Branch was sheriff of Chesterfield 1780 and 1786, and appointed justice of Chesterfield 1797. Edward Branch, appointed justice of Chesterfield in 1804. Colonel Thomas Branch, of Chesterfield, was alive 1816. Matthew Branch, appointed justice of Buckingham, 1793. Samuel Branch, appointed justice of Buckingham 1841. Colonel Samuel Branch, of Buckingham, alive 1828. Henry Branch and Susannah C., daughter of the late Colonel Henry Bell (all of Buckingham) were married 1885. Winifred, wife of Captain Samuel Branch, of "Woodlawn," Buckingham, died 1828, aged 38, leaving ten children. Matthew Branch died in Powhatan, October

24, 1823, aged 58. Robert G. Branch, professor of languages Hampden-Sidney College, married, 1835, Agnes W., daughter of John D. Wood, of Prince Edward. Captain Robert H. Branch, formerly of Richmond, married, 1835, Martha, daughter of Major John Alfriend, of Amelia.

The following are from the will book of Chesterfield county, and all persons named were undoubtedly descendants of the patentee:

(1) Will, dated 1726, of James Branch, who died 1749, names his wife, son John, daughters Frances, Elizabeth, Valencia, Mary and Phoebe. (2) Will of Mary Branch, dated 1750, names daughters Phoebe Hill, Valentia and Mary. Mary Branch was wife of John Branch mentioned in the first will. (3) Will of Benjamin Branch, recorded 1760, names sons, Thomas and Edward, and daughters, Obedience Baas, Prudence Thweatt and Mary.

(4) Will of Thomas Branch, recorded about 1776, names nephews Benjamin and Thomas Branch; niece Molly, daughter of Edward Branch; sister Prudence and Benjamin, son of Benjamin Branch, deceased. The testator was the Thomas Branch named in the preceding will.

(5) Will dated 1741 of William Branch, died about 1760, only names his brother Thomas. (6) Will dated 1763 of Thomas Branch, died 1768, names his brother, William (whose will precedes this), Henry Mitchell, Edward Osborne, Robert Goode, "son of Robert Goode, deceased;" Josiah Tatum, Branch Tanner, Thomas Branch, Willson and John Goode. It is believed that the testator married Elizabeth, born March 2, 1738, daughter of Robert Goode, of Whitby. (7) Will of Matthew Branch, Sr., died about 1766, names sons, Matthew, Samuel, Edward and Thomas, brother John. (8) Will of John Branch, recorded 1768, names only his brother Matthew, whose will precedes this.

(9) Will of Thomas Branch, recorded 1769, names his wife, Mary, sons Edward, James and Garner; daughters, Phoebe, Lockett, Patty, Mary and Elizabeth; grandson, Edward Branch.

(10) Will of Christopher Branch, recorded 1772, names wife, Mary, daughter of John Archer, of Chesterfield; sister,

Martha Branch; sons, Christopher and Archer daughter, Elizabeth. The will of their grandfather, John Archer, names another John Branch, who doubtless died before his father.

(11) Will of Martha Branch, recorded 1773, names her nephew, Christopher, son of Christopher Branch, deceased; her brother, Henry, and niece, Amey Giles. Martha Branch was the sister of Christopher Branch, whose will precedes this. The Amey Giles mentioned was probably the mother of Governor William Branch Giles.

(12) Will of Matthew Branch (died about 1772) names his wife, Midley; sons, Matthew and Peter; daughters, Elizabeth and Mary.

(13) Will of John Branch (died about 1772) names daughter, Johanna Sandiber; sons, Samuel and Matthew.

(14) Will of Olive Branch (died about 1779) names his wife, Verlinsche (sic); son, James.

(15) Will of Edward Osborne, dated 1781, names his daughter, Betty Eppes Branch, and refers to her children. Her brother, Edward Osborne, in 1783, bequeaths property to her and to Benjamin Branch, Jr., doubtless her son.

Mrs. Betty Eppes (Osborne) Branch was probably mother of Edward Osborne Branch, of "Laurel Brook," Dinwiddie county, whose eldest daughter, Elizabeth E. O. Branch, married in 1837 Thomas Peyton Giles, of Armelia county. A sister of Edward O. Branch, married a Ward. All of the Branches of Chesterfield county, Richmond and Petersburg, Virginia, are of this descent, and it is believed that the distinguished family of Branch in North Carolina and Georgia, are descended from that here treated of. Its most prominent members have been John Branch, governor, United States senator and cabinet officer, and his son, General Branch, of the Confederate Army. "Arrow Mattocks," where Christopher Branch, the head of the Branch family, settled, appears in Captain Smith's map on the north side of James river, a short distance above the present "Dutch Gap."

Note—This conclusion of the Branch paper which has preceded this is of great value to all interested in the Branch and

Osborne families, and I want to urge all those who can add anything to the history of these ancient and most eminently respectable families to do so at once. The value of old records, legal documents, of Bible records, cannot be overestimated. One hundred years from now they may be the dust on which we trample. Now is the time to strike, for the metal is glowing.

THOMAS HART RAINES.

Joseph Habersham Chapter, D. A. R., Atlanta, Ga.—I have read with interest several articles in your columns as to the Johnstones of Annandale. On 22d instant, I note an extract: "From an old scrapbook," stating that Lord William Johnstone, of Annandale, after mortally wounding "Captain Roe, of Foot Guards," came to Virginia, married there "in 1722," and had "six sons and four daughters." In same column "Johnstone" very pertinently says: "Why did not Lord William Johnstone (nor any of his 'six sons') ever claim the titles and estates to which he should have succeeded in 1730? The answer is: Lord William Johnstone died in 1721. In fact, there has never been a petition before Lords or Courts by any one claiming descent from any son of William Johnstone, first marquis of Annandale. The descendants of his daughter, Henrietta, Countess of Hoptown, obtained one-third of the estate, and since 1792 several of various branches have claimed title, but each was refused by lords because of descent through female line. The "heirs male" were in revolt in Scotland in 1689, 1715, 1745-46, and in America in 1776-1783. They were citizens of North Carolina in 1792.

The few facts "from an old scrapbook" are from a well known work, but the extract also contains misstatements as to persons and events. In order to make this clear, I shall enlarge upon the XVI to XIX generations.

We are descended from Hon. John Johnstone, only brother of William Johnstone, first marquis of Annandale. The Lords and Courts have repeatedly held that the titles reverted to this branch upon the death of George Johnstone, third marquis, in 1792.

In answer to "E. E. J.," as to "Archibald Johnstone," he was not of the direct Annandale line, but perhaps I may be able to assist (by private correspondence) if "E. E. J." will send me name and address.

Charlotte, dowager marchioness of A—, married Colonel John Johnstone, second son of Sir William Johnstone, of "Westerhall," who died at Barbadoes. Some of their descendants are in the United States. It is a well known fact that in Scottish genealogies the eldest son only is noted, except in rare instances; also that lines are traced by land records, no other registers being kept. Consequently, junior sons were seldom noted where titles existed and estates entailed. In our own family there have been instances of men of historical note, and yet, because of this system of record, their exact connection cannot be defined. Today this trouble is confronting Sir Frederick Johnstone, of "Westerhall," the lineal descendant of Mattheve de Johnstone (1455), the undoubted chief of the race in Scotland.

In the following sketch I only give enough to show the origin of the main branches of the family and make the connections clear. We have many of the details of each generation, but they are not necessary to this article. A skeleton sketch from our records and data is all I can give at this time.

Huga de Johnstone was laird in East Lothain, Scotland, in 1214. In 1275 his son, John de Johnstone, endowed the Monastery of Soltray with lands, as shown by the Chartulary of Soltary. Robert Bruce, in 1309, created John de Johnstone, "Chevalier of Drufries," and in the same year gave to John's younger brother, Gilbert de Johnstone, lands in Lanarkshire.

John de Johnstone (IV in direct line) was made "Warden of Marches" by Robert II in 1360.

John de Johnstone (V) died in 1420. His second son, Gilbert, was "Master of Gretna."

Sir Adam de Johnstone's (VI) second son, Mattheve de Johnstone, defeated the Douglas at Arkinholm, May, 1455. Hugh Douglas, Earl of Ormond, was "wounded and captured by Mattheve's own hand." For this, James II gave Mattheve de Johnstone charter to "Westerhall," and added "to arms of John-

stone a heart and crown," dated November 19, 1455. Mattheue's younger brother, Gilbert de Johnstone, married Agnes, heiress of Elphinstone (1472), and was ancestor of "Johnstones of Elphinstone." The (X) Sir James de Johnstone was created "Lord Johnstone of Johnstone," under great seal by James IV in 1509. In 1549, by charter under great seal, Queen Mary (dowager) created James de Johnstone (second son of X Lord Johnstone), "Baron of Wamfray.

The XV in direct line was James Johnstone, whom Charles I created "First Earle of Hartfell," etc., in 1643. He was with James Grahame (the Great Marquis-Montrose), at Philipphough (1646), was captured and condemned, but escaped. His estates were sequestrated. Charles II restored the estates to his son and changed his titles to (XVI) "James Johnstone, First Earl of Annandale and Hartfell, Viscount of Aunaud," etc., February, 1661, and a year later created him "Hereditary constable of Lochmaber Castle."

The XVI James Johnstone, first earl of Annandale, married Henrietta (daughter of William, marquis of Douglas), and had two sons, first, William, who succeeded in 1672 and was created first marquis of Annandale in 1701. (He died in 1721.) William Johnstone, first marquis, was twice married, first to Sophia Fairholm, who bore him three sons and one daughter—(a) James Johnstone, who succeeded him in January, 1721, and was second marquis. He died unmarried in 1729-30. (O. S.) (b) Lord William Johnstone, who was in parliament. In March, 1720, he fought a duel with Captain Poe not Roe), of Foot Guards; was wounded and died from its effect, December 4, 1721, "and was buried at Westminster (London) unmarried." (c) Lord John Johnstone, who died unmarried in 1721, aged 32. (d) Lady Henrietta Johnstone, married Charles Hope, earl of Hopetown. Her living descendants are the present earl of Hopetown, governor general of Australia, and Honorable Captain John Hope-Johnstone, of Lochmaben Castle.

The second wife of first marquis was Charlotte Venden Bempden. Issue was two sons. (a) George Johnstone who succeeded his half-brother, James, in 1730, as third (and last)

marquis. He died unmarried in 1792. (b) Lord John Johnstone, born June, 1721, (posthumous) and named for his half-brother Lord John. The junior Lord John was in parliament before he was of age. He died unmarried in 1742. It was his death that caused George, third marquis, to employ David Hume, the historian, as companion. Upon death of George, third marquis (1792), the "heirs male" of William Johnstone, first marquis, became extinct, the title dormant.

The second son of XVI, James Johnstone (first earl of Anandale) was Honorable John Johnstone, who entered the army. "John Johnstone was one of the revolting captains in 1689," (after Killiecrankie), and with his maternal uncle, George Douglas (Earl of Dunbarton, colonel of Dunbarton regiment) and many other officers "left Scotland and entered the French service, where he served with distinction," "until the death of William III" (1702). He returned to Scotland and died (1793), leaving four sons and one daughter. 1. John, whose only son, Thomas, died and his male line became extinct in 1769. 2. Gabriel, who was governor of North Carolina, 1734-1752. He married, first, Penelope Phenev (nee Garland), stepdaughter of Governor Charles Eden, who bore him one child, Penelope, who married Colonel John Dawson. Governor Gabriel married, second, Frances Button (nee Johnstone), who bore him no children. She survived Governor Gabriel and married John Rutherford. She died (1761), leaving a son, who came to Georgia (1793). The third son, Gilbert Johnstone, left Scotland and went to Ireland (1715). He married there (1724). In 1745 Gilbert and his eldest son, Gilbert Johnstone, Jr., joined the chevalier Charles Edward Stuart and were at Culloden (1746), where the elder was wounded, but they escaped and with their family came to North Carolina (1746), exiles—outlaws.

Gilbert, senior, died at "Brompton," one of Governor Gabriel's estates, on Cape Fear, in 1775. In 1776 Gilbert Johnstone, Jr., and his eldest son, Hugo, raised and equipped a squadron of partisan light horse and led them, under Folsome in North Carolina, 1776 to 1780, and under Marion in South Carolina, 1780 to 1783, "without pay or bounty." Hugo (or Hugh)

Johnstone married Susanna Barefield in North Carolina and had issue (a) Susanna, married Colonel Richard Holmes; (b) Gabriel, no issue living; (c) James, no male issue living; (d) Margaret, married John G. Ashley, of Alabama; (e) Jean, married Henry Stevens; (f) Huger Johnstone; (g) Samuel Johnstone, D. D.

Huger Johnstone married Anne Eliza Higdon, adopted daughter of Captain John Howell. (See Howell, *Constitution*, October 13 ulto.) Issue (a) William C. G. Johnstone, the writer's father; (b) Charles H. Johnstone; (c) Mrs. Susan M. Gwyn; (d) Robert A. Johnstone; (e) Henry L. Johnstone; (f) Mrs. Anne E. Green; (g) James H. Johnstone.

Samuel Johnstone, D. D., settled in Alabama. His sons were (a) William J. Johnstone, M. D., Georgia; (b) J. Fletcher Johnstone, of Alabama, (c) J. McKenzie Johnstone, M. D., Texas.

Henry Johnstone (second son of Gilbert Johnstone, the elder) married Katherine Knox (1752) and settled a large estate in Tyron (now Lincoln), on Catawba, North Carolina. His only son, Colonel James Johnstone, of North Carolina line in the Revolution, married Margaret Ewart. Their son, William, married Miss Forney. The sons of this marriage living are (a) Captain James F. Johnstone, Asheville; (b) General Robert D. Johnstone, Birmingham; (c) ex-Governor Joseph F. Johnstone, of Alabama; (d) Bartlett S. Johnstone, Baltimore.

Elizabeth (sister of Gilbert Johnstone, Sr.) married Thos. Kenan in Ireland, came to North Carolina in 1735-6. Her sons were Colonel James Kenan, continental line, North Carolina, and Michael Johnstone Kenan, of Sapelo Island, Georgia. Her descendants are in North Carolina and Georgia.

Samuel Johnstone, of Chowan, N. C. (who was member of the continental congress, governor and first United States senator for North Carolina) was the eldest son of "Samuel Johnstone, of Anslow county, North Carolina," (the youngest son of Hon. John Johnstone and brother of Gov. Gabriel and Gilbert, Sr.) Gov. Samuel Johnstone's only brother, Hon. John Johnstone, of Bertie county, North Carolina, was captain of "Light Horse"

in 1780. He died in 1790. His descendants are numerous in the United States and Canada.

"Samuel Johnstone, Sr., of Onslow," had several daughters, two of them—Jean, who married George Blair, and Hannah, who married James Iredell, justice of the United States Supreme Court—left issue.

Another of the Johnstone clan, Archibald, settled at Salisbury, Conn. He was captain in the New York line in the Revolution and his grandson was General Albert Sidney Johnstone, of the Confederate States of America.

I have in my possession an original letter, written in 1790, by "Gilbert Johnstone, Gen'l," to his daughter, Eucanna Johnstone, in which the family history is clearly given back to 1665. He made no claim, because for three generations his ancestors had opposed the house of Hanover. So far as the writer knows, his descendants have all been loyal to his faith and action.

At Idylwild we have the crested pistols used by the two Gilberts—father and son—in Scottish civil wars and in the American Revolution, together with their seal and other unique relics. Also many legal and other papers and books with "arms" and signatures dating back into the seventeenth century, with military papers signed by "Gilbert Johnstone" and "certified" by "Francis Marion" and "John Rutledge," 1777-1783.

The Arms of Johnstone—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Argent. A Saltire Sable on a chief—gules. Three Cushions. Or. 2d and 3d—An Anchor—in pale gules. Supporters—Dexter. A lion. Argent. Armed and langued, azure. Crowned with an imperial crown.—Or. Sinister—A horse. Argent furnished —gules. Crest—A spur, erect, winged. Argent. Motto—Nunquam non pratus!

'Gilbert Johnstone used the "winged spur" of Annandale, combined with the "armoured arm" of Armagh. His "seal"—with this "crest"—is at Idylwild.

Bespeaking your patience with the prolixity of this, I beg to remain, yours sincerely.

HUGER W. JOHNSTONE.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

Georgia is one of the few states and the only one of the original thirteen which has no Historical Magazine. It was largely on this account that this department was undertaken. We now have upon our exchange list all the leading historical publications and magazines, which is an endorsement of our work. The New England Historical Register was the first to give us recognition. Others followed, until now, the prophet is even honored in his own country. All the large libraries and many of the smaller ones are subscribers to our book, and this, too, is high praise from a high source.

One of the strange things we have met with is the fact that the gentlemen exhibit so much more interest in our work than the ladies. Nine-tenths of our correspondents are men, and even a greater proportion of subscribers to our book.

But occasionally we have nice things from the D. A. R., as the following will show. We hate to publish anything so personal, but that is the hard lot of the editor, to print all the compliments they get. They all do it.

VALUABLE WORK FOR GEORGIA.

From Washington (Ga.) Chronicle:

No doubt every one has noticed and read the "Joseph Habersham" column of family histories that appear once a week in *The Atlanta Constitution*.

From a very small beginning, this has grown into a most important and interesting department. Many people subscribe for the paper for this alone. The idea was conceived by Mrs. William Lawson Peel, regent of Joseph Habersham Chapter, D. A. R., that Georgia needed a medium through which family histories, traditions and genealogies could be traced.

She therefore inaugurated this department, and through her untiring energy it has succeeded beyond all expectation.

Questions and information have come pouring in faster than they can be handled; not only from Georgia, but all over the South, and from the North and West as well.

Wherever there is a scion of old Southern stock extant they rush to the "Joseph Habersham" to know from whom and how they sprung.

Almost every family in Wilkes county has been aired, and it is of peculiar interest here, since old Wilkes has helped to people so many other lands.

But what I started out to say is this: Mrs. Peel has collected all these family histories into book form—they have been arranged in alphabetical order and indexed, convenient for reference.

There ought to be a great many copies of this book sold in Wilkes county. The Mary Willis library ought to have one. The price is one dollar, and Kettle Creek Chapter will take pleasure in sending on the names and subscriptions of those who wish copies.

MRS. T. M. GREEN.

Regent Kettle Creek Chapter D. A. R.

And the following letter from Mrs. A. W. Mell, a native of Georgia, whose noble appeal to the South to "preserve records" in the *American Monthly Magazine* about five years ago, was the inspiration of most of the splendid historical work that has been done since in Georgia:

AUBURN, ALA., Jan. 4th, 1902.

My Dear Mrs. Peel—I have been intending to write for some time and tell you how pleased I was to get the "John Howell" data. It was amazing to obtain so much in so short a time. Your department is carried on with so much energy, enthusiasm and good common sense, that it has taken hold of all lovers of history and genealogy, and made itself invaluable. I look forward to each week's issue with more eagerness than I ever felt for the finest serial story.

Long live the Joseph Habersham Chapter and its talented regent!

Your work is enough to make all the professional genealogists gnash their teeth in despair. Go on unveiling all this hidden lore and exposing all their hidden treasures, and all information as free as air.

I look on with great admiration and only wish that I could do as much for Alabama.

GEORGIA'S FIRST NEWSPAPER.

I am glad that my misstatement with regard to "the first Georgia newspaper" was so promptly corrected by W. Berrien Burroughs in last Sunday's *Constitution*. My only excuse for my mistake is that it was not entirely mine, for *The Monitor* was sent to me for examination in a bound volume with a printed label on the back, "The First Georgia Newspaper." My fault was in accepting and reprinting the mistake without investigation.

I agree with you that genuine corrections with proofs offered are very valuable to your work, as they throw fuller light on every topic and create public confidence.

I am a constant reader of your Genealogical Department and think it admirably conducted and of great importance.

Very sincerely, M. THERESA GRIFFIN.

I notice a lady in last Sunday's paper states that the first paper ever published in the State was *The Washington Monitor*, and the same was published and owned by a lady. I regret exceedingly to shatter her dream, but while we are getting facts we might as well get them correctly. *The Monitor* was an old paper, but it wasn't the first by a good deal.

The Georgia Gazette, published in Savannah, was the first. It was founded in 1762 by James Johnson. It died in 1799. Then in 1785 *The Augusta Chronicle* was started by J. E. Smith, and is still being published, never having ceased publication since its first issue, although it has passed through numerous owners. It is perhaps entitled to the name of the oldest paper

in the State. *The Savannah Republican*, established in 1798, by Lyon & Morse, also preceded *The Monitor*.

The Washington Monitor was not established until 1800. It was then published by Alexander McMillan and called *The Washington Gazette*. In 1801 it was conducted by Captain D. P. Hillhouse and called *The Monitor*. In 1820 it was changed to *The Washington News* and edited by Mr. Gien. In 1827 a Mr. T. A. Pasteur became its editor. This is history.

AUGUSTA.

QUERIES.

267. WHITE-WELLS—Can you give me any information in regard to the ancestry of Jesse White? He and his wife, Elizabeth Wells, came from Clarendon county, South Carolina, to Clarke county, Georgia, after the Revolutionary War.

H. W.

268. COX—Can any information be given me about the father, mother, sisters or brothers of Aris Cox, of South Carolina?

H. W.

269. BREEDLOVE—Would like to find out through these columns if any of the descendants of Mrs. Elizabeth Breedlove, who was Elizabeth Watkins, of Virginia, and living in Hancock county, Georgia, 1805, are still in that State? She had a son named Samuel Breedlove. Are there still Breedloves living around Milledgeville?

L. R. B.

ANSWERS.

204. BALL—Considerable interest in late years has been manifested in the Ball family, the maternal ancestors of George Washington. Miss Emma S. Yerby has written a condensed but comprehensive history of the family, gathered from old papers, family records and monuments, with descriptions of their old homes and churches in Virginia. Miss Yerby also traces the descent of the principal Virginia lines of Ball from the settlement of Colonial William Ball in Lancaster county, Virginia,

in 1650, to the present day. The book is neatly gotten up in can be obtained from the author at Litwalton, Lancaster county, manuscript form, typewritten, and can be obtained from the author at Litwalton, Lancaster county, Virginia. Price, \$2.

205. WALTON—Watkinsville, Ga., January 8, 1902.—In answer to query 252, signed "M," in *The Constitution* of December 29, my maternal great-grandparents. Alexander Walton and his wife, Sarah Sparks Walton, had a son named Taverer Walton. Taverer Walton's sister Elizabeth married a Mr. Threete, and their son, Taverer Threete, is a physician living in South Carolina. The children of Alexander Walton were Charles, James, Alexander, Samuel, Taverer, Elizabeth, Nellie, Nancy, my mother's mother. KATHERINE WALTON BOOTH.

206. RICHARDSON—Will add to 193's list of Richardsons in Virginia during the Colonial and Revolutionary period. Samuel Richardson, living in Goochland county, Virginia, 1739. He married Agnes Parsons, daughter of Joseph Parsons, of Henrico county, 1739. He died before 1744, leaving two children.

George Richardson, born June 10, 1740; m. Elizabeth Miller, November 13, 1766, daughter of William Miller and Mary Heath; descended from the Lee family of Virginia. I have this full line.

Samuel Richardson, b. November 1741; wife named Mary; had three children; son named for his father.

Samuel, m. Betsey Hopkins; left Goochland county early in the 1800's.

Agnes Parsons, the widow of Richardson, m. Charles Woodson, of Goochland county; seven children by this marriage. Edward Bates, of Missouri, the statesman, a member of President Lincoln's cabinet, was a great-grandson of Agnes Parsons and Charles Woodson. This Richardson family are the same family as the one which leased property in city of Baltimore. We have always heard the lease expired in 1843. R. E. B.

Alabama.

207. HEARD—I note in *The Constitution* of December 29, 1901, the genealogy of the Heard family. Judeth Heard, who married William Smith, had six children, instead of five, according to Mrs. Wooten's dairy. She failed to mention John Smith, the youngest child. Ann Smith married Major, instead of Dr. Dozier E. Thornton. They lived in Columbus, Ga., for several years, then moved to North Alabama. This couple had only two children, a daughter, who married Colonel R. B. Kyle, of Gadsden, Ala.; one son, Major Robert Smith Thornton (my father) married a Miss Hughes. My aunt and father are both dead, and now I'm the only one living representative of that branch of the Smith-Thornton family.

MRS. C. W. BROWN.

208. IRWIN—In your department of history and genealogy in *The Atlanta Constitution* of Sunday, January 5th, 1902, I have observed the item about Governor Jared Irwin, with reference to the previous notices concerning him.

As my father, Judge Robert L. Rodgers, had sent the first answer to the inquiry of Mrs. Alice E. Church, and I had sent an answer, quoting the inscription from the Irwin monument in Sandersville, I suppose that the criticisms of your correspondent of last Sunday had reference to those answers. I think that Judge Rodgers, in his answer, stated that he quoted from White's "Historical Collections of Georgia." In that volume, on pages 218-219, appears a brief sketch of Governor Jared Irwin. In that sketch is this item: "He was in the convention for revising our State Constitution in 1789; in a convention for the same purpose in 1795, and president of the convention that formed the present Constitution in 1798. The presidency of the Senate was frequently conferred upon him, at various periods, from 1790 to 1818, when he died. As governor, in 1796, he had the honor of signing the act rescinding the Yazoo Law."

My quotation of inscriptions on the monument did not state that Governor Irwin was in the convention which framed the Constitution of 1777. Your belated correspondent might read again more carefully with some benefit. He or she must

have inadvertantly fallen into a quagmire of errors, or else the records of facts of history must have long ago been erroneous.

The records show that General James Jackson was United States Senator from Georgia from 1793 to 1795. On the enactment of the Yazoo Law, which was passed by the Legislature at Augusta, and was concurred in or approved by Governor James Matthews on the 7th day of January, 1795. Senator Jackson became concerned about its fraudulent purposes and operation, and he strenuously opposed the law, and began to advocate and urge its repeal. He resigned his seat in the United States Senate to go to the people in Georgia to arouse them about the infamous Yazoo Law, and he at once became a candidate for representative in the Georgia Legislature. He was elected, and when the general assembly was convened for business in Louisville, he introduced in the house the bill which is known in history as the "Rescinding Act," concerning the Yazoo Law. The bill was passed by both houses, and was "concurred" in (that was the form of expression in those days), or as we say in these days, "approved" by Governor Jared Irwin on the 13th day of February, 1796. The honor of introducing the "Rescinding Act" belongs to Mr. Jackson, but the honor of its final approval properly belongs to Governor Irwin, by his concurring with the general assembly, as his official indorsement by his signature of approval was the necessary final act to make the "Rescinding Act" have its legal operation and effect. It may be true that he had honors enough without it as stated by your late correspondent, but let us "give honor to whom honor is due," and render to each good man the things which properly belongs to him. Governor Matthews was governor when the Yazoo Law was passed, and he "concurred" in it, or approved it, on the 7th of January, 1795. Governor Irwin became the Governor, and was inaugurated at Louisville at the same session of the legislature which rescinded the Yazoo Law. It was the first meeting of the legislature after the adoption of the revised constitution of 1795.

Jefferson county was laid out in 1796 from Burke and Warren counties, and Louisville was made the county site of Jeffer-

son in 1796, after it had been made the state capitol. Governor James Jackson did not become governor of Georgia until 1798, as the successor of Governor Irwin. The death of Governor Irwin did not occur until 1818, and so he did not die so early as 1815, as your correspondent states as the date which he died.

Irwinville, in Irwin county, is not an "extinct town, but it is a lively, prosperous and progressive town, and near it is where President Jefferson Davis was overtaken by the Federal troops, who followed him on his retreat after the fall of the Confederacy. Irwinville was made the county site of Irwin county in 1830, and town commissioners were appointed, and it was made permanent county site in 1831; incorporated in 1857; and again incorporated by the recent legislature in 1901.

Let us state facts of history correctly.

Very truly yours,

(MISS) VIOLA M. RODGERS.

Sandersville, Ga.

209. BORDEN—If any of the descendants of Joseph Borden, youngest son of Benjamin Borden, styled in the Colonial History of Virginia "Fairfax Ben," on account of his connection with the famous Lord Fairfax in acquiring large grants of land and their settlement of the same, in the valley of Virginia, are within the reading circle of the Joseph Habersham Chapter of D. A. R., of *The Atlanta Constitution*, I would be obliged if they will communicate with me through that medium. A short while ago I received a book from Los Angeles, Cal., sent me by the author, Mrs. Hattie Borden Weld, entitled "The Borden Family," which is a compilation of all the authenticated records and traditions of a family which from the first coming into America from the ancestral home, Borden Manor, county Kent, England, and settlement at Fall River and Portsmouth, R. I., in 1635, down to the present generation, have contributed largely to the upbuilding and development of the U. S. A. Learning that Joseph Borden was my ancestor through his daughter Rebecca, who married Richard Sasnett, Mrs. Weld

has written requesting that I send her as much of his and his family's locality and history as I can, which she wishes to include in the appendix to her book, which she expects to publish in the spring, inasmuch as she only says of him in the book that "little is known of Joseph, except that after his fathers' death, in about November, 1743, he emigrated from Virginia to North Carolina and several years afterwards he instituted suits in the civil courts of Augusta county, Virginia, for the recovery of lands that had been illegally sold by his father's executors, which suits still remain on the civil docket of that court unsettled." I know that Joseph Borden married and died in North Carolina, leaving a number of children. His will is recorded in Iredell county. He married a widow, Furgeson, whose maiden name was Jane Warren, who was a twin sister to Governor Nathan Rabun's mother. These were said to be neices of General Warren, the hero of the battle of Bunker Hill. Mrs. Rabun was the ancestress of Mrs. Governor Northen. I know of only four of Joseph Borden's children by name, Levi, who I think was a physician; don't know whether he left North Carolina or not; but Benjamin was never married; Mary, who married William Sanders and had a number of children, and Rebecca, who married Richard Sasnett, of Edgecomb county, North Carolina, emigrated to Georgia and settled in Hancock county, on Buffalo creek, about the year 1800. Rebecca (Borden) Sasnett died of consumption in a few years, leaving a son and two daughters, who were born before they left North Carolina. These were Joseph Richard Sasnett, who grew to be a large cotton planter and was designated "Joseph R., the cotton maker," from the fact that he was the first man to raise one hundred bales of cotton on his plantation after the invention of the cotton gin. The two daughters of Rebecca Borden Sasnett were Mary, second wife of Henry Harris, of Hancock county, afterwarads moved to Meriwether county, and died in Greenville, Ga., in December, 1848. She survived her husband a few years and dying left two sons. Hon. Henry R. Harris, who represented his district in United States congress for two consecutive terms, and now lives on his plantation in Meriwether county, I have heard,

a well-preserved old man, and Colonel William T. Harris, who was killed leading his regiment gallantly at the battle of Gettysburg. Sarah married William Hall in Hancock county, but they emigrated to Alabama soon after its settlement by the whites. I have heard she was the mother of twelve children, all sons but one. She, the daughter, married Pierce, or Pearce, and their children are now settled in northern Louisiana, to which they emigrated soon after the marriage. Joseph Richards' children were Richard Philip (whose eldest is this writer); Judith Ann, who married Benjamin T., eldest son of the aforementioned Henry Harris by first wife, and I should have written first that Richard's wife, Mary Ann, was the daughter of Henry Harris. Sarah Jane, who also married a Harris (Absolem). They lived and died in LaGrange, Ga., and were the parents of the late lamented Mrs. Fannie Kimbell, so well known and loved by all Atlanta, and the youngest, Rev, William J. Sasnett, D. D., whose life and writing will abide in the annals of the Methodist church so long as it exists on the earth, along with Bishop George F. Pierce, whose life-long friend and companion he was. Mrs. Mary (Borden) Sanders lived in Hancock county a number of her children, whose names I am not familiar with, and died of years; then emigrated to Meriwether county with a number there at an advanced age. This is all the information I can furnish Mrs. Weld concerning the descendants of Joseph Borden, son of "Fairfax Ben." Should this attract the notice of anyone who can supplement it, I will be under many obligations to them. I will also say that anyone who has never seen this book, "The Borden Family," anyone, I mean, who can trace descent from a Borden, would be amply repaid by the possession of one, even at what may seem an exorbitant price—\$10—until it is realized what an immense amount of labor, time, money and research was required to produce it. I will add to this that the heirs of Rebecca Borden, to whom should have come her proportion of one of the largest landed estates known at that day, received \$10 each seven years ago, as the result of lawsuits in the courts of Augusta county, Virginia, for Joseph Borden to recover lands that had been illegally sold by Benjamin Borden's execu-

tors, and the suits were commenced over one hundred and fifty years ago.

REBECCA F. SASNETT GREEN.

210. BREWSTER AND COLBURN—This ancient family of Massachusetts whose ancestor was Elder Brewster, came over among the first colonists. William Brewster had Jonathan Brewster, whose son, John Brewster, married and had a daughter, Mary Brewster, who married John Turner and had Ruth Turner, who married Thomas Prince and had Job Prince, who married Abigail Kehmbert and had Job Prince, who married Elizabeth Cutler and had Sarah Prince, who married James Smith Colburn, of Concord, Mass., a general in Revolutionary War. They had:

1. Sarah Colburn.
2. Frederick Colburn.
3. Benjamin Colburn.
4. John Henry Colburn, who married Jane D. Bulloch, daughter of John Irvine Bulloch and Charlotte Glen, and had:

1. Sarah J. Colburn.
2. James Potter Colburn, m. Ada Roberts. He was killed by an Italian in Charleston, S. C., for defending the latter's wife against his, the Italian's, assault.
3. Rebecca Billings Colburn, dead.
4. William Colburn, dead.

Through the Princes and Cutlers the Colburns are connected to the noted Boston families of Parkers, Phillips, Marion Crawford, Julia Ward Howe, Bishop Lawrence and the Appletons. John Irvine Bulloch was grandson of President Archibald Bulloch.

211. "McINTOSH, CHIEF OF BORLUM"—As in my Baillie of Dunain, a branch of McIntosh of Borlum was left out, the following contribution to this illustrious line of "The Fighting McIntosh," is inserted, a family to whom Georgia is much indebted for services in all the wars. Major William Jackson McIntosh, eldest son of General John McIntosh and Sarah Swinton, married Maria Hillery, and had:

1. Rev. William Hillery McIntosh, now dead, but late chief of Borlum, married several times and left issue, daughters only, we believe.

2. McQueen McIntosh, formerly U. S. Judge of District Court, married Georgia Fannin, daughter of Major A. B. Fannin and Jane, daughter of John P. Williamson and had:

1. Georgia McIntosh.
2. Thomas Hamilton McIntosh, dead.
3. McQueen McIntosh, "Chief of Borlum."
4. Jessie McIntosh, m. A. J. Graeffe.

III. John McIntosh.

IV. George Baillie McIntosh.

V. Sarah Spalding.

VI. Agnes McIntosh.

VII. Maria McIntosh (m.) the authoress.

VIII. Mazie McIntosh.

IX. Anna McIntosh.

X. Donald McKay McIntosh, m. Harleston Bryan.

XI. Thomas Spalding McIntosh, married a lady now Mrs. Madden. He was killed at Sharpsburg, Ind., Adjutant McLaw's Division. Donald McKay McIntosh married Harleston Bryan (now Mrs. P. O. Walter, of Waynesville, N. C.), and had:

1. Rutledge, died in infancy.

2. William Jackson, died in infancy.

3. Harley Bryan, died in infancy.

4. Donald McKay McIntosh, m. Carrie L. Lankford, of Brevard, N. C., and died in 1899.

5. John Bryan Spalding McIntosh, of Waynesville, N. C., married.

Donald McKay McIntosh and Carrie L. Lankford, of Brevard, N. C., had:

A. Walter McIntosh married Doloren Candalaria Casanova, of Havana, Cuba, April 23, 1899.

B. Rutledge McIntosh.

C. Minnie Chrisholm McIntosh.

D. Evelyn Sprague McIntosh.

E. Anna Eckel McIntosh.

F. Carrie Louise McIntosh.

G. Spalding McIntosh.

H. Donald McIntosh.

N. B.—All alive and of Waynesville, N. C., and all of Georgia McIntosh of Borlum.

212. TATE—254. In 1809 Charles Tate—then spelled Tait—was judge of the western circuit of Georgia, under Governor John Irwin. He resigned to run for United States senator. Was elected and served from 1809 to 1819—ten years. His name appears in all the “Blue Books” of those days.

213. HEARD—Stephen died in 1815 in Morgan county. His children were Stephen, Francis, Ispel, Lucy, Sally, Nancy, Pemily, Thomas, John, George, Ginney, Luck, Hemphill, Samuel. His will is on record in Madison.

214. RANDOLPH—A writer in *The Constitution* of recent date refers to John Randolph, of Roanoke, as attorney general of the United States in 1792. At that time he was only 19 years old and not yet out of college. He was sent to congress in 1797 and was continuously in public life until he died in 1833, but he at no time held a cabinet position. Edmund Randolph, his first cousin, was attorney general in 1792.

It is not true, as asserted by many writers, that the Randolph family are descendants of Pocahontas, or even any of the name of the present generation. So far as is known, none of the Randolphs now living are descendants of this Indian princess.

William Randolph, the emigrant, who came to Virginia about 1670, was the progenitor of the family in America. He had five sons—William, Thomas, Isham, Sir John and Richard.

Richard, the fifth son of the emigrant, married Jane Bolling, who was fourth in descent from Pocahontas. They left two sons, Richard and John. The descendants of Richard are unknown, if indeed he left any. John Randolph, son of Richard Randolph and Jane Bolling, married Frances, daughter of Theo-

drick Bland, who was also a descendant of Pocahontas. They had two sons, Richard Randolph and John Randolph, of Roanoke, both of whom died without issue, and were the last of the name who descended from Pocahontas. The widow of John Randolph, Sr., and mother of John Randolph, of Roanoke, married Judge Philip St. George Tucker, and through her the Tuckers, of Virginia, are descended from Pocahontas.

Mr. Jefferson's father and Charles Lewis, of Buck Island, married daughters of Isham Randolph, while a descendant of Thomas Randolph married a daughter of Mr. Jefferson. Of this last marriage there are many descendants in Virginia and other states. Mr. Hollins Randolph, of this city, through Mr. Jefferson and Governor Thomas Mann Randolph, is descended from two distinct lines of the Randolph family, but he is no kin to "Lo, the poor Indian." It must be said, however, of the descendants of Pocahontas that they have adorned the annals of Virginia for more than two centuries, and that their influence has not been confined to that state, but has become a national heritage. Where the Bollings, Blands, Tuckers, Robertsons and many other names are known there will the memory of Pocahontas ever be revered as the mother of the highest type of manhood.

JOHN MERIWETHER McALLISTER.

CHAPTER XL.

Only ten letters came to the Joseph Habersham Chapter in this morning's mail reading about as follows: "Please give me the address of So-and-So, as I have valuable information about the Blank family," or "I wish to ask a question about something.

It is singular, indeed, that people so intelligent as the readers of this department should persist in such requests when they have been told repeatedly—allow us to repeat that word, repeat-

edly— that we could not be used for the transaction of private business. If we published all these requests, which would nearly take our whole space every week what sort of reading would it make, and how long would it take *The Constitution* to tell us “au revoir?”

It is not possible that we should give the whole of our time to attending privately to the wants of private parties. In that event we should hang out our shingle and charge for our services. We, as loving Daughters of the American Revolution, are working to extend the great principles of our order, love of country, knowledge of its history, devotion to its institutions, and, above all, to create an interest in record gathering and preserving. Please do not hinder us with foolish and irrelevant requests. If you know anything, put your information where it will do the most good by sending to us. If you want to know anything, ask us good, honest questions, and we will do our best to help you find what you want.

This work on the Baillies
is respectfully dedicated
to

Mrs. William Lawson Peel, Regent of the
Joseph Habersham Chapter, D. A. R.,
under whose able editorship
the publications of the Society
have been of great value.

Also dedicated
to
my friend Alexander Cumming Baillie,
of
Innishargie.
Pedigree of the Baliol
or
Baillie
Family
of

Scotland and Georgia, showing descent of Baillie of Innishargie

and of Strean-Thompson of America, and of Baillie, of Dunain, as shown by recent chart sent from England recently, and descent of Bulloch of Georgia from Dunain family, based upon the most reliable testimony, records, etc., etc.

The Baliols, according to the late James W. Baillie, Esq., of Cutler Allers, in his "Lives of the Baillies," are of French extraction. The name is derived from Bailleul in French Flanders, now called the Department of the North. They came over with William the Conqueror as appears from a list of "Les Campagnous de Guillaume a la Conquete de L'Angleterre, A. D. 1066, Lar Leopold de Lisle, Member de l'Institut, Paris." The names being De Bailleul, Renaud de Bailleua and Guillaume Belet, but more recent information proves that Bailleul is in the Pays de Caux, Normandy, on the railway between Dreux and Evreux. The author of "L'Art de Verifier les Dates," Volume 7, page 258, Paris, 1818, speaking of John Baliol, says:

"L'opinion la plus commune est qu'il se fixa en Normandie dans le Pays de Cauex on Cauex on it avail des terres, et d'on la famille des Bailleuls, qui subsiste encore aujourd' hui dans cette Province, est ariginaire on Voil encore aujourd' hui son Epitaphe dans l'Eglise de St. Waast de Bailleul sur Eaume."

"The Baliols are mentioned by Madame de Serrigne in her letters and the late Archbishop of Rouen, L. M. E. Blancquart de Bailleul (vid Almanac de Gotha, 1858, p. 439) was one of the same family. The arms on his monument at Rouen bear a certain resemblance to our own. They are: Or, 8 Etoilles 3, 2 and 3, gules with an Escutcheon, gules, in the middle of the shield." We see then that historical research has proved the ancient descent of this family from whom the Kings John and Edward Baliol descended, the Baillies of Lamington, Dunain, Red Castle, Dochfour, Balrobert and Torbreck, Innishargie, Rindufferin and Anglesea as well as the Bullochs of Georgia, and Irvines, Dunwodys, Roosevelts and Strean-Thompson, McIntosh and many others, such as Kell, Harris, etc. The first of this illustrious family who accompanied the Conqueror to England beside those mentioned is found in the reign of William Rufus, his name being Guy de Baliol, who had a grant from the crown of

the barony of Beiveld, in Northumberland, in addition to his previous possessions. Guy de Baliol was succeeded by his son, Bernard de Baliol, who fought at the battle of Standard, A. D. 1138, when Stephen defeated David, king of Scotland. He was also with Stephen at the battle of Lincoln, against the Empress Maud (1141), daughter of Henry I. Taken prisoner and confined with Stephen in Bristol castle. He was succeeded by his son, Eustace de Baliol, who gave £100 for license to marry the widow of Robert Fitzpiers. He left three sons:

1. Henry de Baliol married Lora, one of the co-heiresses of Christian, wife of William, Earl of Essex, died 1246.

II. Hugh de Baliol. Given the barony of Hiche, in Essex, by Henry II, and lands in Yorkshire by King John. He defended Barnard castle, Northumberland, against the king of Scotland.

III. Eustace de Baliol, sheriff of Cumberland, 1261. Accompanied Edward I (when prince of Wales) to the Holy Land.

II. Hugh de Baliol, second son of Eustace de Baliol, son of Barnard de Baliol, son of Guy de Baliol, had two sons:

I. John de Baliol, sheriff of Cumberland. Taken prisoner with Henry III, by the Earl of Leicester, at battle of Leives, 1264. Founded Baliol college, Oxon, chiefly for the education of Scotch students. Married Devorgilla, daughter of Allan of Galloway, and Margaret, daughter of David. Earl of Huntingdon and brother of William the Lion, King of Scotland. Died 1268. He had two sons:

A. Hugh de Baliol. Born 1240. Married Ann, daughter of William, Earl of Pembroke. No issue. Died 1269. Succeeded by his brother,

B. Alexander de Baliol, whose barony consisted of upward of twenty-five extensive lordships. He died in 1278 and was succeeded by his son: A. John de Baliol, King of Scotland, A. D. 1292, who married Isabel, daughter of John de Warren, Earl of Surrey. Died in Normandy, A. D. 1315 and was succeeded by his son:

1. Edward Baliol, King of Scotland, A. D. 1332, who died at Doncaster without issue, A. D. 1363.

2. Sir Alexander Baliol, of Cavers, second son of Hugh de Baliol, and brother of John de Baliol, was Grand Chamberlain of Scotland in 1292 in reign of his great nephew, King John de Baliol. He married Isabel, daughter of Richard de Chillam, and had two sons:

A. Sir John Baliol, proprietor of Hoprig, East Lothain. One of the assembly, with Edward I at Berwick, 1292, to hear the claims of competitors for the crown of Scotland. Sir John fixed his seal to the agreement between Edward I and the Scottish commissioners. It had only six mullets (see Sir George Mackenzie's collections of Scottish families), but afterward one of the family, resident in France, killed a wild boar, and to perpetuate the act, added three other stars, making nine, to represent Ursa Major, and took for his crest a boar's head couped and for supporters two boars proper, with the motto: "*Quid clarius astris.*" He had no issue. His brother:

B. William de Baliol (second son of Sir Alexander Baliol of Cavers, Great Chamberlain of Scotland), proprietor of the Lances of Penston, Haddingtonshire, and Carnbrue, Lanarkshire, both in the barony of Bothwell, the most ancient possessions of the Baillies of Lamington. The Larish of Lamington was founded by a Saxon named Lambinus, who fled with his brothers from England to escape from the cruelties of William the Conqueror. Lamington subsequently fell into the hands of a person named Braidfoot, who, together with his son, was killed in a siege of Lamington Tower by the English. His daughter, Marion, was taken prisoner, carried to Lanark castle and brought up as a ward of the crown by Lady Haselrig, wife of Sir William Haselrig, English Governor of Lanark. Haselrig designed Marion Braidfoot to be the wife of his son Arthur, but she escaped from Lanark castle and was married at Lanark church to the celebrated Sir William Wallace. Of this marriage there was only one daughter, who became the wife of this William de Baliol, and so brought the lands of Lamington into the Baillie family. William de Baliol accompanied Wallace in his

expeditions for the relief of Scotland, and rendered himself so obnoxious to Edward I in defense of Scotland against invasion that he was fined four years' rent of his estates in 1297. He obtained a charter of confirmation of his lands of Pension from King Robert Bruce. He was succeeded by his son :

A. Sir William Baillie, of Hoprig, Penston and Carnbrue. A favorite of King David II, 1329. In 1346 David II made in incursion into England, was defeated at Neville's Cross, near Durham, taken prisoner with Sir William Baillie. In 1357 David obtained his liberty, and on return to Scotland rewarded his follower, making him a knight, January 27, 1358, and granting him a charter of confirmation of the lands and barony of Lambiston, Lanark. In 1359 Sir William Baillie obtained a charter of the lands of Hyndshaw and Watson and was succeeded by his grandson: I. Sir William Baillie, of Lamington, who married Marian, daughter of Sir John Seyton (or Seton), of Seyton, about 1430, and Catharine St. Clair, grandson of Sir Christopher Seton and Christian Bruce, sister of King Robert Bruce. Sir William Baillie and Isabel Seton had four sons and one daughter. The three eldest sons maimed their tutor, a clergyman, in consequence of a grievous offense committed in their family, of which injury he died. The three brothers, dreading the power of the church, very great at this time in Scotland, fled the country. The eldest settled in Invernesshire. The others as given below :

I. Alexander Baillie, of the Dunain family, married Catharine, daughter of Sir William Grant of Trencky. He distinguished himself as a volunteer under the first Earl of Huntly, his cousin German, at the battle of Brechin, on behalf of James II, against the Earl of Cranford, in 1452, preventing the junction of Cranford with the Douglas. The Earl of Huntley was rewarded by James II with many grants, amongst others the lordship of the castle lands of Inverness, the hereditary sheriffship of the county, and as principal keeper the appointment of constable of the castle. The Earl conferred on Alexander Baillie, for his services, the baronies of Dunain, Dochfour, Leys and Tobreck, and appointed him constable of the castle of Inverness.

Thus we see this illustrious head and founder of the Baillies of Dunain, himself a baron, taking part in the events of the time and exemplifying the valor and worth of the ancient barons and knights of the Baillies of Lamington and of the Baliol blood. Thus we see the inherited traits of the Wallace, the Sinclair and the Bruce.

II. David Baillie, ancestor of the families of Innishargie and Ringdufferin of Ireland and of the Streat-Thompson family of America.

III. John Baillie settled in the Isle of Anglesey.

IV. William Baillie. From whom descended the late Lamington family.

V. Margaret Baillie married John, Earl of Sutherland.

William Baillie, son of Alexander Baillie, first of Dunain, married a daughter of Ross of Balnagown, descended from Earls of Ross. William Baillie was sheriff of Inverness shire and constable of the castle of Inverness in 1534. His son: Alexander Baillie III of Dunain, sheriff of the county 1547-48, had two sons.

1. Thomas Baillie, of Gorsalia, according to the sheriff's records, sheriff of the county, 1558-1563.

2. David Baillie, of Dunain, married Margaret, daughter of Rose, Baron of Kilravick. David Baillie was constable of the castle, 1548. Possessed the lands of Shuglie, Glen-Urquhart. Died 1558.

A. Alexander Baillie, of Dunain, who obtained a charter from the Regent Murray in 1564, by which the lands of Dunain Dochfour, Leys and Torbreck (which had been given as a grant to the family by the Earl of Huntly in 1452, out of the crown lands of Inverness), were confirmed to him, as well as the hereditary sheriffship of the county. Sheriff 1566-1567. Died unmarried, 1576.

His brother, B. William Baillie, succeeded to Dunain and married Catharine, third daughter of Robert More Munro of Foulis, chief of the clan Munro, by Margaret Ogilvie, daughter of Sir James Ogilvie, of Findlater, ancestor of the earls of Find-

later. Designed in the charter of lands as of Dunain More, Dunain Cray, and Balrepart, January 10, 1577.

William Baillie and Catherine Munro had:

A. Alexander Baillie, of Dunain. Married Catharine, daughter of Munro, of Millton, descended from the Earl of Sutherland, Dunbars, etc. He was sheriff 1585-93. Died 1657.

B. John Baillie, ancestor of Leys family, Provost of Inverness 1583.

Alexander Baillie and Catharine Munro, of Milltown, had:

William Baillie of Dunain married Elizabeth, daughter of Duncan Forbes, of Culloden, provost of Inverness, descended from the Forbes of Polquhoun, and through them from Lord Forbes, the Earl Marshall and Robert III, etc. Remarkable as a sportsman and poet.

II. David Baillie, of Dochfour and of Easter and Wester Dochairn by request of his father.

William Baillie and Elizabeth Forbes had:

A. Alexander Baillie IX, of Dunain, who married Jane, daughter of Sir Kenneth McKenzie, of Coul, baronet, and Jane, daughter of the Chisholm.

B. John Baillie, called Commissary Baillie, sheriff of the county. His son John married Mary, daughter of William X of Dunain by first wife; and his daughter, Helen, became second wife of the aforesaid William.

C. Mary Baillie married William McIntosh, of Borlum, ancestor of John More McIntosh, who went to Georgia 1733.

D. Ann Baillie married Fraser of Caldinthel.

E. Elizabeth Baillie married Angus McIntosh, of Holme.

F. Janet Baillie married Fraser, archdeacon of Ross.

N. B.—The first time the name is found in its modernized form of Baillie is in the list of captives made after this battle. See Froissart's Chronicles and Bymer's Foldara.

Alexander Baillie IX of Dunain and Jane McKenzie had the following children:

1. William Baillie X of Dunain married first Mary, daughter of Provost William Duff. Married second Helen, daughter of Commissary Baillie.

2. Anne Baillie married Gant of Glenmarriston.

3. Christian Baillie married June 27, 1710, George Grant of Clurie.

4. John Baillie of Torbreck and Balrobert married Catharine Dunbar and had:

A. Kenneth Baillie, who went to Georgia. See his will in Atlanta, Ga. Notices in Georgia Gazette, Creek treaty of 1739, signed "Mr. Kenneth Baillie, son of John Baillie, of Balrobert." Mrs. Irwin's will in courthouse at Savannah, who speaks of her plantation of Dunain, and of C. Fraser McIntosh, M. P. See Mrs. Baillie's letter to Lady of Dunain. See letter of Robert Carnibe Baillie's addressed to Alex Baillie of Dunain, "Dear Uncle." Dr. Irvine administers on his estate. See Georgia Gazette. Kenneth Baillie, colonel, etc., married Elizabeth Mackay and had:

A. Kenneth Baillie, Jr., d. 1766.

B. Alexander Baillie.

C. Robert Carnibe Baillie.

D. Ann Elyzabeth Baillie, b. September 27, 1749; m. September 5, 1765, Dr. John Irvine.

E. Jean Baillie, m. Andrew Darling.

Alex Baillie and Jane McKenzie had also:

5. Mary Baillie, married Grant of Clurny.

6. Kenneth Baillie 1st married Isabel Chisholm (contract 1702).

7. Jean Baillie married December 18, 1718, John Baillie.

4. John Baillie of Torbreck, one of the baronies of the Baillies, and of Balrobert (see Balrepart), fourth child of Alex Baillie IX of Dunain and Jane, daughter of Sir Kenneth McKenzie of Coul, baronet, and Jane, daughter of the Chisholm married Catharine Dunbar and had: Colonel Kenneth Baillie, who went to Georgia, who had, beside those given: I. Ann Elizabeth Baillie, who married Dr. John Irvine, and had, besides others: III. Ann Irvine, who married April 13, 1786, Captain James Bulloch, eldest son of Hon. Archibald Bulloch, president of Georgia 1776-77, and had:

I. John Irvine Bulloch; m. Charlotte Glen.

II. James Stephens Bulloch; m. 1st Hester A., daughter of United States Senator John Elliott; m. 2d Martha, daughter of General Daniel Stewart, and widow and second wife of Senator John Elliott, who married 1st Esther Dunwody.

III. Jane Bulloch, married John Dunwody.

IV. Ann Bulloch.

John Irvine Bulloch, eldest son, and Charlotte, daughter of Judge John Glen, and Sarah, daughter of Dr. Noble Wymerly Jones, had beside others:

1. Dr. Wm. Gaston Bulloch, married Mary E. Lewis and had:

A. Dr. J. G. B. Bulloch married Eunice H. Bailey.

B. Robert H. Bulloch.

C. Emma Hamilton Bulloch.

Dr. J. G. B. Bulloch and Eunice H. Bailey had:

A. Archibald Irvine DeVeaux Bulloch.

B. Wm. Gaston Glen Bulloch.

C. Douglas Eugene St. Cloud Bulloch.

Major James Stephens Bulloch and Esther Elliott had:

1. Captain James Dunwody Bulloch, C. S. Navy; m. 2d Harriet Cross. Issue.

Major James Stephens Bulloch and Margaret Stewart had:

1. Martha Bulloch, married Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, and had, besides others: Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States.

2. Anna Bulloch, married James K. Gracie.

3. Irvine Stephens Bulloch, married Ella Sears. He was sailing master of the "Alabama" when she fought the "Kearsarge."

"BAILLIE," OF INNISHARGIE—David Baillie, of Lamington, second son of Sir William Baillie, of Lamington, by his wife, daughter of Sir John Seton, of Seton, born about 1435, settled in Dunraget. Wigtonshire, now a railway station and village on the line between Port Stranraer and Glasgow. The ruins of the old castle of Dunraget can still be seen. This castle and sur-

rounding estate was purchased by David Baillie, and remained in the possession of his family for about 125 years. The first of his descendants about whom the records are authentic is his great-grandson.

Alexander Baillie, of Dunraget, born about 1540, ancestor of the Baillies of Innishargie, Gransha and Ringdufferin, County Down, Ireland, Am. officer in the English army, ordered by Queen Elizabeth from Dunraget to the Barony of Ards, County Down, Ireland, in 1600, as per MSS. in possession of Archdeacon Streat; alleged to have altered the spelling of the name from two l's to one l in order to evade certain supposed legal difficulties in the acquirement of landed property, in consequence of the outlawry of the three brothers who fled from Lamington. He purchased the town lands of Gransha and subsequently those of Innishargie. Succeeded by his son:

Alexander Baillie, of Innishargie, born 1587. He held title of Ringdufferin in 1636 on mortgage from the first Viscount Claneboye, becoming absolute owner in 1674. Died August 20, 1682. Had two sons, John and Edward, and two daughters, Margaret and Jane. Succeeded by his two sons:

1. John Baillie of Innishargie House, born 1623. Built Innishargie House. Married Catharine Cary. Died 1687. Had seven sons and two daughters.

2. Edward Baillie, of Ringdufferin, inherited from his father, Alexander Baillie of Innishargie, the estate of Ringdufferin, with about 100 acres of the Innishargie property. Married Elizabeth Dunbar, heiress of Toje, a property adjoining Ringdufferin. Succeeded by his son.

1. Edward Baillie of Ringdufferin, born 1690, high sheriff of Down 1730, died 1774. Succeeded by his second son. A. James Baillie, magistrate and deputy governor of the County Down, died 1819. Succeeded by his eldest son, A. James Baillie, of Ringdufferin, magistrate and deputy lieutenant of County Down, married Charlotte, daughter of Peter Carleton, dean of Killaloe and St. Patrick's. Died 1863. Succeeded by his only son:

1. James Bailie of Ringdufferin, major in the 87th Royal Irish Fusilliers, served in the Indian mutiny, 1857-8. Magistrate for the County Down. Married his cousin, Charlotte Jemima Carleton, and has issue, three daughters, Harriet, Kathleen and Louisa Baillie.

John Bailie of Innishargie House, born 1623, eldest son of Alexander Baillie of Innishargie, married Catharine Cary. Died 1687. Had seven sons and two daughters. Succeeded by his son:

1. James Bailie of Innishargie House. Born 1653, married Jane Annesley, daughter of Sir Francis Annesley, of Castle Willan, County Down. High sheriff of Down 1697. Had five sons and eight daughters.

2. Alexander Bailie, his brother, ancestor of Strean-Thompson family of America.

James Bailie of Innishargie House and Lady Jane Annesley was succeeded by his eldest son:

(a) John Bailie of Innishargie House, born 1697, married Jane, daughter of Matthew Forde of Seaforde, County Down, high sheriff of down 1725. Had six sons and four daughters. Died 1759. Succeeded by his son:

(a) James Bailie of Innishargie House, born 1724, married Miss Hall of Narrowwater, County Down. Sold Innishargie House to Rev. Charles Ward. He was high sheriff of Down, 1767. M. P. of Hillsborough. Died without issue 1787.

(b) His brother, Matthew Bailie, born at Innishargie, 1728. Married Julia, daughter of Sir Thomas Pendergast, baronet, 9th March, 1756. Succeeded by his son Thomas Bailie, born at Newtonards, 28th August, 1756, married 2d February, 1787, Ann Hope, born at Dumfries, Scotland, 10th March, 1827, died in London, March 10, 1827, daughter of Archibald Hope, of the Hopes of "Pinkie."

He was a colonel in India and returned from abroad soon after and eventually joined the United Irishmen. He was banished and outlawed and lived in France for some years, but eventually returned to England and died October 1, 1814, leaving issue:

(a) John Baillie, born at Angola, in the Carnatic, 5th July, 1788. Married Amelia Crause, daughter of William Crause, of Pembury, 23d August, 1809. He went into the Royal Navy first and afterward into Foreign Office Service and after Waterloo was Secretary for Foreign Claims, his duty being to assess the amount to be paid by the French government and people for damages to allied subjects' property in France. When this was complete he led the British to South Africa and after an eventful life was drowned off Natal, South Africa, in a notable attempt to save life, 29th July, 1852. His wife, Amelie Crause, was born 29th February, 1792, at Pembury and died 20th June, 1864, at Grahamstown, Cape Colony.

(b) Colonel Thomas Maubourg Baillie, born 1797, joined the army, served in India, commanded at taking of Aden, married 11th July, 1843, Emma, youngest daughter of Major General Sir William Douglas, K. C. H.; died 3d July, 1844, leaving an only son.

1. Major General Thomas Maubourg Baillie, now a retired major general of British Army, born 16th August, 1844, married Amy Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Wm. Miller, Baronet of Manderston, 26th June, 1886, and had:

1. Thomas Maubourg Douglas Bailie, born 16th December, 1887.

2. Amy Hope Bailie, b. 4th March, 1892.

3. Charles William Hugh Bailie, b. 5th April, 1895.

4. John Shotto Bailie, b. 1st July, 1899.

(a) John Baillie, eldest son of Thomas Bailie and Ann Hope, married Amelia Crause, and had:

1. Charles Theodore Bailie, b. August 19th, killed June 27th, 1835, and had Henry John Bailie, b. September 3d, 1834; left issue.

2. Archibald Hope Bailie, 2d son of John Bailie, born in London, Eng., 27th September, 1812, married Jane Amelia Cumming of the Cummings of Altyre, 2d November; died 23d June, 1850. Jane Amelia Cumming born 30th November, 1816, died March, 1873.

3. Thomas Cockburn Bailie married and left issue.

4. John Amelius Bailie married and left issue.

5. Isabella Beunest Bailie married C. H. Huntly and left issue.

Archibald Hope Bailie and Jane Amelia Cumming left the following children :

1. William Bailie, b. April, 1837 ; d. 6th August, 1837.

2. Annie Amelia Isabella Bailie, b. 3d September, 1838, d. July, 1898 ; married Geo. F. Wright, and left issue.

3. Archibald Hope, b. 21st January, 1841, has issue.

4. Fannie Georgina, b. 3d April, 1843, died 24th December, 1844.

5. Agnes Jane Bailie, b. 20th March, 1846 ; died 22d February, 1847.

6. Helen Bailie, b. 20th March, 1846 ; d. 18th June, 1849.

7. Alexander Cumming Bailie of Innishargie, born April 15th, 1850 ; married 23d July, 1878, Mary Ellen Barber, and had :

(a) Frederick Alexander Hope Bailie, b. September 29, 1879.

(b) Sydney Mitford Hope Bailie, b. July 14, 1881.

(c) Archibald Booker Hope Bailie, b. October 21, 1883.

(d) Gladys Mary Hope Bailie, b. August 13, 1885.

(e) John Houge Hope Bailie, b. October 19, 1888.

(f) Highlie Helen Hope Bailie, b. May 30, 1890.

(g) Nora Hope Bailie, b. July 4, 1892 ; d. Nov. 25, 1892.

(h) Francis Annesley Hope Bailie, b. March 12, 1894.

(i) Dorothy Amelia Hope Bailie, b. December 17, 1897.

Alexander Cumming Bailie, Esq., F. R. G. S., my kinsman and friend, one of the grandsons of the pioneer John Bailie, is a magnificent specimen of manhood and a true friend, born on the frontiers of Cape Colony and well exemplified the ancient family from whom he descends. He is now of "Innishargie" and appended to this is a complimentary notice by the "Biographer."

F. R. G. S.

Grandson of John Bailie who organized and carried out the first British settlement in South Africa ; was born in 1852 at

Fort Beaufort, Cape Colony, and educated at Lovedale, Cape Colony. For three years he read with the Hon. Charles Abercrombië Smith, Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge; and in 1870 went to the Diamond Fields. In the following year he entered the Imperial Colonial Civil Service, and served in different capacities, being admitted a Government Land Surveyor in 1875.

In 1876 he undertook a mission to the interior tribes, for which service he volunteered, the results being that British influence was extended from Griqualand west to the Zambesi.

In the following year, Mr. Bailie completed his mission to the interior, and returned to the Surveyor General's Office, Kimberley, where he served in various capacities, and raised and commanded a corps for the Poknane Expedition in January, 1878, being specially thanked for capturing all the rebel chiefs' cattle. Volunteered for Gaika and Galeka and Zulu wars.

He raised and commanded a corps during the Griqua rebellion of 1878-79; also a force for service on the Northern Border in 1879, has the medal with clasp for 1879-80.

Following these important enterprises, Mr. Bailie raised a mixed contingent for service in Basutoland in October, 1880. He recruited, equipped the men and marched 190 miles from Kimberley, via Bloemfontein, to Masern, all in fourteen days, the force engaging the enemy at Masern thirteen days after the first man was enrolled at Kimberley.

On the annexation of the Diamond Fields to Cape Colony, he was transferred to the Cape Civil Service, doing duty for a year in Capetown and then for four years in Basutoland as Resident Magistrate and Commissioner; and, on retiring from public service, received special letters of thanks from the Imperial and Colonial Governments. Mr. Bailie took an active part in the Anti-Africander Bond Organization from its first inception; and he is at present largely interested in railways in South Africa, having for their objects the internal developments of the different colonies by facilitating inter-communication and the exchange of commerce between the different colonies in South Africa.

He has been repeatedly thanked for contributions to the Intelligence Department of the War Office, notably in August, 1878, for observations on, and a map of Southern Central Africa.

Mr. Bailie, who is a Fellow of the Geographical and other learned societies, is an acknowledged authority on Native and Dutch languages and dialects in South Africa, and has contributed articles upon native laws and customs.

“A Pedigree of the Family of Heard, Chiefly of the County Cork. Compiled by Sir Gilbert King, Bart., in 1891 and 1892.” This has the South of Ireland coat of arms engraved upon it—the motto, “Audior.” The preface of this book is interesting, and I copy it here.

“This Pedigree of the Family of Heard I have compiled from various sources—first I copied the pedigree written by the late Lieutenant John Crosbie Harnett in December, 1864; afterwards, two other pedigrees, which were lent me by Mrs. R. W. Heard, but by whom they were or at what dates did not appear; after that I had a pedigree which appeared in the ‘Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica’ for February, 1891, which Mr. James Franklin Fuller states he ‘compiled from information obtained at the Herald’s College and Ulster Office from the Record Office from wills and deeds, and from private information.’ I also received much private information from various members of the family, especially from Robert Heard, Esq., of Pallastown; Samuel T. Heard, Esq., of Rossdohan, County Kerry; Alexander E. S. Heard, C. I. R. C., County Cork; Colonel Francis Heard, of Lehena, Cork; the Rev. J. B. Heard, of Catherham Valley, Surrey, and several others, to all of whom I return my best thanks.

“In this pedigree I have placed the sons to the left hand, numbering them according to progenitorship, 1, 2, 3, etc.; and the daughters to the right hand, numbering them (1), (2), (3), etc.

“The name has been variously spelt, as Mr. Fuller remarks in his Preface to the Pedigree, where he says, ‘The above arms have been born by Yeard, Yerd, Yard, Heard, Hard and Herd,

which are evidently but different ways of spelling the same name.' There is also another way of spelling the name—Hurd—which is found in Hurdsfield near Macclesfield in Cheshire, and Hurdcoff House, in Wiltshire; and in the counties Galway, Kilkenny, and Meath. Colonel Humphry Hurd bequeathed by his last will and testament, dated 6th February, 1661, 334 acres of land, paying about £6 15s 6¼d rent to the crown, in County Kilkenny to his son John; another John Hurd was possessed of lands in County Galway 1 November, 1678, and Nathaniel Hurd or Hurde was also possessed of lands in County Galway 29 July, 1669.

With regard to whether Edward or John Bickford was the eldest son of Bickford Heard, who married Miss Susan Maunsell, I have found the evidence somewhat conflicting, but as I am lately informed that Bickford Heard held Ballintubber, I consider the weight of evidence is in favor of Edward Heard being the eldest son.

"I have been informed that not long since G. W. Marshall, Esq. (Rouge Croix), Pursuivant of Arms, wrote last year (1891) to Mr. Fuller, 'There is an old grant or exemplification of arms in the Herald's College, dated 1589, to Richard and William, sons of Thomas, son of William Herd of London. The subsequent arms recorded to Herd of London seem based on this grant. These arms are identical with those registered by Sir Isaac Heard as his paternal coat, viz: Argent, a chevron gules between three water-bougets sable.'

"The following appears in a book entitled 'Forty Years in a Moorland Parish,' by the Rev. J. C. Atkinson, D. C. L.: 'Heard Howe (i. e. Tumulus) on the road from Grisborough to Whitby in Yorkshire—called Girrick Bank—yielding parts of sixteen urns, nine entire urns, and three incense cups or cinerary vases, in the parish of Danby, occupied perhaps for 2,000 years.'

"Owing to services rendered to the Crown by Isaac Heard, Lancaster Herald of Arms, the following arms were specially granted to him in 1762;

“‘Heard (Somersetshire)—Argent, a Neptune crowned with an eastern crown of gold, his trident sable, headed, or issuing from a stormy ocean, the left hand grasping the head of a ship’s mast appearing above the waves as part of the wreck, all proper; on a chief azure the Arctic polar star of the first, between two water-bougets of the second.

“‘Motto—*Naufragus in portum.*

“‘Crest—A swan with wings elevated argent, beaked and membered sable, charged on the breast with a rose gules, barbed and seeded proper, ducally crowned, collared and chained or.’

“I trust the various Members of the Family may consider this Pedigree to be fairly satisfactory.

“Yours faithfully,

“GILBERT KING.

“Pallastown, 28th April, 1892.”

The name “John Heard” runs through every generation of this family:

“John Heard, whose ancestors came from Wiltshire, emigrated to Ireland and had a grant of lands at Bandon; settled, died, and was bur. there. Will dated 20 April, 1619.”

This John Heard is said to have accompanied Sir Walter Raleigh in his expedition of 1579.

“John Heard, of Kinsale, Sovereign of Kinsale 1734, died 1750 or 1753, aged 73 years; bur. at St. Multose, Kinsale.

“John Isaac Heard, born 1787, of Kinsale, J. P.; D. L., M. P. for Kinsale 1847; High Sheriff, co. Cork, 1839; died Sept. 1862.

Sir Isaac Heard, Knight, born at St. Ottery, Devon, 10 Dec., 1730; baptized 22 Jan., 1731; *Bluemantle Pursuivant* 5 Dec., 1759; *Lancaster Herald* 3 July, 1761; *Norroy King of Arms* 18 Oct., 1774; *Clarenceux King of Arms* 16 March, 1780; *Garter King of Arms* 1 May, 1784; Knighted at a chapter of the Most Noble Order of the Garter 2 June, 1786; Gentleman, Usher of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath; and *Brunswick Herald*; a Privy Councillor; died in 1822, and was bur. at St. George’s Chapel, Windsor, opposite the east door, near the Royal Family’s Vault, 7 May, 1822.”

This cousin of the American Heards must have been a very busy man. There are many of them now, holding places of trust and honor, in England and Ireland. And some of them have done very well in this country.

I send sketches of the coats of arms, that I have made, to give you a clearer idea of the arrangement.

A. C. M. W.

Augusta, Ga.

CHAPTER XLI.

GEORGIA DAY.

We feel assured that our correspondents whose valuable manuscripts have awaited their turn for weeks past will be more than willing to yield their space today to the discussion of "Georgia Day" by Miss Hornady and her energetic committee. Last February the Joseph Habersham chapter suggested that the founding of the colony be celebrated. Since then Georgia flags have been presented to every Chapter in the State with the request that they observe the day, appeals have been made to every school, interviews held with public men, and every effort made to create a sentiment in favor of a general discussion annually of Georgia and Georgians.

No commonwealth can have a prouder possession than a good citizen. If all citizens were good citizens it would be like the kingdom of heaven. The way to make good citizens is to appeal to the loyalty and patriotism of the young. And no young man can learn, either from book or field or forest, or at the forge, more valuable lessons than in pausing to contemplate the glories and possibilities of our great State. A teacher who teaches less than this is very narrow and should be removed.

"Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime."

All the schools have not been heard from, but they will no doubt all fall in line and do the best they can, and be prepared for another year. We give the following reports of the committee, in order that others seeing may take courage:

The Joseph Habersham Chapter devotes its heart and mind and labors to the cause of Georgia history. All other interests are subservient to this single purpose.

We believe that in celebrating the anniversary of Georgia's founding as a colony we are awakening an interest in Georgia history. On the young mind, "wax to receive, marble to retain," we wish to impress a high and holy love of State. Oglethorpe, who was but the forerunner of a host of patriotic statesmen who have made Georgia great, founded the little colony under auspices of benevolence and philanthropy. It was set apart from the beginning as the dwelling place of a free and moral people.

We therefore ask of all patriotic Georgians that they unite with us in making the day memorable.

In all the churches, of whatever creed, we ask that the clergy in their Wednesday evening service call special attention to the fact that Georgia was peculiarly favored from the beginning, and we ask that prayers may ascend from every Christian heart that the great blessings so freely given us may continue.

We also ask that in every school room in the State, exercises appropriate to the day be held. That Oglethorpe, as soldier, philanthropist, statesman, be studied carefully. That the great seal of our state and our motto, "Wisdom, Justice, Moderation," be freely displayed.

That every patriotic society in the state exhibit our own state flag, so patriotically made of Georgia materials.

FEBRUARY 1 OR 12?

The date was last year a matter of some discussion. At the request of many who have seen in histories both dates given we

append the following prepared memoranda by one of our members a year ago, but hitherto unpublished :

The history of Georgia taught in the public schools of Atlanta, and the Georgia edition of Fyre's geography, also taught there, give February 12, 1733, as the date of the founding of the colony of Georgia. Stevens' history of Georgia, volume I, page 90, The Georgia Historical Collection, volume I, page 1, give the same date.

Mr. Oglethorpe, in his letter to the trustees, gives the date as February 1, 1733.

There is absolutely no discrepancy in these two dates. February 1 in the Julian calendar would be February 12 in the Gregorian. A great nation will observe the anniversary of the birth of her first president on February 22, yet, no doubt, George Washington's birth was entered in the family Bible as occurring on February 11.

The difference between the Julian and the Gregorian calendar is clearly set forth in Milne's standard arithmetic, pages 425 and 426, as follows :

"The calendar was re-formed by Julius Caesar, 46 B. C., who made the year consist of $365\frac{1}{4}$ days, adding one day every fourth year. In 1582 the error in the calendar established by him had increased to 10 days; that is, too much time had been reckoned as a year, until the civil year was 10 days behind the solar year. To correct this error, Pope Gregory XIII decreed that 10 days should be stricken from the calendar, that the day following the 3d day of October, 1582, should be made the 14th, and that henceforth only those centennial years should be leap years which are divisible by 400."

Most Catholic countries adopted the Gregorian calendar soon after it was established. Great Britain did not adopt it until 1752, when the error amounted to 11 days. By act of parliament, the 3d day of September was called the 14th. The civil year by the same act was made to commence on the 1st of January, instead of the 25th of March, as was previously the case.

Dates reckoned by the Julian calendar are called Old Style (O. S.), and those reckoned by the Grégorian calendar are called New Style (N. S.).

On January 20 (O. S.), or January 31 (N. S.), Mr. Oglethorpe left the colonists to refresh themselves at Beaufort town in barracks prepared for them, and to enjoy the hospitable attention of the officers of the fort and of the gentlemen of the neighborhood, and in company with Colonel Bull went to select a site for his new home. As it required about a day to reach what is now Savannah, it is almost certain that he landed there February 1 (N. S.). (See White's Statistics of Georgia, History of United States, by William Cullen Bryant, volume III, page 143).

On February 4 (N. S.) he returned and they celebrated the following Sunday, February 9 (N. S.) as a day of thanksgiving for their safe arrival. The Rev. Lewis Jones preached a sermon and Mr. Oglethorpe furnished a bountiful dinner to the colonists and all who would come ("being four fat hogs, eight turkeys, besides English beef, and other provisions, a hogshead of punch, a hogshead of beer and a large quantity of wine, and all was disposed in so regular a manner that no person was drunk, nor any disorder happened.")

Francis Letcher Mitchell in "Georgia Land and People," and Miss Adelaide Wilson in her "History of Savannah," have given charming accounts of the "Sesqui-Centennial" celebrated at Savannah so magnificently February 12, 1883. N. H.

On the evening of February 12, 1901, the Joseph Habersham Chapter held an open meeting at the executive mansion in honor of the day, and also to celebrate its first birthday. Prominent members of the D. A. R. in Atlanta were present as well as our advisory board. The gentlemen present, including Governor Candler and Attorney-General Terrell, made beautifully appropriate talks on this patriotic occasion.

The Georgia flag, which our chapter had succeeded in having manufactured in Georgia of purely Georgia materials was the decoration used.

At the D. A. R. meeting in Augusta, Mrs. William Lawson Peel, regent of the Joseph Habersham Chapter, presented to every other regent in the state a flag, one of the first hundred made in Atlanta. Most eloquently she pleaded that it receive an honored place on every patriotic day.

The committee on Georgia day, which, with Miss Hornady chairman, consists of the following ladies: Mrs. Allen D. Candler, Mrs. Joseph M. Terrell, Mrs. Luther Stephens, Mrs. Edgar Hunnicutt, Mrs. Henry Collier and Miss Jennie Mobley are arranging to have the one hundred and sixty-ninth anniversary of the founding of Georgia, and the second anniversary of the founding of the Joseph Habersham Chapter fittingly observed.

On February 12 of last year Mrs. Mary Brown Connally, at the request of the Joseph Habersham Chapter, presented to each public school in Atlanta a portrait of her father, Joseph Emerson Brown, honored most, loved best as our "war governor."

Mrs. Hoke Smith has promised, on February 12 of this year, to honor the day by presenting to the schools a portrait of her father, the lamented T. R. R. Cobb, who gave his life for his country. "Greater love hath no man than this that a man lay down his life for his friends."

The Joseph Habersham Chapter appreciates the warm encouragement it has received from patriotic Georgians all over the state.

Hon. G. R. Glenn, state school commissioner, has promised to call attention to the day in his circular letter to the county school commissioners.

Mrs. James Jackson, president of the Woman's Club, will suggest that the club rooms on patriotic occasions display the state flag.

The board of education of the Atlanta schools have authorized the suspension of the regular programme on Wednesday, February 12, at 12 o'clock, in order that exercises appropriate to the day may be held.

The Georgia School of Technology has promised, through President Lyman Hall, to observe the day.

Mrs. Chandler of Washington Seminary, will, on Wednesday morning, February 12, have a very beautiful entertainment in the chapel. She extends a cordial invitation to the Joseph Habersham Chapter to be present. At 11 o'clock she closes the school in honor of the day.

Mrs. Thornbury, of Thornbury College, will also observe the day in a similar manner.

We publish extracts from some of the letters received from prominent Georgians in different parts of the state to show how general the interest is. The chairman has received the following letters:

BRENAU COLLEGE,

GAINESVILLE, GA., January 21, 1902.

I am glad to see that the good women of the state are taking an interest in the matter of instilling into the minds of our youth, more of the history of our southland in general and our state in particular. We will order a number of the flags and decorate the auditorium and other rooms about the building. Our professor of history and teacher of elocution will prepare a programme which I will be pleased to send you in a few days.

Yours very truly,

A. W. VANHOOSE.

LAGRANGE, GA., January 27, 1902.

Yours received. I note what you say about "Oglethorpe Day," and heartily approve the movement and will do what I can to give the day some special prominence. Yours,

G. A. NUNNALLY.

SAVANNAH, GA., January 18, 1902.

We of Savannah, of course, are much interested in Georgia history, and we endeavor to teach our children the value of the sentiments involved in the lives of our great men. We already have many Georgia flags in our schools, but I shall be glad to call attention to them. We always take note of "Georgia Day," but we do not give it as a holiday. It is better to celebrate the day

in school rather than out of school, where children learn nothing about the real meaning of the holiday.

Yours very truly, OTIS ASHMORE, Supt.

FROM LUCY COBB.

ATHENS, GA., January 27, 1902.

We shall be glad to celebrate "Georgia Day." I have turned the matter of programme over to my sister, Miss Rutherford, and to Miss M. Lucas, the instructor in history. Will you kindly write Miss Rutherford a postal telling her the date and suggesting any line of exercises which may occur to you? We emphasize Georgia history wherever we can and encourage a state pride. With regards, I am, very truly,

M. A. LIPSCOMB.

The Joseph Habersham Chapter has my best wishes in their efforts to have Georgia Day celebrated. I hope to see it a legal holiday.

ALLEN D. CANDLER.

I most heartily endorse the movement of your chapter looking to the proper recognition of Georgia Day, and agree with you in thinking that the 12th of February should be appropriately observed by the schools throughout the state, and that it should be made a legal holiday.

Very respectfully,

J. M. TERRELL.

STATE OF GEORGIA, OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE.—I am for Georgia Day, first, last and all the time. Other states have their celebrations, and certainly we have as much to be proud of as any. Let us venture the prediction that ten years from now this day will not only be observed, but we will have forgotten how to do without it. All honor to the Joseph Habersham Chapter and to Miss Hornady and her patriotic committee for taking the first step in this important matter.

PHILIP COOK.

University of Georgia, Athens, Ga.—I fully sympathize with the purpose of your committee. I shall be glad to call the atten-

tion of the students to your suggestion and especially to the idea of decorating their society halls. Yours very truly,

WALTER B. HILL, Chancellor.

Georgia Normal and Industrial College, Milledgeville, Ga.—
Dear Madam: I will try to arrange to have some observation of Georgia Day in our school this session and will certainly arrange for a more elaborate observance of it next year and always afterwards.

Yours truly,

J. HARRIS CHAPPELL.

I shall do all in my power to carry out what your letter suggests. I think you are doing splendid work for Georgia. I congratulate you and I wish you still more success.

Yours sincerely,

JOHN E. GUNN.

I will take pleasure in doing all that I can toward the observance of Georgia Day (February 12) in our schools and clubs. As a state, we are exceedingly ignorant as regards our own history and I think it will be wise to devote one day to its study. It may be there will only be a few of the county schools in operation on February 12. I will see the principal of the public school in Eatonton at once and get his co-operation. Will also confer with president of Sorosis and chairman of U. D. C. I am sure they, together with my chapter of D. A. R., will cheerfully unite in observance of the 12th of February. Will the Joseph Habersham Chapter arrange programmes for the 12th, or will each chairman arrange his own? If you have arranged your special programme, I would be glad to see it.

Very cordially yours,

EUGENIA LONG HARPER.

Dear Madam: I shall cheerfully co-operate with any plan to make Georgia Day a success. It is proper that we should make this the Georgia Day in our schools, and that every scholar or building or every room or grade should have exercises appropriate to the occasion. These exercises need not be more than an hour in length, and should embrace the character of Oglethorpe,

and bring out the facts of the founding of the colony. Some songs, recitations, etc., would add interest. If these exercises occur at the end of the first session the pupils could be dismissed as you suggest for a half holiday.

Would it not be excellent for your chapter to prepare a programme for that occasion, suggesting topics, songs, recitations, exercises, style of decoration, so that the teachers would have nothing to do but carry it out? In any event you may count on me to have the Augusta schools in line for such an occasion. With best wishes, yours truly,

LAWTON B. EVANS.

I shall take pleasure in acceding to the request of the Joseph Habersham Chapter, D. A. R., regarding the observance of "Georgia Day" on the 12th of February.

Thanking you for bringing the matter to my attention, I am sincerely yours,

M. L. BRITTAIN.

ATHENS, GA., January 24, 1902.

Your memorial day comes within a week of our opening here, and it will be impossible to observe the day in any conspicuous way, but we will do our best. With best wishes, I am,

Yours truly,

E. C. BRANSON.

DAHLONEGA, GA., January 24, 1902.

It will give me pleasure to have the chapel exercises on February 12 devoted to "Georgia Day," and I will request the professors of History and English to use the occasion as a basis for research and essay work for the week in such classes as they may see fit.

The college has a 4 by 8 feet silk state flag which we will fly on the day mentioned.

A state with such a noble founder and with so much of philanthropy and high purpose in its founding and early history as Georgia ought to see that each generation is made familiar with its history. With best wishes for your success, I am,

Yours,

J. S. STEWART.

CHAPTER XLII.

Washington, Ga.—Joseph Habersham Chapter: The mistake about Georgia's first newspaper is this: *The Monitor*, published by Mrs. Hillhouse in Washington, Ga., in 1800, was the first paper edited and published by a woman in Georgia, and probably the first in any Southern State. So, then, Washington still claims the distinction of being first—first to set the fashion of women in journalism. MRS. T. M. GREEN.

 QUERIES.

267. ALLEN—Drewry Allen served through the Revolutionary War in North Carolina, removed to Greene county, Georgia, near Sculls Shoals or Poland Factory, soon after the close of the war. In 1824 he removed to Pike county, Georgia, where he died in 1826. He married Elizabeth Yarbrough. Their descendants are:

1. Josiah, m. Elizabeth Browning.
2. Clement, m. Nancy McKissick.
3. Stokes, m. Susan Jay.
4. Nancy, m. first West, second Ravens, third John Yarbrough.
5. Martha, m. William Pyron.
6. Young David Allen, m. Jane Moore.

Drewry Allen and Elizabeth Yarbrough's grandchildren were: Children of Josiah and Elizabeth Browning were:

1. Robert.
2. Mary, m. Mr. Hester.
3. Barbara, m. Mr. Simmons.
4. Young D.
5. Pleasant.

Second child of Drewry and Elizabeth Allen—2. Clement, m. Nancy McKissick: 1. Josiah, m. Sarah Atkinson.

2. Stokes, m. Frances Allen.
3. Elizabeth, m. John Horn.
4. John, m. Mary Jackson.
5. Drewry, m. Caroline.
6. Nancy, m. John Thurmand.
7. Lucy, m. Locke Stewart.
8. James, m. Adelaide Gechet.

Third son of Drewry Allen and Elizabeth Yarbrough, Stokes,
m. Susan Jay.

1. Clement.
2. Elizabeth, m. James Ravens.
3. Frances.
4. Thomas.
5. Stephen, m. Martha Pyron.
6. Young D., m. —

Fourth child of Drewry Allen and Elizabeth Yarbrough: 1.
Nancy, m. first West, second Ravens, third Yarbrough.

1. Martha West.
2. James H. Ravens.
3. W. Ravens.
4. Elizabeth Ravens.
5. Henry Yarbrough.
6. Mary Yarbrough.
7. Stokes Yarbrough.
8. Pleasant Yarbrough.

Fifth child of Drewry Allen and Elizabeth Yarbrough: 5.
Martha, m. William Pyron:

1. Drewry.
2. Lewis.
3. Charles.
4. Josiah.

Martha and Susan.

Sixth child of Drewry and Elizabeth Y. Allen: 1. Abra-
ham; 2. Drewry; 3. Robert; 4. Elizabeth; 5. Nancy.

I am anxious to find out the military service of Drewry Allen,
who was a soldier in a North Carolina regiment in the Revolu-
tionary War 1776-1783.

He is buried in Pike county, Georgia. Will some one please give me the desired information? A. E. D.

268. TERRELL—Can you give information concerning either William or James Terrell, of Virginia, afterwards of Georgia? I hope to find it in your ably conducted historical department.

269. JOHNSTONE OF ANNANDALE—Huger W. Johnstone, Esq.—Dear Sir: I read with much interest your letter in Sunday's *Constitution*, concerning the Johnstones of Annandale. I note with surprise that you mention that George, the third and last marquis, died in 1792, unmarried.

I have always understood he was married and had a large family—five daughters, but no sons—that that was the reason the title became extinct.

Could you find out the names of the daughters and who they married for me, as I have relatives who claim descent from George, the last marquis?

“Captain Nolan,” who was killed in the charge of the Light Brigade, in the Crimean War, claimed his descent also from one of the daughters. If you could furnish me this information I would be very much obliged to you indeed.

270. RICHARDSON—In your paper of January 19, R. E. B., of Alabama, mentions George Richardson, born 1740; Samuel Richardson, born 1741, sons of Samuel Richardson and Agnes Parsons. Paul Dismukes, son of Elisha Dismukes and Ann Thompson, born in Carolina county, Virginia, May 2, 1762, married Sarah Richardson, born in 1771. They moved to Davidson county, Tennessee, in 1813, settled on Mansker's creek near the Gallatin turnpike. They had a large family. One son was named William Miller. Their eldest son, John T., named one of his sons Samuel Richardson.

I am satisfied the Sarah, who married Paul Dismukes, was a daughter of either George or Samuel Richardson. Can R. E. B. give me positive information on this point? E. P. D.

Columbus, Ga.

271. MORRIS—I desire to procure, through your chapter, the genealogy hereinafter mentioned, of my grandfather, Lewis D. Morris. The best information I can give you in reference thereto is as follows:

Lewis D. Morris came from Chester district, South Carolina. During his residence there he married a Miss Roe; don't know whether she was a resident of the same district or not, but she may possibly have been.

Lewis D. Morris moved to Alabama from said Chester district in South Carolina some time in the early thirties, and settled first in Merengo county, Alabama, but afterwards removed from there to Lee county, Alabama, near West Point, Ga. Next he removed to Opelika, Ala., where he died.

I shall greatly appreciate your kindness in furnishing the information. R.

272. RICHARDSON—Can "A. D.," author of article on "Richardson," in issue of December 1, 1901, inform us what relation, if any, were:

1. Daniel Richardson, lieutenant, served three years and received 4,000 acres of land.

2. William Richardson, lieutenant, resigned January 12, 1779.

3. Holt Richardson, lieutenant colonel, served three years and received 6,000 acres of land? Also what was Daniel Richardson's father's name

RICHARDSON.

273. DAVIS—One Louis C. Davis, self-styled "Club Ax Davis," was a Revolutionary soldier, born in Wayne county, Virginia. He afterwards moved to Georgia and married in Elbert county. Rev. L. C. Davis became one of the pioneer Baptist preachers of Alabama. He died in 1835, and was buried in Autauga county, Alabama. Can anyone give the name of the wife of Rev. Louis C. Davis and an account of her ancestors? Was her maiden name Anderson?

274. WALTON—I would like some information concerning the family of Governor Walton, who was twice governor of your state. Was he a descendant from Isaac Walton's family of England, and was he in any way connected with Peletiah Walton and wife, who were among the signers of the first declaration of independence, and resided in Edenton, N. C.? Did any of his people move to Wake county, North Carolina? There was one William Walton of that county who fought in the Revolutionary War under General Washington.

275. LAWSON—Can you give information of the Lawson family?

My great-grandfather was of Irish nobility and came from that country when Irish politics were so upset. My father's mother was a Miss Dent, of which Mrs. Gen. Grant is a relative. We are also related to the Richardsons, Thomases and Pratts. Patience Ann and Patience Dent have been family Christian names for generations. Do you know a Miss Ann Pratt, who for years resided in Baltimore, Md., and was a very noted character? If so, could you give me her address? If I could only find her my search would cease, as she could furnish me all the data (from the smallest to the largest) of the Lawson family. She is a cousin or aunt of my father's, John A. Lawson. Hoping you will pardon me, which I feel sure you will, as I wish to join the D. A. R.'s, and that is one reason I wish to trace up my family history. I am already a U. D. C, and registrar of my chapter, and our cause is a common one.

(What was the name of your great-grandfather?)

276. MARBURY—Wanted, Revolutionary services of Leonard Marbury, of Georgia. Was he a member of Society of Cincinnati?

277. POPE—An article—"93"—on the Pope family in this column, signed "R," is at variance with all Pope history extant, and seems contradictory in several particulars. If the writer of that article will communicate, through this column, as to his

authority, or the data upon which he makes his statements, he will contribute very much to clearing up a seeming mystery and add greatly to the truth of history. POPE.

ANSWERS.

215. PEEBLES—PEEPLS—Henry Peoples had a grant in Virginia, 1728; John Peables in 1742; John Peeples, 1756; David Peebles, 1756. Henry Peebles is found at an early day in Wilkes county, Georgia, and I think after that in Warren.

216. JERDINE—(Gourdine) were French Huguenots; came to South Carolina in 1682, and were thence distributed through the South; names are spelled Gourdoin, Gerdine, Jerdine, and, perhaps, sometimes Jordan.

218. CLARK—If party making inquiry for Elija Clark (in *Constitution* of December 29, I think was the date), will write Hon. Charles C. Clark, New Berne, N. C., they can get desired information.

Yours truly,

GEO. W. BRYAN.

218. BRANCH—There is another family beside that springing from Christopher in Georgia—Dr. J. O. Branch and Dr. F. A. Branch. This family descends from a family of Branches who settled in New York. Dr. Branch was an M. D., the father of the preachers, and was one of the first settlers in South Florida.

G. G. SMITH.

219. MOSELEY—The Virginia records show William from Holland. He died 1649, one son, William. William (2) died 1671. Children: William (3), John, Eleyth, Edward.

Edward (2), son William (2); child, Hillary.

Hillary, one son, Edward Hacke.

Edward Hacke, son of Hillary, died in 1782.

I can get no line from William or John.

Governor Ed Moseley died in North Carolina in 1749. Left John, Edward, Sampson, James, Thomas and William.

There is William and a Benjamin in Bedford, Va. In Georgia there is a Brant, Benjamin and Thomas, and in Virginia, Phoebe Moseley, of Henrico county, is said to have married Colonel John Talbot, of Bedford.

220. McDONALD—There were in Georgia, Alexander, George, Norman, John, Donald, Thomas, James, Hugh, Pat, Charles, Radenck, William.

In North Carolina, George and Rowan. I have no records from South Carolina or Cumberland county, North Carolina, where there are many of this name. Like all Scotch families, it is a very large one.

221. BREEDLOVE—When a child I lived in Milledgeville, Ga., in the thirties. I remember John Breedlove, who was clerk of the court; his brother, Bouldin Breedlove, and a sister, Nettie Breedlove. I remember Bouldin and Nettie married late in life, after my father left Georgia. I do not think John married. My father's family were intimate with this family of Breedloves; also my wife's family. I hope this will assist in throwing some light on this family.

F. P. S.

Louisiana.

Can some one in Milledgeville, Ga., throw some light on this family?

F. P. S.

222. HUDSON—T. P. Hudson—201, *Constitution*, January 12—I have a complete chronological account of the family of Lunsford Hudson, taken from the family record. Referring to my article—278—I request of you a complete list of the family and descendants of your father, Thomas Parks Hudson, as indicated in the first paragraph of that article.

Respectfully,

H. W. CLARK.

223. JOHNSTONES OF ANNANDALE—There is a manuscript extant, octavo, containing 150 pages, the caption "A Genealogical Account of the Johnstone Family of 'Drumkeen,'" (the seat of that branch of the family) taken from James Johnstone in the

97th year of his age, and other authentic documents, March 12, 1824. This manuscript is presumed to be in the hands of the Alabama branch of the family. It establishes the fact that John Johnstone came from Scotland to Ireland in the beginning of the self so "as to merit the approbation of all his superior officers." reign of King James I of England and VI of Scotland, A. D., 1602-03, and was descended from the most noble and illustrious house of Annandale. His father, James Johnstone's, place of residence was the Castle of Temdergarth, in the district of Annandale, on the river Milk, in the kingdom of Scotland. John Johnstone's father being killed in one of those feuds that distracted Scotland at that time, his mother (who was daughter of the Laird of Glencoe), fearing the same fate would befall her only son if she remained longer in Scotland, sold a considerable property they had in Dumfrieshire, came over to Ireland and purchased two estates, one in Fermanagh, and the other in Tyron. At the breaking out of the Irish rebellion on the 23d of October, 1641, John Johnstone obtained a commission and acquitted himself. At the beautiful country seat of his father, "Ardess," Dr. Lancelot Johnstone, of Revolutionary fame, was born; afterwards educated at Dublin for his medical profession, and later emigrated to America with two brothers, William and David, I think. Some years prior to the Revolutionary War, "Dr. Lancelot Johnstone was appointed to discharge the responsible duties at an early period of the Revolution of surgeon to the troops levied in this state—North Carolina. When he retired from the service he received from his commanding general, an honorable testimonial of his approbation, which documents in the archives of the country testify." For services he was granted a pension. Above extract concerning Dr. Lancelot Johnstone is quoted from his obituary and inscription upon tombstone in Caswell county, North Carolina. Dr. Lancelot Johnstone died wealthy and "enjoyed the gratifying consolation in his old age of witnessing in the country of his adoption the prosperity of a numerous and respectable offspring." From his loins have sprung some of the most notable and elegant people in North Carolina, Virginia

and Georgia and Alabama, and all of this progeny have been brought up during their tender years upon the refrain—

“Within the bounds of Annandale,

The gentle Johnstones ride;

They have been there a thousand years,

A thousand more they’ll bide.”

—from the “Fair Maid of Perth,” by Sir Walter Scott.

All of the above facts are authentic and can be proven by documents in possession of the family, and the manuscript for which we are searching, and from which we are possessed of quotations as above cited, was procured by Dr. William Johnstone, son of Dr. Lancelot Johnstone, upon his trip to Europe in 1839. Anyone possessing this manuscript will confer a great kindness by conferring with the family.

Among the children of Dr. Lancelot Johnstone were Dr. William Johnstone, of Madison, Ga.; Mrs. Elizabeth Johnstone Jones, wife of Dr. E. E. Jones, of Madison, Ga., and grandmother of the undersigned; Mary (Polly) Johnstone, Madison, Ga.; Mrs. Slade, Madison, Ga.; Mr. Lancelot Johnstone, Madison, Ga.; Mr. Johnstone, of North Carolina, grandfather of Mrs. James G. Penn, of Danville, Va., and Mrs. Shelton.

Among other descendants are the Poullains, of Augusta and Madison, Ga.; Napiers, of Macon; Reeds and Moultries, of Rome; Jones, of Cedartown; Harris, of Athens and Madison, and Mrs. Louis Jones, of Atlanta.

224. WOOTON—The name Wooton or Wootton can be found in English history for five or six hundred years. The first appearance of the name in colonial history is in a grant of 100 acres in Warwick county, Virginia, to Richard Wooton on August 30, 1647.

On the first of April, 1652, there was another grant made to Richard Wooton of 300 acres in Northtumberland county, Virginia, and on the 22d of December, 1882, a grant of 217 acres of land in York county, Virginia, to Thomas Wootton. It is supposed the latter is the progenitor of the Woottons of Hanover and Henrico counties of the next cen-

tury, who afterwards sent out branches to counties further west. Elizabeth Taylor, of Hanover county, married a Wootton and after his death she married a Crawford, and after the death of Crawford she married a Nunnally. No dates of these events have yet been found, except that brief record in the Bristol parish register which states that "William Wootton, son of Miles and Elizabeth Wootton, was born February 14, 1740." Bristol parish included in its bounds a part of Henrico, which was afterwards cut off from the present county of Chesterfield. William Wootton and Lucy Owen, daughter of John Owen, of Sandy River, Prince Edward county, were married about the year 1760 to 1763. There is a deed on record in which John Owen on October 17, 1763, conveyed 230 acres of land lying on Sandy river to William Wootton.

In 1830 Mr. Frank Taylor Wootton, of Sandy River, in Prince Edward county, Virginia, made the following record in his family Bible, which I have been permitted to copy:

"William Wootton and Lucy Owen were married (I suppose) about the middle of the eighteenth century. They had four sons that lived to be grown, to-wit: 1. Miles Wootton; 2. Jesse Wootton; 3. Samuel Wootton, and 4. William Taylor Wootton. They had also seven daughters that lived to be grown and married, to-wit: 5. Kesiah Wootton, who married Boler DeJarnett; 6. Jememiah Wootton, who married Simeon Walton; 7. Martha Wootton, who married Henry Ligon; 8. Lucy Wootton, who married William Carter; 9. Elizabeth Wootton, who married Nathan Fowlkes; 10. Nancy Wootton, who married George Hamblett; 11. Polly Wootton, who married Bass Fowlkes. William Wootton and his wife, Lucy Owen, were my grandfather and grandmother on my father's side.

FRANCIS T. WOOTTON.

"A. D. 1830."

There are no dates of the births or marriages of the above parties, or is the list intended to place the children of William Wootton according to seniority, as we are informed that William Taylor Wootton, the fourth on the list, was the youngest of eleven.

Mr. Frank Taylor Wootton was the son of Samuel Wootton, who was born April 13, 1770, and Tabitha Wootton (Walton), December 10, 1772, married in 1792.

Copy of letter from Mr. H. T. Owen, of Richmond, Va., to Mr. John F. Walton, Farmville, Va., November 21, 1898.

Commonwealth of Virginia, Office of Second Auditor, Richmond, December 15, 1898.—Mr. W. H. Ewing, Farmville, Va.—My Dear Nephew: In reply to your two letters of yesterday, I feel sure Mrs. Vernon was a Dickinson or Dupuy and a sister of Mrs. Jeter, who lived just below Bunkerville. However, I can learn that easily from another source. Ask Cousin Jack Walton if the record in the Bible gives the names and dates of birth of children of William Taylor Wootton and Elizabeth B. Perkinson, his first wife (there were no children by either of the two last unions). The children were Dr. Lucius T. Wootton, James M., Thomas B., George D., Emilie S., who married Josiah W. Foster, November 27, 1840.

I would like to have a list of the children of Henry Ligon and wife, Martha Wootton. She was the daughter of William Wootton and Lucy Owen, and sister of William Taylor Wootton, and married Henry Ligon before her brother, William Taylor, was born. I will send a list of the Ewings, Woottons and Waltons in a week or two.

Yours, H. T. OWEN.

From W. H. Ewing, treasurer Prince Edward county, Virginia, Farmville, Va.:

Miles Wootton married Elizabeth Taylor some time prior to 1740. They lived in that part of Henrico county which is now Chesterfield county. Their son, William Wootton, born February 14, 1740, married Lucy Owen (daughter of John Owen) in 1760. They had eleven children, viz: 1, Miles Wootton; 2, Jesse Wootton, died in 1810; 3, Samuel Wootton, born April 13, 1770, married Tabitha Walton, 1792; 4, W. Taylor Wootton, married E. B. Perkinson, (2) Ann Morris, (3) Nancy Vernon; 5, Kessiah Wootton, married Boler DeJarnett, 1790; 6, Jeremiah Wootton, married Simeon Walton; 7, Martha Wootton, married Henry Ligon, March, 1785; 8, Lucy Wootton, married

William Carter, December, 1803; 9, Elizabeth Wootton married Nathan Fowlkes, December 16, 1799; 10, Nancy Wootton, married George Hamblett, May 20, 1806; 11, Polly R. Wootton, married Bass Fowlkes, November 22, 1802.

225. MONCK FAMILY OF SOUTH CAROLINA—Sir George Smith, of Exeter, England, in the time of Queen Elizabeth (1558-1603) had a grandson, George Monck, who became the famous Duke of Albemarle. He also had a granddaughter, Grace Viell, who married Bevill Granville, a distinguished officer of Charles I, who was killed at the battle of Landsdowne, leaving a son, John Granville. From the latter, by various intermarriages, are descended the present Dukes of Norfolk, Beaufort, Bedford, Argyll, Southerland and Westminster; Earl of Chesterfield, Carlisle, Southerland, Stanhope, Waldergrave, Kenmare, Harrowy, Harewood. St. Germans, Cawdor, Granville and Russell, and Barons Dacre, Blankeyre and Foley.

In 1660, George Monck, son of Elizabeth Smith and Thomas Monck, assisted by Colonel Granville, Earl of Bath, restored Charles II to the throne of England; and 1663, the king granted to his principal adherents the territory in America lying between north latitude 36, 30 and 29, from the Atlantic ocean westward to the seas beyond. This grant included North and South Carolina, Georgia, the greater part of Florida, and the territory west of these States. These grantees were known as the Lords Proprietors, and among them were the Duke of Albemarle, the Earle of Clarendon, Sir William Berkeley and Sir John Colleton.

Under the patronage of the proprietors, the fathers of our State sailed from England under the guidance of our first governor, William Sayle. This government continued until 1719, a period of about fifty years.

Several kinsmen of the Duke of Albemarle settled in Carolina—John Monck, John Gibbs and Thomas Smith, son of George Smith, and a great-grandson of Sir George Smith. Thomas Smith came over in about 1670 and was governor in 1693. On February 16, 1632, the Duke of Albemarle wrote a

letter to John Monck, Esq., appointing him Master (Muster) of eleven forces raised in the Province of Carolina. Collections of the South Carolina Historical Society, Vol. I, page 109, July 19, 1632, a letter signed Shaftesbury and J. Archdale, addressed to the Duke of Albemarle, states that Mr. Vinion had informed them of his grace's grant to Mr. John Monck, of King's Cleare, of 1,000 acres of land in Carolina, together with the expenses to carry him, his family and servants thither. They desired an order under his grace's hand and his pleasure therein. Historical collections of South Carolina Society, Vol. I, page 106, July 28, 1632, letter from the Duke of Albemarle to the rest of the Lords Proprietors of the Province of Carolina, with warrant to sealing of the deed to Mr. John Monck, of King's Cleare, and his heirs, with respect to the 1,000 acres of land granted to him by his grace, in Carolina, and £50 for the transportation of his family thither. Historical Collections of the South Carolina Historical Society, Vol. I, page 107. We know from history that the Commercial Marts of South Carolina in these early times outside of Charleston were Dorchester, Jacksonboro and Monks Corner. No doubt Monks Corner was named from the Duke of Albemarle, or for his relative, John Monck, Esq., the master (muster) of all forces raised in that province in 1632. Certain it is that not many years afterwards Colonel Thomas Monck resided near this old town and died there in the latter part of 1746, or early in January, 1747. Colonel Thomas Monck was evidently a gentleman of consequence, as he married Johanna Broughton on January 15, 1732, who was a daughter of Colonel Thomas Broughton. The announcement of the marriage is copied from The South Carolina Gazette on January 15, 1732:

"On Thursday night last was celebrated at the seat of the Hon. Colonel Broughton, president of His Majesty's Council of the Province, the nuptials of Thomas Monck, of this province, Esq., and Miss Johanna Broughton, daughter of the said Colonel Broughton, a young lady of merit and fortune. At which ceremony were present His Excellency the Governor, His Lady and several persons of distinction."

The following announcement from the same paper of July 13, 1745, announces the second marriage of Colonel Monck:

"Last Thursday, July 11, 1745, Thomas Monck, Esq., was married to Miss Mary de St. Julian, a lady of very great merit, with a good fortune."

I find the name of Peter St. Julian among the twelve gentlemen who were recommended by Governor Francis Nicholson to the Lords Proprietors as Members of the Council of the Province of South Carolina, June 25, 1724. Historical Collections of the South Carolina Historical Society, Vol. I, page 284. Colonel Thomas Broughton was among the number. The mother of Johanna Monck was Anne, the only daughter of Sir Nathaniel Johnson, who was governor of South Carolina from 1702 to 1708. He was a distinguished English soldier, having the rank of a brigadier general; was a member of parliament, and previous to his coming to South Carolina was governor of the Leeward Islands. In 1716 his only son, Robert Johnson, was appointed by the Proprietors to succeed Charles Craven in the governorship of the Province. His commission bears the date April 30, 1717. Colonel Thomas Broughton was one of his council. See collections of the South Carolina Historical Society, Vol. I, page 165. In 1719 he was deposed by the Revolutionary party in South Carolina, and was the first of the governors under the Lords Proprietors. Seven years afterwards Governor Robert Johnson was for the second time made governor of South Carolina and died in office about 1737, and was succeeded by his brother-in-law, Colonel Thomas Broughton. Robert Johnson resided at Keeble Smith, county of Durham, in England. See Historical Collections of the South Carolina Historical Society, Vol. I, page 209. The particulars of the services of Sir Nathaniel Johnson and his son, Robert, and his son-in-law, Thomas Broughton, as governors of the Province of South Carolina, are fully set forth in Ramsey's History of South Carolina, and in the works contained and republished in Carroll's Collections of South Carolina. From the facts above enumerated, it is evident that Colonel Thomas Monck, whose daughter, Johanna Broughton Monck, married John Dawson, was the son or grandson of John

Monk, who came to South Carolina in 1682, and who evidently settled near or at Monck's Corner, in St. Johns Berkeley. The records in the office of Register Mosne, conveyances in Charleston should contain some papers that will throw light upon the history of John Monck and his family.

The will of Thomas Monck was signed on April 22, 1746, and was proved on January 22, 1747. In this will he mentions a deed of marriage between himself and his first wife, and devises to his daughter, Johanna, the Milton plantation and 400 acres of land adjoining the tract of 600 acres which were settled upon her.

This copy of the will was kindly sent me by Dr. John L. Dawson, and I presume other records equally interesting are in existence.

N. H. R. DAWSON.

CHAPTER XLIII.

GEORGIA DAY.

The celebration all over the length and breadth of this great commonwealth of February 12, the one hundred and sixty-ninth anniversary of the birthday of the colony of Georgia, was this year particularly satisfactory, owing to the efforts of the Joseph Habersham Chapter.

Thousands of boys and girls were thrilled with patriotic fervor, hundreds of flags waved bearing the motto, "Wisdom, Justice and Moderation;" all Georgia schools held commemorative exercises, and brilliant men lent their distinguished services to our cause, from the mountains to the sea. The precedent is now established, the cause is won, henceforth forever the day will be observed.

In the capital city the celebration was particularly felicitous. All the schools held exercises in the morning, and in the

afternoon large crowds hastened to the Capitol on the invitation of this Chapter, to attend the public commemorative services. The gray-haired veteran, the high-school boy, the private citizen, members of the patriotic organizations were there to listen to the words of learning and eloquence. The following were some of the good things presented for our entertainment:

THE ROAD TO RENOWN IS THE PATH OF DUTY.

The address of Bishop Warren A. Candler, of Georgia, was as follows:

"The civic celebrations of republics are characteristic of free states. In monarchies the national anniversaries are servile festivities, marking the birthdays of kings, glorifying the victories of sovereigns, or celebrating the praises of dynasties. But the children of freedom make jubilees over the birthdays of states, commemorate with reverent joy the founding of institutions and recount with patriotic fervor the achievements of commonwealths.

"The occasion which brings us together today is of such a character. We have come to celebrate the founding of Georgia—the latest born of those thirteen colonies which eventually organized themselves together as the charter members of the American Union, now grown to be the greatest republic the world ever saw.

"The migrations from the old world to the new, and the founding of the commonwealths to which those migrations gave rise, are epochal events in the history of mankind. The call of Abraham, the deliverance of Israel from Egyptian bondage, the founding of the Assyrian monarchies, the conquests of Alexander, the extension of the Roman Empire, nor the Crusades of the middle ages outrank in influence upon the destiny of the race, the creation of these American States. Professor Godwin Smith did not exaggerate their significance when, lecturing as 'Regius Professor of Modern History' in Oxford University, 'On the Foundation of the American Colonies,' he said: 'The great migrations of mankind are the great epochs of history. In the

East the succession of empires has been formed by the successive descents of warlike tribes on the plains of Mesopotamia, on the countries bordering on the Persian gulf, on Hindoostan and China. In the West, the evidence which tends to prove that the Greek and Roman aristocracies were conquering races tends also to prove that Greece and Rome were the offspring of migrations. The migration of the German tribes into the Roman Empire divides ancient from modern, heathen from Christian history. So far the propelling cause was the want of fresh pastures, or at highest, the restlessness of conscious strength, the sight of ill-defended wealth, the allurements of sunnier lands. The American colonies are the offspring of humanity at a more advanced stage and in nobler mood. They arose from discontent, not with exhausted pastures, but with institutions that were waxing old, and a faith that was ceasing to be divine. They are monuments of that vast and various movement of humanity, the significance of which is but half expressed by the name of Reformation.'

"This acute thinker points correctly to the real explanation of the greatness of these movements and lays his finger upon the secret source of their far-reaching influence. The American colonies were founded by a religious motive and for religious ends.

"On one occasion Christopher Columbus is reported to have said of himself, 'God made me a messenger of the new heavens and the new earth.' His words do not overestimate the case. His discovery of the Western World was made under religious impulses, but his devout purposes would have been defeated in the end if the settlement of North America had not been accomplished from motives even more devout than those which set him sailing o'er the seas. God sent him to find the good soil and then sent the American colonists with the good seed to make a new planting for a human harvest worthy to be gathered by angelic hands at the end of the world. A divine purpose worked through them and over them to great providential ends beyond the foresight of their minds to perceive, but not beyond the faith of their hearts to include. Thus only can great states be founded. Even so profane a writer as Rousseau perceived this profound

truth, for he said, 'Never was a state founded that did not have religion for its basis.'

THE BASIS OF THE STATE.

"The underlying reasons upon which this proposition rests are clearly discerned by the thoughtful mind in a moment of devout reflection. Great states are enduring institutions. They cannot be great if they are no more than temporary expedients, such as human foresight devises to meet the exigencies of transient conditions. They must therefore be framed under the guidance of a superhuman intelligence and shaped under the pressure of that providential wisdom which maintains the persistence of that increasing purpose which runs through the ages. Otherwise they become merely political meteorites, thrown off by the heat of human passion and moving in lines of human caprice to a speedy and final fall. St. John saw in apocalyptic vision the New Jerusalem—the final government of the world—not springing up from the earth by the suffrages of men, but descending out of heaven by the power of God, and every worthy government derives whatever is best in it from the same source. Men who ignore the divine providence found no lasting commonwealths. The venerable Dr. Franklin perceived this truth. When appealing to the national convention which framed our Federal Constitution, that prayer should be offered for divine direction, he said: 'I have lived a long time, and the longer I live the more convincing proofs I see of the truth that God governs in the affairs of men. And if a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without His notice, is it possible than an empire can rise without his aid? We have been assured in the sacred writings that "except the Lord built the house, they labor in vain that build it." I firmly believe this, and I also believe that without His concurring aid we shall succeed in this political building no better than the builders of Babel.' Such undoubtedly would have been the case if God had not guided and guarded the fortunes of the infant republic. About that time the French did try their hands at building a government without God, and a worse than Babel—a veritable bedlam they made of it.

“The faith of our forefathers created the commonwealths that composed the original Federal Union, and by faith they subsequently fashioned the wonderful political structure which shields and shelters this amazing civilization which now fills the North American continent. They builded far wiser than they knew, as every master builder does who erects any permanent structure anywhere. He who does not build more wisely than he knows builds without God and without hope—builds foolishly and futilely.

“We look upon the results which have followed their labors and often attribute to them a sagacious foresight which they never claimed, and we imagine that their prescient plans from the first contemplated all that has come to pass. But most of what we have inherited as the fruit of their toil they never so much as dreamed of. Their very greatness consisted in their sublime confidence that they made Providence their ally, and in due time their unfaltering devotion to daily duty would work out under God whatsoever ought to be achieved by them. They are honored today for that persistent courage with which they lived and died in this simple but sublime faith. They propounded no ambitious theories of government warranted to meet the needs of all the future; but they revered the duty that was nearest them and discharged it as the surest and best way to serve their own and all future generations. Like Abraham they spread no map before their feet, but responded to the call of God and went out, not knowing whither they went. If they had addressed themselves to the mission set before them, after the manner of those near-sighted souls who talk in serio-comic tones of one’s ‘life work,’ and who follow preconceived theories to ‘the jumping off place’ and then jump off after their fatal notions, they would never have exhibited the sublime spectacle of enduring fortitude and invincible courage in which their deathless renown shines today. The blasts of chill winter which blew upon their faces when they first stood on these shores, the hard life of the wilderness, the perils of fierce disease and the dangers from savage foes would have overwhelmed them and would have set them weeping like home-sick, helpless children.

‘But,’ as Horace Bushnell has eloquently said of them, ‘coming in simple duty, duty was their power—a divine fate in them, whose thrusting on to greatness and triumphant good took away all questions from the feeble arbitrament of their will, and made them impassible to their burdens. And they went on building their unknown future, the more resolutely because it was unknown. For, though unknown, it was present in its power—present, not as in their projects and wise theories, but as a latent heat, concealed in their principles and works and prayers and secret love, to be given out and become palpable in the world’s cooling, ages after. Their greatness in the unconscious greatness of their simple fidelity to God—the divine instinct of good and of wisdom by which God, as a reward upon duty, made them authors and founders of a social state under forms appointed by Himself.’

FOUNDED ON LOFTY MOTIVES.

“The history of the founding of Georgia strikingly exemplifies and powerfully confirms this lofty conception of the motives which inspired and the greatness which characterized the colonists of North America. Georgia was expressly organized as ‘an asylum for imprisoned and persecuted Protestants,’ truly says Dr. Baird. General Oglethorpe, following a compassionate conviction, began a work the ultimate outcome of which was the first to confine the Spaniard with his Latin civilization within the limits of Florida, and finally to efface his influence there; then by an orderly sequence of events leading to the opening of the Yazoo country, and thence to the Louisiana purchase, which in turn led to the annexation of Texas and the Mexican war, whereby the United States became a continental and at last a great world-power. But General Oglethorpe never dreamed of any—not the least—of all these great consequences of his colony. He was led to undertake the enterprise by finding a friend of his, a baronet, in irons in a debtor’s prison—manacled, not for crime, but for misfortune. The pain and humiliation of his friend moved him to investigate the whole subject of imprisonment for debt in England, and to inquire if no plan of relief could be

devised for the unfortunate victims of the barbarous debtors' laws and debtors' prisons, as well as to give a chance of honorable, useful living to poor people who found in the hard conditions then existing in England almost insuperable obstacles to anything like comfort or success. In the prosecution of his philanthropic scheme were finally brought the devout Moravians from Germany, the hardy Scotch Highlanders and the invincible Salzburgers, who, with other colonists, made the first chapter in Georgia's history. Neither they nor General Oglethorpe apprehended that they were making history with such far-reaching consequences, and over which posterity would pore with such patriotic pride. They were—both he and they—simply doing with unswerving devotion the plain and simple duties which God laid upon them, growing like the careless lilies of the field, taking little thought for the glorious morrow that has dawned upon their descendants, but heroically discharging the sublime obligations of the day in which they were appointed to live. It is thus all live who make history worth recording. The fidelity which wins the plaudits of posterity and the approval of heaven, comes to its coronation with unaffected modesty disclaiming the merits attributed to it, and with undisguised surprise receiving the crown it has won.

“Oglethorpe and the founders of Georgia, if they have knowledge of the proceedings of this day, wonder at the praises we bestow upon them. They went out to feed the hungry, to refresh the thirsty, to clothe the naked and to visit them who were in prison, and unwittingly they have made themselves famous. The honors we do them now are typical of their final heavenly reward, when, approved by the King for their unselfish deeds, they will begin to reply, ‘When saw we thee hungry and fed thee; naked and clothed thee; sick and in prison and visited thee?’ And He shall amaze their glorified spirits by responding, ‘Inasmuch as ye did it unto the unhappy and unfortunate ones to whom your deeds brought a new hope and a new chance for honorable living, you did it unto me.’”

"In heroism, unconscious of itself as all genuine heroism is—they wrought, and behold they reap in both time and eternity unexpected glory.

"Let us hallow their names by laying to heart the great lesson of their lives—the sublime but simple truth that the pathway of duty is the highway of honor.

LOOK TO THE FUTURE.

"Emerson says, 'great men exist that there may be greater men.' The founders lived and labored and died for us, that we might live loftily, labor faithfully and die gloriously in our own appointed time. They labored and we should seek to enter heroically into their labors—not into a supine and self-satisfied rest. It is ours not to pose that we may fit a pedigree nor play a spectacular part in pursuance of some vain conception of how the sons and daughters of Revolutionary sires should carry themselves, but to live worthily, as they lived. We shall not best honor our great ancestors by any theatric imitation of their homes and habits, but by embracing with all our hearts their unfaltering devotion to their simple creed that present duty leads to all the future greatness that is worthy the wish of a noble soul.

"If in the midst of the unparalleled opportunities which confront us and with the unprecedented responsibilities of the present day, we begin to think that there is something better than righteousness and that fidelity to duty is not altogether feasible in our times, we shall disappoint the purposes of the fathers and incur the just reproaches of posterity.

"As, therefore, the good dedicate their birthdays to meditating on duty and to resolutions for improvement, let us dedicate this anniversary of Georgia's natal day to the quickening in our souls of the 'awful virtues of our colonial sires,' and to the fixing more firmly the purpose in our hearts that we will faithfully serve our own generation according to the will of God as they served theirs. In this way only can we win the approval of their Lord and ours; in this way only can we hope to receive, when our courses are run, their welcome to the skies and draw

from our posterity the grateful homage which we pay to the memory of our ancestors today—the reverence due to men who gave us the glorious home we have and filled it with the fragrance of virtue which forbids their children to live unworthily in it.”

The address of Dr. W. W. Landrum, chaplain of Habersham Chapter, D. A. R., was as follows:

“All hail to Georgia Day!

“It is fitting that we should celebrate here on the Capitoline Hill and in the hall of the House of Representatives the birthday of the Empire State of the South. Patriotism is a form of piety, which the Daughters of the American Revolution do well to foster. Love of country is necessarily involved in any right doctrine of the love of God. Enthusiasm for humanity or world-wide philanthropy is not inconsistent with patriotism, but inseparably connected with it. If required to elect between the two hemispheres of our globe, while wishing well to both, you would prefer the Western to the Eastern. If ordered to discriminate between the two continents of the Western Hemisphere you would hold to North America rather than to South America. Of the countries of North America you would give the first place to the United States. If the American Union must be divided into sections you would yield warmest devotion to the South rather than to the East, West or North. And if the States of the South should be placed in competition you would naturally and properly declare your supreme loyalty to Georgia, first, last and all the time. Standing, as every philanthropist must, in a series of concentric circles of varying diameters, your love would be most intense where your responsibility is greatest, namely, within the limits of our own State. Georgians, therefore, owe Georgia an obligation and duty which are peculiarly near and dear, and which they could not and would not disavow or seek to transfer to other hands.

“Georgians ‘to the manner born’ are not superior in loyalty to the adopted sons of the State. If there be any difference between us and them is it not rather to their credit and in their favor? We natives of the commonwealth came here without our

knowledge or consent, as unconscious and irresponsible infants. We are Georgians from necessity. The adopted son sought our State from choice. How many of them, sweeping their eyes over the map of the world in quest of its garden spot, its ideal climate, society and conditions of happiness, progress, civilization and enlightenment, after mature deliberation determined upon Georgia as the fairest region beneath the sun? Let us congratulate these adopted sons on their wisdom and accord them full fellowship and fraternal equality in the house of our fathers on this high day in the calendar of Georgia patriotism.

"Twentieth century Georgians should revere the past, but not worship it. The past is the parent of the present, as the acorn is the ancestor of the oak and the boy the father of the man. Our science assures us that nothing can be evolved that is not first involved. History teaches that the Georgia of our era is the logical and necessary outcome of the nineteenth century and the nineteenth of the eighteenth century. You have just heard a noble discourse which rehearsed the humble beginnings of a colony under Oglethorpe and their progressive development through more than a century and a half of eventful annals. History is philosophy, teaching by example. Examples of heroism and greatness brought to your attention are history individualized, clothed with flesh and blood and throbbing with life and full of instruction and inspiration to ingenuous youth.

"'Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time.'

REVERENCE THE PAST.

"Reverence the past, but do not bend the knee to it in idolatrous devotion; honor your ancestors in so far as they embodied and illustrated high civic virtue and moral excellence, but do not deify them. Chinese are guilty of this folly, and for this reason their ancient civilization is crystallized and stationary. Boast not of your descent from Revolutionary sires, however grateful

you may be, for the reason that those who make most of their descent have usually descended and pretty low at that. 'Ancestry,' one has humorously observed, 'is very much like a potato vine—the best part under ground.' Cultivate the doctrine of personal worth; welcome every struggling spirit to the possibilities of becoming his own forefather; stand squarely by this democratic dogma, that every citizen carries his sovereignty beneath his own hat.

“Honor and shame from no condition rise,
Act well your part; there all the honor lies.’

“Live in the present as the supreme duty you owe the past. Oglethorpe was no conservative, but a progressive, and a pioneer, seizing the passing opportunity to work out his beneficent schemes. The golden age of life is not in tomorrow, but in today. Today and not tomorrow is the miracle-working time. Great transformations of character and spirit and conduct are possible today; great opportunities and privileges coming tomorrow must grow out of the soil today.

“Young Georgians of the twentieth century, I hail you! How many problems front you for solution? How many questions, vitally related to the well-being of Georgia and all America, clamor for a satisfactory answer? Let me name some of them and urge upon you their serious consideration. There is the problem of illiteracy in Georgia, the sad fact being that thousands upon thousands of our boys and girls are growing up without education and in dense ignorance. There is the child labor problem, the cry of the white slaves in our mills and manufactories up to this time unheard and unheeded. There is the divorce evil slowly but surely, like a cancer, eating out the heart of the home and all honorable wedlock. There is Sabbath desecration condemning the rights and rest of our citizenship and preparing the way for industrial serfdom seven days in every week. There is the question of juvenile criminal reform; there is the negro problem, hitherto baffling the sagacity of saints and statesmen; the ‘imperialism’ and ‘expansion’ problem; the immigration problem looking eastward toward the diseased and pau-

per classes of Europe and westward toward the 'yellow terror' of swarming Orientals. And most difficult of all, the intemperance monster looms up in all his hideous proportions and destroying power, defying alike the home and the school, the church and the state. Peradventure, also, the woman suffrage problem will become pressing and practical before many years and directly relate itself to all living issues. Grapple with these practical difficulties of your day and time. Nerve yourself to maintain existing rights and to overthrow lawlessness, injustice and oppression too often incorporated into statutes and supported by thoughtless or perverted public opinion.

THE BRIGHT FUTURE.

"As a parting injunction let me urge you to hope for the future; Georgia wants no pessimists. If you cannot always be optimists be at least meliorists and declare your confidence in a better time coming. Great souls do not rebel and whine against the evils in the State; they have faith in God; they walk in fellowship with brave spirits; they work together with the bed-rock forces of the universe which always makes for righteousness. God sent man out of Eden's bowers with a hope and a hoe; the hope meant Christ; the hoe meant work. That is the gospel I commend to you, namely, hope and work.

"The darkest day Georgia ever knew in all her history was that day when the sun of the South's hope of nationality and independence went down in unspeakable blackness at Appomattox. The bravest cried, 'All is lost save honor;' strong men wept; hearts that had never quailed before the foeman's bullets nor turned their backs to overwhelming odds viewed the future with profoundest solicitude. Cyclonic disaster had laid low all that went to constitute an unique and chivalric civilization. Desolation threw its pall over the fair face of 'the land where we were dreaming.' Despair, like a vulture, hovered above our people, but dared not swoop down upon us, because hope springs eternal in the human breast. So far from yielding to the paralyzing conditions of a conquered army, Confederate soldiers returned to snatch peaceful victories from the jaws of defeat, to repair

the waste places and build again on the ashes of destroyed homes a nobler citizenship and a more stable and enduring civic prosperity. Look upon those men yonder, our honored guests, the battle-scarred veterans of our Civil War, and remember that they never lost hope for Georgia. They believed in a regenerated Georgia, and resolved to work for the accomplishment of the State's restitution to her ancient glory and power. And right nobly have they and their compeers and compatriots achieved this result. Agriculturally, we are better off than in 1865, raising, as we do, twice as much of our staple commodity as we did then. Industrially, we are better off, having in operation ten manufactories to one of that period. Numerically, we are better off, with a population reaching two and a quarter millions of people. Educationally, ours is a better day, with free schools everywhere, giving light to the rising generation from the mountains to the sea. Politically, we dwell in a happier epoch, for the reason that Georgia is now one of a union of equal and inseparable states constituting the grandest republic the world ever saw. Religiously, we are nearer the millenium based on the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. Life in Georgia today is sweeter, saner than ever before. Let me congratulate you, twentieth century Georgians, upon the magnificent prospects which lie out before you beckoning you on to high resolve and heroic endeavor. The golden age is yet to come. You school boys who have participated in these significant exercises will live to see a state of ten millions, and upon you, more than upon this generation, will rest the duty of keeping our commonwealth to the fore as the Empire State of the South. See to it that as goes Georgia so goes the South; as goes the South so goes America, and as goes America so goes the world, rolling ever onward and upward toward truth and righteousness, God and heaven.

“Through the harsh noises of our day,
A low, sweet prelude finds its way:
Thro’ clouds of doubt and creeds of fear
A light is breaking everywhere.

“That song of love, now low and far,
Ere long shall swell from star to star;
That light the breaking day and tips
The golden-spired apocalypse.

“Henceforth my heart shall sigh no more
For olden time and holier shore;
God’s love and blessing then and there
Are now and here and everywhere.”

W. G. CHARLTON SPOKE BEAUTIFULLY OF OGLE- THORPE.

The masterly oration of Hon. Walter G. Charlton, president of the Georgia Sons of the Revolution, was first delivered before the Georgia Daughters of the American Revolution in Augusta, at their state convention, and is published at the request of Joseph Habersham Chapter.

“A county, a ward, a street here and there and a dilapidated and abandoned fort on the banks of the Savannah, which in the fullness of its strength could not have withstood the least dangerous modern ordnance for ten minutes—these are the memoirs in Georgia to the great Englishman who made the State possible.

“The county and ward seem to have been conferred with something of generous appreciation; one of the streets, at least, was yielded reluctantly after a struggle of years, and the fortification having served for upward of half a century as an imperishable monument to the glory of Andrew Jackson was abruptly withdrawn from that honorable employment and appropriated to the fame of James Edward Oglethorpe, which has and does deserve a better fate at the hands of a people who, in their strong history, still feel the impulses which he imparted in the days of their weakness and their youth.

“With the rapid and weedy growth of heroes, which has come upon us, such expedients are doubtless necessary. Fifty years is a long time for any one to continue to be a hero in

America, and the shades of the fighter who held his raw troops steady behind the cotton bales at New Orleans and sent the best infantry of Europe in panic from the field of battle, should remember, if it is given to shades to reflect, that since his day we have had more heroes than countries and forts and monuments—Cuban heroes, South Sea heroes, China heroes, and even as we meditate upon the possibilities, a threatened irruption of Bulgarian and Macedonian heroes, to say nothing of heroines.

AN OCCASIONAL MISTAKE.

“But for the occasional mistake in putting the label on the wrong man, the memory would sink under the burden of remembering those who have filed their claims to immortality—and pensions.

“Peace was never so blessed as in our day. For whilst it is said to reflect that peace also has its heroes, they are not so lurid and clamorous and claiming as the bestriped and bespangled specimens who climb the Alps with Tartarin and live to tell us how it was done.

“The times called for men, and there was born in Surrey, England, on December 21, 1688, James Edward Oglethorpe.

“Gentle by birth and college bred, at the age of 22 he entered the military service as ensign, and with some interval devoted to diplomacy, found himself in 1714 a captain lieutenant attracting the attention of the great Marlborough, and by him passed on to the Prince Eugene to become a marked participant in the Danubian campaigns, which, in 1717, resulted in the rout of the Turk.

“Leaving the army when peace was concluded, he was returned to parliament, where he sat as a burgess for Haslemere for thirty-two years, having succeeded to the inheritance of Godalming in 1722.

“A chance visit to a distressed acquaintance detained in the Fleet prison, aroused his sympathy with the sufferings of the imprisoned debtors, and his indignation at the treatment to which they were subjected. This led to a parliamentary inquiry

in 1728, resulting in the amelioration of the sad conditions which surrounded these unfortunate people.

HIS COMRADES AND FRIENDS.

“He was then upward of ninety, vigorous and active.

“His comrades and friends were falling fast about him. Boswell pauses to tell us that he was as remarkable for his learning and taste, as for his other eminent qualities, and no man was more prompt, active and generous in encouraging merit. He had called on Boswell on the occasion of the publication of the ‘Account of Corsica,’ and that delighted soul recalled with enthusiasm the verses with which Pope had years before immortalized his visitor. Dr. Johnson had a high regard for him and was so affected by his praise of ‘London,’ then just published; that he seriously considered writing his life.

“It is pleasant to recall that Goldsmith was of his friends and that he talked politics with the great Burke. Pope and Thomson sang of him, and no man was better known or enjoyed more thoroughly the respect and admiration of his fellows. Nor were his conquests confined to his own sex. He was a favorite visitor at the home of Mrs. Montagu, she of the ‘Blue Stocking Club,’ where he met Miss Hannah More, who, in 1784, wrote: ‘I have got a new admirer; it is the famous General Oglethorpe, perhaps the most remarkable man of his time. He was foster brother to the pretender, and is much above 90 years old; the finest figure you ever saw. He perfectly realizes all my ideas of Nestor. His literature is great; his knowledge of the world extensive, and his faculties as bright as ever. He is quite a preux chevalier—heroic, romantic and full of the old gallantry.’

“What a vivid picture of a gentleman! Let me add that he was also the friend and comrade of one of the greatest Georgians who ever lived, Tomochichi, the Mico of the Yamacraws, whose memory has been preserved to the state and her people by the noble work of the Colonial Dames of Georgia, who, carrying into effect the wishes of Oglethorpe, have caused to be placed over the spot in the heart of Savannah, where he lies, a granite rock from the hills of Georgia, on which we read that he was—

“The companion of Oglethorpe,
And the Friend and Ally of the Colony of Georgia.’

HE DECLINED COMMAND.

“Oglethorpe had declined the command of the British forces in the Revolution. He could not consent to draw his sword against the people to whom he had given the best years of his life. He urged upon the ministry that the colonies would never be won back by force; that what they were battling for was justice, and that justice alone would reclaim their allegiance to the crown. When that momentous struggle was at an end and the United States had accredited John Adams as their minister to England, Oglethorpe, who had done more than any other to implant in America the seeds which were to expand into the growth and blossoms of liberty, was among the first to greet him with generous words for the people he represented. With faculties unimpaired, and full of years and honors, his work accomplished, and mankind the better for his life, he died at Cranham on the 30th day of June, 1875, in his ninety-seventh year. Surely, our duty looks us in the face and challenges our delays.

BEAUTIFUL WORD PICTURE.

“If on a summer day, when the breeze flows free from the southeast and there are just clouds enough to throw occasional shadows across the long stretches of the bending marsh grass, of which Lanier loved to sing, you take your way through the inland route of the Georgia coast, there are things to see which will live in your memories for years.

“You will follow the classic way of Oglethorpe and his soldiers as they toiled with oar and sail in their rude periagua bound for the historic site of Frederica. Your journey lies through winding creeks and rivers and broad expanse of sounds—here, the limitless marsh; there the hammocks with the sweeping oaks and singing pines.

RIGHTING THE WRONG.

“The one wrong suggested others, and in 1731 we find him concerning himself with the oppression of the Protestants of Germany.

"It is to be learned from his speeches in 1732 that he was a friend of the colonies, and that about this time he had become interested in the possibilities of silk culture. Thus became grouped at the historical moment a great man, great wrongs and a great industry. The righting of the wrong under new conditions followed naturally, and Georgia was the logical conclusion.

"Men had struggled to better their kind and failed and were destined to other struggles and other failures.

"The glory of this man is not so much that he succeeded, but that the elements of greatness in him assured success and enabled him to discern in what would have been to others the indicia of failure simply the danger signals along a practicable route, as the skilled mariner reads deep water in rocks and favorable winds in storms. It would be idle, speaking to an audience instructed as is this, in the facts which make the history of Georgia, to trace in detail the work that fell to the brain and hands of Oglethorpe. It was putting the race horse to the plow and the field marshal in the sutler's tent, but the work was done and done so thoroughly that it is not impossible in some parts of the State to point to the tangible facts which come from his wisdom and care. The broad satesmanship which in a day made of the Indians devoted allies, could not have overlooked the weaknesses and shortcomings of the passengers who sailed with him in the good craft Anne—described by Dr. Tailfer as 'the first forty.' He could but know that the simple processes of fresh air and ample food would not transform at once the freed debtors into the stubborn material wherewith great states are constructed. Had this been all in the scheme he had in view it would have been better for humanity, doubtless, to let the experiment end before it had well begun.

THIS ADVANCE GUARD.

It is scarcely probable that the depressive and unwholesome influences of prison life ever wholly departed from this advance guard which never altogether got rid of the idea that they were escaping and might be recaptured, and that it was, therefore, ex-

pedient to enjoy life on the theory that each day was the last. When they had debarked at Yamacraw bluff with the five tons of wine from Madeira and found that this was a land teeming with the toothsome and unsuspecting terrapin, little dreaming of the combination fate had in store for him—the end was well in sight.

“They neither worked nor fought in a working and a fighting community; but they talked and wrote until they had covered everybody with abuse from Oglethorpe and the trustees down to the lighthouse keeper on distant Tybee. Considering the many things they said about Savannah, it gives me pleasure to remind you that they scoffed at the pretensions of Augusta to be known as a great trade center and openly declared that you caused the garrison here, consisting of 12 men, to move around in a circle from the rising to the setting of the sun, counting each man every time he passed a given point and with a truculent disregard of the moral responsibilities inherent in the taking of a census, announced the result as population.

FROM MADEIRA TO RUM.

“In time, a short time, they degenerated from Madeira to New England rum and having, like Frankenstein, constructed a monster, who called himself Causton, between them they contrived to make the stocks and calaboose of Georgia the best known institutions in America. They finally crossed the river and whilst the colony continued to hear the distant rumbling of their wrath, it was only far off thunder and did no damage. It was of the wisdom of Oglethorpe that the philanthropic feature of the colony was neither its main nor its strongest support.

“Whilst the preamble to the charter recites that ‘many of his majesty’s poor subjects were, through misfortunes and want of employment, reduced to great necessities and would be glad to be settled in any of his provinces of America,’ it sounded the very bravest notes when it also declared that the colony was designed to be the military frontier of Carolina and a home for the oppressed and persecuted Protestants of Europe.

THE EXODUS BEGUN.

"The Anne was yet on her way when began that exodus of stout hearts and strong arms from the beautiful hills of Salsburg, toiling its slow length along the ancient highways of Europe, whilst from England and Scotland began to rally to the post of danger the free subjects who had never known the prison bars of London. Here was the material out of which states are build-ed and history made, and this was the end Oglethorpe foresaw. These built the towns and manned the earthworks of Georgia, as ready with the ax as with the rifle. And as commerce sought her streams and from her fruitful soil sprung in their seasons the varying fruits, there grew under her genial skies a self-reliant, brave and tolerant spirit—loving liberty, reverencing the law, and capable when the day did come to work out the highest ideals of free and enlightened government.

"It is safe to say that had Oglethorpe been other than he was the colony would have been known in history as another failure in the long list of Utopias. With infinite patience he worked out the details of government, sword in hand. Keeping the Indian in check by diplomacy, he made the Spaniard mark time before the points of his payonets.

THE BURNING OF WITCHES.

"There was no burning of witches nor scalpings by savages, and whilst the musketry was rattling where the majestic Altamaha pours its affluent waters into the deeps of the Atlantic, on the Savannah, the fields were growing greener and the sounds of industry swelling stronger and louder.

"In ten years his work was accomplished, and when his departing glance caught the last gleam of the beacon on Tybee he could reflect that where he had found a wilderness he had left a state; that where he had encountered the distrusting Indian he had left friendship and peace, and a lasting refuge for the oppressed of earth, fixed for all time, and that the military colony of America had not only kept the firing line with gallantry, but that the Spaniard had fled from the soil of Georgia forever in disastrous retreat.

"He could count it compensation for these precious years of his manhood that he had been patient and just and brave and honest and tolerant. One of the brightest intellects of his day, he had given his thoughts to the aid and happiness of others. One of the bravest soldiers of his times, he had devoted the skill which had commanded the admiration of Marlborough and Eugene to the obscure emergencies of Bloody Marsh.

"Years after the Revolution some of his heirs wrote to Washington inquiring if Oglethorpe's estates in Georgia had been confiscated.

THERE WAS NO PRICE.

"The president replied that he could say, without seeking the facts, that whatever belonged to that great man, so far from having been destroyed, would have been conserved with loving care. Upon investigation it was ascertained that there never had been such an estate—his priceless work had no price, and all that he had asked of Georgia was the opportunity to do good.

"Nothing can be pleasanter than the contemplation of his remaining years. His great services had attracted the attention of the civilized world, and he moved through life observed and honored. From this delightful country home it was his habit to visit frequently the metropolis and commune with the kindred spirits which then made glorious the ancient seat of the race.

"The picture most familiar to us represents him a tall, sturdy figure, reading without spectacles a book from the library of Dr. Johnson.

"The 'silver-footed wind' touches lightly the responsive tide, leaving the gleaming impress of its step, and song of birds and whispering of trees are ever in your ears and souls. On your left, the islands, of the sea—Ossabaw, Wassaw, Saint Catherine, Sapelo; on your right, Bonaventure, the Ogeechee, McAllister of glorious memory, the Medway flowing from the parish of Saint John, Sunbury, Darien, the Altamaha, scores of ancient homes of Georgia folk, full of memories of a life that has gone forever, like the bloom from the cheek of youth.

"At last, Saint Simons, with its spreading oaks and lofty pines and tangled undergrowth and vine: Far to the east the sand dunes and then the restless sea thundering its eternal summons to the land. Between woods and ocean, a wide sweep of marsh, and just where the trees end, a causeway—and he is a weak-hearted and a poverty-stricken soul who can look down its narrow stretch and not thrill with enthusiasm knowing that this is Bloody Marsh, and here, at his feet, was fought to a finish the old quarrel between England and Spain, and that through the instrumentality of Oglethorpe's brain on that day the Almighty had willed that the civilization of Georgia should always remain Anglo-Saxon.

"Landward, a shaded graveyard, filled with the names of English soldiers; a breastwork on which grow ancient oaks; a tabby fort, with time and the tide and wind eating its strength away inch by inch, its broken bastions eloquent of military skill and fighting with silent courage the relentless waters creeping closer and closer and tearing at its base, as if it knew that it was the only monument in Georgia to the great soldier who saved her when her destiny hung upon the steadiness of his nerve and the soundness of his heart, and brought her out of the struggle with that pride and character which carried her in desperate conflict through the darkest days of the Revolution and in after times for four long years of war made her name a word to cheer the bravest souls to highest deeds.

"To the rescue, spirits bold!
To the rescue, gallant men!
Let the marble page unfold
All his daring deeds again!"

OGLETHORPE.

WRITTEN FOR GEORGIA DAY EXERCISES OF THE WASHINGTON
SEMINARY.

He came with a lofty purpose
In our morning's earliest rays;

He came of right, in his strength and might,
In the old Colonial days:
And he shaped the course of empire
In the rough, untrodden ways.

Soldier and prophet, gazing
On a land that dreamed in night;
He saw the darkness vanish,
The bloom leap from the blight;
In the seed he saw the harvest,
Far-shining in the night.

And his memory lives forever,
Bright o'er the stars of fate,
And with glad acclaim we hail his name,
Greatest among the great;
Throned in the hearts of a people
And the glory of a state.

—*Frank L. Stanton.*

CHAPTER XLIV.

QUERIES.

278. LOVE-LAIDLER — My great-great-grandfather's name was John Love, a brother of Amos Love, who was a lieutenant in the Revolution. Amos Love fought in North Carolina, so I suppose his brother must have been there also of Laidler family. My grandfather's name was Augustus Laidler, and great-grandfather's John Laidler, who was a member of the Legislature when the capital was at Milledgeville, Ga. They were both of Houston county, Georgia.

279. HEARD—Will the writer, who gives information of "Stephen Heard" who "died in Morgan county in 1815" tell us of what family he was? He must have been the cousin of Governor Stephen Heard and son of Stephen Heard and Mary Falkner. Coincidences in the lives of these two Stephens may have caused them to have been confused in genealogical records. Each had sons, "John," "George," "Thomas," and some of the daughters of Stephen Heard who died in Morgan county were "Sally," "Pemily," "Ginney," doubtless the same names as "Sarah," "Parmelia," "Jane," three of the daughters of Governor Stephen Heard. Governor Stephen Heard died in Elbert county in 1815. Many thanks to those who have responded, and I am still seeking "information."

A. C. M. W.

280. MOORE-HEARD—May I ask your aid in tracing the family of my father's mother? My great-grandfather, John Moore, married Mary Duff in South Carolina. Their children were Alfred, Sarah (who married my grandfather, Charles M. Heard), James, Greene, John (who died in Dresden, Tenn.), Nancy and Leah. My great-great-grandfather Moore was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. You perceive I know little of the Moore family, but will be deeply grateful for any information given.

S. W. H.

281. TYSON—Will the Daughters of the American Revolution please give me the name of the place in Australia where some property was left to the Tyson heirs? Was it a brother of Hiram Bush Tyson, and was it left to any of his heirs?

M. W. B.

282. LAWSON—Information wanted of this family. My grandfather on my mother's side was David Lawson. He was the youngest of eight brothers, viz: Adam, Alfred, Wainright, Shelton, Brooks, Reuben, William and David. It is the descendants of these brothers of whom I would like to learn.

283. HARDEE—Major John Hardee (who married Sarah Ellis) was the son of John Hardy, or Hardee, and Caroline T.

Aldrich. The said John Hardy, or Hardee, was born near Owens Ferry, Ga., November 4, 1747; died at Hazzards Neck, Ga., April 3, 1809; deputy surveyor general and Colonial trustee (for this reference you can find this in the "American Ancestry"); was captain on the continental galley in the State of Georgia during the Revolution, under Commodore Oliver Bowen. For this service he was granted a bounty of 1,360 acres of land in Camden county, Georgia, in 1786. He served three years. He was the son of Captain John Hardy (or Hardee), married January 13, 1770, Caroline T. Aldrich (daughter of James W. Aldrich, of what is now known as Barnwell county, South Carolina). He was the son of Noble Worthington Hardy, of near Newbern, N. C., born near Wellington, N. C., July 2, 1713; died October 5, 1783; surveyor and held many positions of honor and trust in the infant colony. Married February 6, 1729, Mary Emily, daughter of Colonel John H. Parker, who came from England in 1700, and settled near the James river, Virginia. Noble Worthington Hardy was the son of Anthony Hardy, of Pembroke, Wales, born there June 9, 1675; died at Newbern, N. C., August 4, 1742; emigrated from Pembroke, Wales, in 1695, in company with three brothers, Thomas, Joseph and John; married May 3, 1710, Evelyn, daughter of Henry James Dulverton, of Devonshire, England, an advocate and lawyer of distinction and renown.

284. ANTHONY—The editor of the interesting and valuable genealogical column in *The Constitution*, or any of its readers, will confer a favor by publishing a sketch of Rev. Samuel Anthony, of the old ante-bellum M. E. Conference, with any facts connected with his ancestry.

J. LAWSON.

285. FEW—Wanted, facts and genealogical sketch of Colonel Ignatius Few, once prominently known in Georgia history.

FEW.

286. DOUGLAS-KIMBROUGH—I am very much interested in the early history of the Douglas and Kimbrough families. These

families came from Scotland about 1750 and I think settled first in Virginia. I am particularly interested to get the full history of the Douglas family as far back as the reign of King Robert Bruce of Scotland. One Sir James Douglas and associates were given the heart of Robert Bruce to have buried in Palestine. Miss Jane Kimbrough came over with the Douglasses. Her mother was a Douglas. Miss Kimbrough married a Turner in Virginia.

ANSWERS.

226. FERN AND FEARN—I notice the will of Timothy “Fern,” in *Constitution* of the 24th, No. 158, answer to No. 95, July 7: Timothy seems to have been a sort of sporadic specimen of the “genus homo” and his biographer, so to speak, gives him no location and fails to inform us whether his will was ever probated. The only reference to location is of lands which Timothy might possibly have owned in Rappahannock, and this county was not formed until more than one hundred years after Timothy died, January, 1651. It is not remarkable that a testator at this early day should make his mark, but that all of the witnesses should make their marks needs explanation. The question arises, who wrote the will, and who signed the names of the testator and the witnesses, and why was the only one that could write his name not a witness? If the identity of Timothy was as vague as this strange instrument, it is no wonder that the name has become extinct, for if no better evidence can be obtained his own existence would be doubtful.

“Fearn” is a name that is interwoven with colonial history and that has adorned the history of many of the States. John Fearn married Mary Lee, November, 1687. Thomas Fearn, son of John Fearn and Mary Lee, was baptized November, 1688, “Church register, Gloucester county, Virginia.” John Fearn, son of Thomas Fearn, born about 1720, married Leeanna Lee, of Middlesex county, Virginia, December 31, 1744. This Leeanna Lee was a great-granddaughter of Richard Lee, who was secretary of the colony with Berkeley and first attorney general of Virginia. John Fearn removed to Buckingham county, Virginia,

about 1750. He left sons and daughters, one of whom, Dr. Fearn, removed to Alabama and married Miss Walker, a sister of Hope Walker, who was secretary of war in Mr. Davis' cabinet. Walker Fearn, of New Orleans, was a son of this Dr. Fearn. He was minister to Greece in Cleveland's first administration and one of the government commissioners at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago. One of the daughters of John Fearn and Leeanna Lee married a Perkins, from whom some of the most distinguished names have descended, among whom may be mentioned the Pattons, of Virginia, Alabama and Texas, and the Cannons, of Tennessee. This name is pronounced "Fern."

J. MERIWETHER MCA.

227. FROM DR. BULLOCH—I wish to correct the answer following: It was Robert, not John, Bolton who was first postmaster of Savannah, in Georgia. The history of Morel is found in Bellinger & DeVeaux book. In late McIntosh data sent, the author said Maria McIntosh, not the authoress. The authoress was daughter of Major Lachlin McIntosh. James Coul Wayne was not son of General Anthony Wayne, as stated by Herbert.

J. G. BULLOCH.

228. BREEDLOVE—Mrs. Elizabeth Breedlove, nee Watkins, had three sons, Madison, Monroe and Bolling. Madison lived in Tuskegee. His children were Benjamin, John, Samuel and Rebecca. Marion had one daughter and a son, Comer. Bolling's children were Turner, Watkins, Charlie, Samuel, Julia, Lucy and Belle. I am the daughter of John P. Breedlove, whose father was Madison. I do not know whether there are any Breedloves living in Georgia or not.

230. WALDEN—There is an error as to the names of my maternal relatives. In answer 205 the name is Walden, not Walton, the first syllable being the same, 'twas a most easily made mistake, especially when the copy was hurriedly written. My father was a descendant of the Waltons, and my mother's

family was Walden, and because of her uncle, Tavener Walden, I wrote for the information of "M," in query 252.

229. MOSELEY—A partial record of the Moseley family, taken from the Va. His. Magazine:

1 Gen.: William Moseley (emigrant) married Susanna ——. Their children were William and Arthur.

2 Gen.: William Moseley second married Mary Gookin. Their children were William, John, Elizabeth and Edward.

3 Gen.: Edward Moseley married Mrs. Bartho Taylor, daughter of Colonel John Stringer. They had one child, Hillary.

4 Gen.: Hillary Moseley married Hannah —, and left a son, Edward Hack Moseley.

5 Gen.: Edward Hack Moseley married Mary Bassett. Their children were Edward Hack, Alexander, Samuel, Hillary and Mary.

6 Gen.: Mary Moseley married Anthony Walke 2d. (See Walke family in Va. His. Magazine, October, 1897.)

Arms of the Moseley family in Virginia Quarterly 1st and 4th Sa. a chev. between three battle axes Ar. 2d and 3d Or., a fesse between three eagles displayed Sa. Crest. An eagle display Sa. Motto: Mos legem regit.

The family of Moseley came to America in the last year of the reign of Charles I, 1649, with grants of land in Lynnhaven Parish, on Broad creek, in Lower Norfolk county, Virginia. Here they built "Rolleston," named for the family seat of the Moseleys, "Rolleston Hall," Staffordshire, England. The patents were highly valued in the family and descended under the entail from father to son until the war between the States, after which they could not be found. The first emigrant also brought the coat of arms, a court "calendar" and family portraits, one of them painted as far back as Henry II, A. D. 1154-89. Four of the pictures were supposed to be by VanDyck.

1 Gen.: William Moseley (emigrant) a merchant of Rotterdam, Holland, settled in Virginia in 1649. He was justice of Lower Norfolk county, March 16, 1649, to April 26, 1655. His will was written 29th of June.

2 Gen.: William Moseley, second son of emigrant, died about the year 1671. He was commissioner of Lower Norfolk county, 1660. He left a widow, Mary, daughter of Captain John Gookin, an early and prominent settler. She married (second time) Lieutenant Colonel Anthony Lawson (1672).

3 Gen.: Edward Moseley, son of William Moseley, the younger, and Mary Gookin, was colonel and justice of Princess Anne county, high sheriff, 1707-8, on the court which tried Grace Sherwood for witchcraft, 1706; Knight of the Golden Horse-shoe, 1710-1722, and member of the House of Burgesses. His will was written on the 6th of March, 1735-6, and ordered to be recorded the 7th of April, 1736.

In Princess Anne county, Virginia, in 1705, Grace Sherwood was tried at the courthouse on "The Ferry" plantation, for witchcraft. She was found guilty and ducked in a beautiful inlet of Lynnhaven bay, called to this day "Witchduck," afterwards the property of Thomas Williamson, Esq.

The prosecution was conducted by Maximillian Boush, for her majesty, Queen Anne, who received for his fee 5,000 pounds of tobacco. Grace Sherwood was incarcerated in the gaol of the county adjoining the old courthouse on the "Ferry" plantation, and all the proceedings are to this day (1897) to be seen in the records of Princess Anne county. The trial lasted from January 3, 1705, to July 10, 1706, and the court consisted of Colonel Edward Moseley, Lieutenant-Colonel Adam Thoroughwood, Captain Moseley and others.

4 Gen.: Hillary Moseley, son of Colonel Edward Moseley and Miss Stringer (who married first Taylor, then Moseley), died before his father. He married Hannah —, and left a son, Edward Hack Moseley.

5 Gen.: Colonel Edward Hack Moseley was Burgess from Princess Anne county, Virginia, November 6, 1766, to May 6, 1774. Colonel and sheriff of the county and vestryman. He married Mary Bassett, daughter of Hon. William Bassett, of "Eltham." She died August 23, 1755, and is buried at "Greenwich," one of the Moseley seats in Princess Anne county. Will of Edward Hack Moseley recorded April 10, 1783.

231. TATE-TAIT—Judge Charles Tait's name is said to have once been spelled "Tate." He changed it because he did not like "the methods" employed by a cousin "for making money." His son was a surgeon in U. S. Navy and shot the man who came to marry his sister, for some unknown reason, and fled to Mexico, where he was lost sight of.

General James Minor Tait was a brother of Judge Charles Tait, and one of his daughters married Lemmet Banks. These "Taits" lived in Elbert county, but moved long ago to Alabama.

Mr. N. Overton Tate, who died some years ago, was very nearly related to the "Taits." His widow, children and grandchildren live in Elbert county. There are also other "Tates" in Elbert. All the "Tates" and "Taits" I mention are said to have been originally of the same family.

A. C. M. W.

232. BORDEN—Noticing the article about the Bordens, I write asking for some information, and I think I can give you some. We have a history of the Battle family (my paternal grandmother was a Miss Battle) and Governor Rabun was my grandmother's grandfather. His name was William Rabun, not Nathan, as your article states, and he married Mary Battle. Their daughter married her first cousin, Jesse Brown Battle, my great-grandfather, so Governor Rabun was my great-grandfather.

But to go further back, Governor Rabun's father was named Matthew. I know that much from our family history. It has always been a tradition in our family that Matthew Rabun married a Miss Warren, either sister or niece of General Warren, of Bunker Hill, but we have no positive proof, and that is what I am seeking.

I notice that in your article you say there were twin sisters, one Jane who married Joseph Borden, and the other who married my ancestor Rabun. Can you tell me what her name was and where you get the information which leads you to say that these (the twins) were said to be nieces of General Warren, the hero of Bunker Hill battle? If you will help me here you will do me a great service.

Now about the Bordens. I think way back yonder a Warren married a Borden. My mother was a Miss Warren, and then my father's family, as I have shown above, ran back into the Warrens, so about fifteen years ago my father looked into the Borden record to see if we came into direct line in order to share in a dispute over some Borden property that amounted to millions. I believe nothing satisfactory was found, but we have a copy of Benjamin Borden's will and last testament, if that will be of any service to you.

One last thing: I know of some Bordens living at Cedartown, Ga. If you would write to Mrs. M. T. Borden there perhaps she could help you and you her.

Information desired about Governor Rabun's mother.

233. JOHNSTONE—Having read in *The Atlanta Constitution* that you might be able to assist E. E. J. in giving Archibald Johnstone his proper place in the ranks of the clan in this country, I wish to ask if you have really been able to find data by which his line may be distinguished from all the other Johnstones.

We have no records left from the ravages of the war which could give a clew to the parentage or the advent in this country of our first Archibald, but I imagine he came from the Barbadoes with the Allstons, one of whom he married, and Hotten mentions an Archibald Johnstone there in 1680 (I think) with two sons, land, and negroes. He is under the heading of "Persons of Quality." Also in Sanisbury's Calendar, which you doubtless know, I have the following: P. 227, "Minutes of a committee for Providence island. The wife of Johnstone, Sec. of the Island of Association and six servants to be sent over." Then in an act of agreement between Lord Proprietor of Carolina and Major William Yeamans of Barbadoes I find the names of four: Gibbs, John Godfrey, William Foster, and Robert Johnston.

Of course, all this proves nothing except that the name was there and that many of our branch have always insisted that we came here through the Barbadoes, and, as the son of Archibald, Andrew, had such men as William Washington, William Allston,

Francis and Cleland Kinloch as executors of his will, I suppose his friends in South Georgia were not altogether obscure. He left one son, William, and one daughter, Esther Ainslee Johnstone, this last name in connection with Esther may belong to the Allston predecessors, but I mention it as perhaps occurring in a former Johnston marriage. Do you know who the other Archibald Simpson J. is, mentioned in a previous number of *The Constitution* by Hallie P. Johnston?

I don't know when or why the "e" was attached to our name, or if it grew there from the original tree, but I fancy it was grafted later.

234. HEARD—As a descendant of the Heard family of Georgia, I wish to correct an error in an article, recently published in *The Constitution*, relative to the children and grandchildren of Major Franklin Coffee Heard and Ann Matilda Bozeman, his wife.

He married Ann Matilda Bozeman, not Mathilde, of Milledgeville, and had numerous children, five of whom lived; the others died in early childhood or infancy. Of those that lived, the eldest was James Abram, who married Ann Eliza Houghton. They had several children: Franklin Coffee, James Abram, Martha, Altona Thompson, Ann Eliza and Julian.

Julia Munger married James Elder, had one child that lived, Ruth; she married William H. Hall; Ann Bozeman married Cary W. Butt; had several children—Clara Heard, Julia Elder, married William S. Stewart, has two children, Fanny Forsyth, Mary Bozeman and Cary Wild; he married Lilly McCaa, had two children. Eliza Longstreet married Douglas Vass; had two children, Cordelia, who married Winston Jones; Mary Clifton, married George A. Poetz. Mary Morgan Coffee Heard married Thomas Temple Armstrong Lyon, had ten children—Anne Bozeman, unmarried, Thomas Armstrong, Mary Heard, who married George Warren Quarles, had two children; Lyla, married Frederic J. Ingate, no children; Windham, unmarried, Julia Heard, Temple Armstrong, Behethelynné Gaines, married Henry A. Horst, three children; Ruth and Franklin Heard.

In reference to the fourth paragraph in fourth column of historical deparatment of *Constitution*, December 29, 1901, you state: "Franklin Coffee Heard, of Mobile, belongs to this family; he married Ann C. Hunter and had children—" You can omit this paragraph in your statement, as the Franklin was undoubtedly my uncle James Abram Heard, D. D., of whom no mention is made in your account of the Heard family. With best wishes, sincerely.

ANNE BOZEMAN LYON.

235. HEARD—FITZPATRICK—STATEN—The article on "Heard," by R. J. Massey, has been read with pleasure. Going back to the records of the Captain Thomas Heard family, in my hands, I find: "Joseph Heard, 4th child, born 1773, died 1848, in Morgan county; Elizabeth Thornbury, born 1796, married Obediah M. B. Fielder, died 1847—he died 1857; Susan, married Henry Boyd of Jasper and died in Troup, &c." This record is rather obscure in its wording, and I found in it a mistake in regard to the Jesse Heard family: "Jesse Heard (5th son of Stephen and Mary) married Judith Wilkinson and had children, of whom Stephen and Jesse died young, Falkner lived in Wilkes county, &c."

In the Jesse Heard record, I found he had no sons "Jesse" and "Falkner," but a son, "Jesse Falkner," who married Caroline Wilkinson and had a large family of sons and daughters. I went to the graves of Jesse F. and his wife, Caroline Heard, when I was in Wilkes county last summer. Jesse Heard (the son of Jesse F. and Caroline) lived in Canton, Miss., and died unmarried. He is buried beside his parents. Dr. Falkner heard (the youngest son of Jesse F. and Caroline) died December, 1900, in Houston, Texas.

The Jesse Heard family records claim that Stephen Heard, who married Mary Falkner, was the eldest of the seven brothers who came from Ireland. I have seen no data to that effect. They also claim that Jesse Heard was the eldest of the sons of Stephen and Mary. I have seen no record of his age. His parents were married in 1739 or 1740. One record that I have gives a "Thomas

'Heard' as son of "Captain Thomas Heard." Can R. J. Massey tell me if Joseph Heard had a brother Thomas?

Joseph Heard, who married a Miss Fitzpatrick, was, I believe, a son of Charles Heard. Charles Heard was the uncle of Captain Thomas Heard; therefore, these brothers-in-law were first cousins.

The sons of the two brothers, John and Charles Heard, fought in the battle of Kettle Creek.

John Heard's sons: Stephen and Barnard. Charles Heard's sons: William, John, Joseph, Richard and George. Other sons of Charles Heard, of whom I have no record, are said to have been, Charles M., Stephen, Benjamin and Armstrong. The daughters of Charles Heard: Polly and Ann.

John Heard, brother of Stephen and Charles, all born in Ireland—had one or two daughters. Bridget Heard married Joseph Staten and had children. Daughters: Sarah Germany Staten and Bridget Staten. "Jane Austin" is mentioned in John Heard's will, as "my granddaughter." I know not whether she was a child of a daughter who married an Austin, or a daughter of Major Barnard Heard—"Jane Austin Heard." The Heards and Austins of Ireland are closely related. Major Barnard Heard, soldier in Revolution and for many years probate judge of Wilkes county, married a Miss Germany—a sister of Governor Stephen Heard's first wife—and had several children. He died before the year 1800, and Governor Heard looked after the interests of his brother's children and left each one of them a legacy. Governor Stephen Heard died suddenly, in 1815, without leaving a written will, but his requests were attended to. The family of Governor Heard have now entirely lost sight of the descendants of Major Barnard Heard. Other lines I am desirous of tracing are those of the sons of Barnard Carroll Heard. He was the eldest son of Governor Stephen Heard and nephew of Major Barnard Heard. The names of the sons of Barnard Carroll Heard: John and Stephen.

Before I asked for information of the descendants of "Charles Heard" and the two "Barnards"—uncle and nephew—I found it necessary to give the genealogical information I had of

the Stephen Heard and Mary Falkner family. My inquiries, though directed toward finding the descendants of John and Charles Heard, do not bar out information of their brother Stephen's family. I want all the "sure" information I can get, and can answer some questions on "Heard genealogy." Let no one hesitate to correct "mistakes."

Perhaps there are descendants of Joseph Staten and Bridget Heard in Georgia, who can furnish some information.

A. C. M. W.

CHAPTER XLV.

OLD BOOKS—I have in my possession an old book entitled, "The Life of General Francis Marion," a celebrated partisan officer in the Revolutionary War against the British and Tories in South Carolina and Georgia, by Brigadier-General P. Hovey, of Marion's brigade, and M. L. Weems.

"On Vernon's chief why lavish all our lays?
Come, honest muse, and sing Marion's praise."

This book was published on the 25th day of September, A. D., 1824, in the forty-ninth year of the independence of the United States of America. The book was copyrighted in Philadelphia, Pa. It has quite a number of illustrations. Thinking probably that it would interest the Chapter and some of its readers is why I write you in regard to it.

QUERIES.

287. POPE—An article appeared in this column some time ago marked "93," and signed "R," purporting to be "Pope history," and another signed "Pope" appeared in the issue of the 9th, saying the first article was at variance with "Pope history," and asking "R." for his authority.

As the identity of "R." is wholly unknown, I am sure that he will pardon me for resorting to this method of partial review in the effort to ascertain the facts.

It is clear that "R." is by no means a novice on genealogy, but genealogists sometimes get "mixed," and it seems that "R." has lost sight of one, if not two generations.

The data in my possession shows that the third Nathaniel Pope, and not the second, was clerk of Stafford. Again "R." says that Henry Pope, a great-grandson of the first Nathaniel Pope, was an officer in the Revolution. This would seem impossible, as his great-grandchildren were either dead or too old for military service, and, further, if Burwell Pope, whom "R." says was the son of Henry Pope, a Revolutionary officer, and who married Priscilla Wootten, belonged to a generation subsequent to the Revolution, it is incredible that his great-grandchildren should now be past middle age, and many of them on the down hill of life. This would give us six generations in 125 years, while the time could not admit of more than five, and, indeed, four average generations would give us over 130 years. So that it seems that another generation at this point is lost sight of.

It is for information that I am seeking. Indeed I am an "anxious inquirer." It may be that I am in error, and it is to ascertain the facts that this article is given to the public. And it is hoped that "R." or anyone else who may see this will give all the information which may throw light on this subject.

JOHN MERIWETHER MCALISTER.

289. WILLIAMS—Wanted, to know the ancestry of Duke Williams and his wife, who were born in North Carolina, but who lived for a number of years in Hancock or Greene county, and died, I think, in the early sixties. Any information regarding them will be appreciated by
J. M.

290. MOSELEY—I am much obliged for Moseley record. Can anyone give me ancestry of Edward Moseley, of North Carolina, and was he governor? From "Virginia Mag." he was member of

council 1705, speaker of the assembly, 1708, chief justice, 1707, and surveyor general in 1709. The North Carolina general records would probably have his ancestry.

In will of Emigrant Wm. Moseley, recorded February 15, 1655, he mentioned two sons, William and Arthur. (See Va. Mag., Vol. 5, No. 3.) From recent research it is the line of Arthur Moseley, son of Emigrant Wm. Moseley, that I want.

I send records of Lawson family from Virginia in answer to query 275.

From Virginia Historical Magazine: Thomas Lawson settled at a very early period in Virginia. His name is mentioned in a printed book (see Hanson's Maryland) "sent out by the treasurer and council in this present year, 1620." He married Miss Bray, daughter of Colonel Robert Bray, antiquary, and had children, viz: Anthony Lawson, George Lawson (see John Smith's History of Virginia).

Colonel Anthony Lawson, son of Thomas Lawson above named, was appointed sheriff of Princess Anne county, Virginia, by John Blair, commander in chief of the Colony and Dominion of Virginia. Served in the army of Virginia during the administration of Governors Sir William Berkeley, Herbert Jeffreys and Henry Chricheley, and was conspicuous in the suppression of Bacon's rebellion of 1676. He married Elizabeth Westgate and had issue: Thomas and Margaret Lawson, who married John Thoroughgood, and Mary Lawson, who married Thomas Walke. Colonel Anthony Lawson afterwards married Mary Gookin, widow of William Moseley (2d) in 1672.

More information desired on Lawson family.

291. GARNETT—Wanted, some account of the Garnetts of Virginia, some scions of whom have drifted into Georgia.

292. WHITEHEAD-DISMUKES-GIDDENS—Can you give me any information in regard to my ancestors, William Whitehead William Dismukes or Francis Giddens? If so, I will be so much obliged.

I. E. R.

293. PICKENS AND TALIAFERRO—Will some one give me some information regarding the Pickens family? Did Governor Pickens have any brothers and sisters, and what were their names? Did they have any children and what were their names? Who was the father of Governor Pickens? Was he related to General Andrew Pickens?

Taliaferro—Did the father (Zachary) of Colonel Benjamin Taliaferro fight in the Revolutionary War? Who was the wife of Zachary Taliaferro?

Any information regarding either of the families will be gratefully received. J. P. M.

294. SNELL—Can you give me any information in regard to the Snells during the Revolution?

ANSWERS.

236. HEARD—Extracts from letter of Dr. Falkner Heard to Mr. S. W. Heard:

"Houston, Texas, March 25, 1900.—Silas Wright Heard: Our family was English and dates back to 1420. Our family name frequently occurs in Warwickshire and one or two other countries through middle England.

"Sir Isaac Heard presented to Queen Elizabeth a frigate, armed and equipped, to help out the field of the English against the Spanish Armada in 1588.

"It was either Queen Elizabeth or James I who presented one of the Heards an estate in Ireland, Tyrone county, and the family remained there and became almost completely Irish and spoke the Irish language; they left Ireland in 1720, and moved to Virginia. The father settled in Hanover county with seven sons and five daughters, in the immediate neighborhood of the Washington family. When George Washington raised a regiment a good many of these Heards joined his regiment.

"The Heards scattered throughout the state and some of them to the adjoining states. One of these sons that came from Ireland moved to North Carolina. His name was John Heard. He had two sons. In 1769 they moved to the upper part of the

state of Georgia and carried their father with them. As soon as they could they built a fort to protect themselves against the Indians.

"This part of Georgia was settled by emigrants from Virginia and North Carolina and when the Americans declared their independence Georgia was divided into parishes—from the south up the St. Marys river, up the coast to Savannah; up the river the north parish was St. Johns, the business of the parish was at Augusta, but the first legislature of Georgia changed the name from parishes to counties.

"The northern part of St. Johns parish was laid off and named in 1777. This embraced the fort that Stephen Heard built. They had no court house or jail. Where the Heard fort stood the town of Washington was laid off in 1780. It was named after Washington, the first town named for him in the United States.

"Stephen Heard left his fort and settled seven miles north of Washington, and built a mill on his place. From this county he was elected to the legislature and the senate. In 1780 he was president of the senate and the president was ex-officio governor of Georgia.

"It was after Lord Cornwallis overran Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina. He thought there was no chance of the whigs rising. Colonel Boyd raised all the Tories he could, passed through Wilkes and camped on Kettle creek. The camp was eight miles from Washington, Ga., west.

"General Pickens, of South Carolina, General Elija Clarke and Colonel Stephen Heard had raised all the men they could and went to meet this Colonel Boyd. They came up with Colonel Boyd's Camp, killing beeves. The Whigs surprised Colonel Boyd and his men. Colonel Boyd and a great many of his men were killed or captured, and the balance scattered. This was the last of any holding out against the Whigs in Wilkes county, which was known by the Tories and British as the Whig's Hornet's Nest.

"It was this Colonel Stephen Heard who was the first foreman of the grand jury of a county. His father, John Heard,

the Irishman, when a very old man, was captured and put in prison at Augusta. When the Wrigs captured the fort at Augusta, his son, Barnard, looked for him and found him in the fort, very feeble and nearly starved, and took him home to Wilkes county.

"Colonel Stephen Heard married a Miss Germany. His brother, Barnard, married a sister to Colonel Heard's wife. Most of the Whig men were run out of the county when the Tories and British overran this county. Colonel Heard had to leave his home. He left his wife at home. The Tories went to her house and made her leave—get up with her baby, about five days old.

"After the war had closed, Stephen Heard moved up in the upper part of the county and settled there, and married and lived there when the northern part of the county was divided and called Elbert county. He died there in 1815; his widow died there in 1848, and some of their descendants are there now.

"This Stephen Heard and his father, the Irishman, were the first of the Heard name to move to Georgia.

"Stephen Heard was the eldest son of the seven who were in Hanover county, Virginia. In the neighborhood of these Heards was a man by the name of Falkner, with his daughter, from Wales. Stephen Heard courted this Miss Falkner. . . . They were married. Children: Jesse, Thomas, John, Stephen, Susan and Amy, born in Virginia. He died there. His children moved to Georgia in 1784. Jesse settled six miles from Washington and brought his children to Georgia. A son, Stephen, came with him and he had two daughters; one son born 1785.

"The oldest son of Jesse Heard, Stephen, moved to Nashville, Tenn., and died there about 1810. He never married. Jesse Falkner Heard was born in 1785, married in 1809, Cornelia Wilkinson. Her father moved to Georgia and settled within two miles of Jesse Heard, in 1790, and brought his children with him, who were all daughters.

"My father died within two miles of where he was born, in 1832, leaving seven sons and five daughters; all of them are dead except myself.

"Jesse Heard, after the Revolutionary War, in 1784, moved to Wilkes county, Georgia; brought the family record with him, and my grandfather's only boy and his sister took care of this family record. His sister, Juda, who married her first cousin, W. M. Smith, and in moving around finally settled in Chambers county, Alabama.

"My third oldest brother was living in Mississippi, and going to Georgia, he stopped at my aunt's, and she showed him this family record, when they added together two hundred names. He came back and brought with him the family record, which was in English, whilst the portion kept in Ireland was in Irish.

"The coat of arms, when my grandfather died, we could never trace. We knew a great many of them had had it, but we could never trace it until you sent it to me the other day. Please write it down plainly, as the other was blotted and I could not make it out, and if you can make a draft of it, please inclose it in your next letter.

"My father died when I was four years old. I moved to Florida after graduating in 1849, and stayed until the war, when I had to leave home and get into Alabama with my family. From there I moved to Texas in 1866, and settled in Newton county. All the money I had had given out and I sold my horse and practiced afoot."

The remainder of Dr. Falkner Heard's letter is given to his experience in "Reconstruction armies." He died in Houston, Tex., a wealthy and highly respected gentleman. In the closing pages of his letter he gives the following information: "Up to 1800, there were so many Heards of the same name there that they nicknamed them according to their occupation or some personal feature. . . . Where there used to be hundreds there are only about six or seven of the name left in Wilkes. They scattered from Georgia to Texas, Alabama, Florida, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and Louisiana."

"Houston, January 22, 1901.—S. W. Heard, Esq., McLeansboro, Ills.—Dear Sir: Yours of 9th December, addressed to my father, was received a few days after his death. I am very sorry that same could not have been attended to in time.

"He had been in very bad health and was not in shape to compile the information you wanted. However, if you will communicate with Captain John W. Heard, in China, I would not be surprised if you could not get some valuable information.

"I know that my father and John Heard have been tracing up the matter for several years.

"I am very sorry that I cannot impart any information. Should you be able to get the tree thoroughly straightened ont, would thank you very much for copy. I am yours very truly,

BRYAN HEARD.

From New York paper, dated 1868, on "Irish-American Patriotism."

"Franklin Heard was of the Georgia Heards and was in the United States service. He died at Decatur, Ga., in 1841.

"Captain John Heard, another Irish-American, was an officer in the Pennsylvania forces in the Revolution; was captain of the Fourth Dragoons, Morgan's regiment.

"Captain James Heard, of the same stock, was an officer in the New Jersey 'Contingent.'

"Ensign Morgan A. Heard, of Second United States Rifle regiment, was of the New Jersey family and died in Washington, D. C., in 1832.

"Ensign Benedict I. Heard was in Fourteenth United States infantry; made third lieutenant; was a Marylander.

"Hon. John Heard was a Massachusettes state senator and presidential elector of that state in 1821; died at Ipswich, aged 90 years, on August 11, 1834."

237. LAWSON—Answer to 271. I respectfully present an account of a Lawson family, who were and are of Washington county, Georgia. Many years ago there lived in that county two brothers, Roger Lawson and Alexander Lawson. Alexander Lawson was a bachelor. He died about thirty years ago, at his home in that county, in the old Hebron district, five miles north of Oconee (No. 14) Station on the Central railroad. He was a wealhy and popular ciizen. His brother, Roger Lawson, died about fifty years ago, or more. He was a wealthy and prominent

citizen, as I have been informed about him. He died before my day for recollection. I have often heard my mother speak of him. I never saw him, but I knew his children and their mother. He married Miss Harriet Hitchcock, a daughter of William Hitchcock, one of the old-time prominent citizens of Hancock county, in this state. Some time after the death of Roger Lawson, his widow married a second husband, Mr. Edward Rowley, who came, I think, from New York state, or perhaps Pennsylvania. Many years ago Mr. Rowley died in Denver, Colo. Mrs. Rowley, who was formerly Mrs. Roger Lawson, nee Hitchcock, died in Sandersville about two or three months ago, about eighty years of age. She was the mother of two children by Roger Lawson, her first husband, and of one by Mr. Rowley. The last, Miss Hattie Rowley, died about thirty or thirty-five years ago, about sixteen years old. By the first husband there was a son, Hugh Lawson, and a daughter, Mary Lawson. Hugh Lawson was a soldier of the Southern Confederacy, a member of the Washington Rifles, in the First Regiment of Georgia volunteers; served in Virginia. Later during the war he was an officer in Second regiment of Georgia Reserves. After the war he was for many years a teacher and was the principal of the Sandersville High School a number of years. He married Miss Addie Stone, of Linton, Hancock county, Ga. They both, husband and wife, died in a few months' interval of each other a few years ago, Professor Lawson first and Mrs. Lawson about three or four months later. Several children survive them, and live in Sandersville. Two of their boys were soldiers in the United States volunteers in the recent war with Spain, one, Roger Lawson, named for his grandfather, and the other, Glenn Lawson, named for his mother's uncle, Ottoway B. Glenn, who was many years ago a well known citizen of Washington county.

Miss Mary Lawson, the sister of Professor Hugh Lawson, married the late Colonel Thomas Evans, who was formerly a prominent citizen and distinguished lawyer of South Carolina, and later in Georgia, having moved to Washington county some years before the Civil War. He was at one time the United States district attorney in South Carolina. In this marriage of

Colonel Thomas Evans and Miss Mary Lawson there were four children—Lucy, Thomas, Belle and Alexander, the last named for his mother's uncle, Alex. Lawson. Lucy married Charles N. Northington in 1873, and died in a short time after marriage, in about a year. Belle married Hon. James K. Hines, lawyer and solicitor general, and later judge of superior court of the middle circuit. She was the first wife of Judge Hines, who now resides in Atlanta. She died about two or three years after their marriage. The sons, Thomas and Alexander Evans, grandsons of Roger Lawson, are now living in Atlanta, and are very intelligent gentlemen, engaged in business. "Tommie," as he is familiarly known and called, is with his brother-in-law, Judge Hines. Alex. Evans is a newspaper writer and correspondent of the press. From Roger Lawson these have come. I know this later genealogical order of descendants, but I do not know the prior genealogy of Roger and Alexander Lawson. Perhaps some of these I have mentioned can supply the desired information, which may answer the inquiry in your department of last Sunday.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA GAZETTE—On Wednesday Mr. James Bentham also was married to the amiable Mrs. Eleanor Philips.

May 10, 1773—On Thursday Mr. James Coachman, Esq., to Mrs. Anne Johnston, widow of the late Andrew Johnston.

May 31, 1773—Last Tuesday Mr. James Jameson was married to Miss Rebecca Simons, daughter of the late Ben Simons.

July 21, 1773—On Saturday last Mr. Andrew Hiwatt was married to Mrs. Katherine Elliott, widow of Joseph Elliott, Esq., and Mr. George Mullin to Miss Sarah Cattell.

August 10, 1773—Lately was married at Camden, in St. Mark's parish, Mr. John August to Miss Polly Cook.

October 4, 1773—On Tuesday last an alliance was completed between two as respectable families as any in the province, by the marriages of Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Esq., eldest son of the late Hon. Cotesworth Pincknel, and the amiable Miss Sally Middleton, third daughter of Mr. Henry Middleton.

October 11, 1773—Last Thursday evening Mr. William Milligar was married to Miss Rebecca Stoll, daughter of Mr. Justinus Stoll.

October 11, 1773—Last Thursday John Lewis Jervais, Esq., to Miss Polly Sinclair, daughter of Mr. John Sinclair.

November 22, 1773—On Tuesday Mr. Thomas Farrto to the amiable Miss Anne Waring, daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Waring.

December 8, 1773—Last week Mr. John Edwards, Jr., to Miss Polly Barksdale, daughter of Mr. George Barksdale.

December 13, 1773—Last Thursday Mr. Jo. Stanyarne to Mrs. Mary Hartley, relict Mr. Thomas Hartley.

March 22, 1773—Thomas Bee, Esq., to Mrs. Sarah Mackenzie, relict of the late John Mackenzie. Mr. Robert Ladson to Miss Sally Fleming, only daughter of the late Thomas Fleming. Mr. James Smyth to Miss Anne Thomas.

July 10, 1773—Last Thursday evening Mr. Oliver Cromwell to Miss Betsey Warham, daughter of Mr. Charles Warham.

January 3, 1774—Yesterday morning Mr. John Berwick to Mrs. Anne Ash, widow of the late Richard Cochran Ash. January 3, Thursday, John Edwards, Esq., married to Mrs. Rebecca Holmes, widow.

January 10, 1774—On Friday last Mr. Matthewin Guerin, of St. Andrews, to Miss Mary Peacock.

January 17, 1774—On Tuesday last Mr. Robert William Powell to Miss Alice Hopson.

January 31, 1774—On Thursday Mr. William Somerfall, Jr., was married to Mrs. Sarah Crostwaithe. Yesterday Mr. James Neilson, Jr., to Miss Hester Singletary. A few days ago Mr. James Green Williams to Miss Eliza Tomlinson.

February 7, 1774—On Thursday last Captain Arthur Clark, of his majesty's packet boat Dilligence, to Miss Katy Inglis, daughter of George Inglis, Esq. Last Sunday Captain Alex Alexander to Miss Eliza Murray.

February 14, 1774—Last Thursday Mr. John Walter, son of the late Colonel William Walter, to the agreeable and accomplished Miss Jenny Oliphant, only daughter of David Oliphant,

Esq. The same day Mr. James O'Hear to Miss Nancy Gordon, only daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Gordon.

February 23, 1774—On Thursday Charles Drayton, Esq., the second son of the Hon. John Drayton, was married to the accomplished Miss Hester Middleton, third daughter of the Hon. Henry Middleton, Esq.

April 11, 1774—On Wednesday last Mr. John Remington, Jr., to Miss Sally Donovan. April 18th, last week, Mr. John Creighton was married to Miss Mary Murray.

Lately married at Beaufort, Port Royal, Nicholas Lechmere, Esq., collector of his majesty's customs there, to Miss Katy Deveaux, a very amiable and accomplished young lady, daughter of Andrew Deveaux, Esq.

July 4, 1774—On Tuesday last Mr. Charles Ramage to Miss Frances Swallow. August 15th, the same day, Mr. Richard Lushington to Mrs. Charity Ball, widow of William Ball. The same day Mr. John Boomer to Mrs. Elizabeth Cleator, widow of John Cleator.

May 29, 1781—Mr. William McLeod and Miss Mary Alexander, daughter of Mr. William Alexander. Mr. Glen Drayton to Miss Eliz. Elliott, daughter of the deceased Sam Elliott. Mr. John Kenneth to Miss Rachel Long, daughter of Mr. Felix Long.

July 11, 1781—Mr. John Parkinson to Miss Katherine Nicholson.

August 2, 1781—Mr. John Champneys to Mrs. Mary Wilson, widow of the deceased Mr. William Wilson.

September 22, 1781—Captain Wightman to Miss Sarah Brown, of Georgetown. Mr. Ste. Brown to Mrs. Eliz. ——. Mr. Robert Vardell to Miss Mary Werton.

October 20, 1781—Mr. John Lunno to Miss Margaret Rose.

October 24, 1781—Major John Coffin to Miss Anne Matthewes, daughter of the deceased William Matthewes.

November 10, 1781—Mr. Thomas Roper to Miss Lydia Haney. Mr. William Dewees to Miss Jane Rogers. Mr. Ralph Dewees to Miss Margaret Perroneau.

CHAPTER LXVI.

We greatly appreciate such letters as the following. Such suggestions are golden. Let everyone who loves Georgia rally and help in the great work being done by the Joseph Habersham Chapter. We are indebted to our unknown correspondent for many valuable contributions in the past, and hope to receive many more in the future. The article on Oglethorpe has not yet reached us.

We ask that all who are able to furnish anything with reference to Washington's visit to Georgia will do so. It will doubtless be news to some to learn that he ever visited this state. Also Lafayette's visit could be thoroughly written up, from many standpoints, and many facts unearthed and preserved, which in a few years will pass from the memory of man. We rely upon our unknown correspondent to give us all facts in his power and to institute inquiry among others until we have gleaned much information.

"Augusta, Ga., February 12, 1902.—Inclosed under separate cover, I mail to the Joseph Habersham Chapter a short sketch of General Oglethorpe, which, of course, must include something of Georgia's early history. If you could use this or some other article of similar import in your columns I think it would do a good deal of good, especially among the children who derive their information on the subject from dry histories, which of course by omitting details deprives the events of their romantic aspect. If put before the children in the proper light I don't believe but what there is one of them in the state who wouldn't let their interest enhance and their love for country grow as the facts are revealed. Speaking for myself, I can say that I was considerably over age before I paid any considerable attention to General Oglethorpe and Georgia's early history, although I went to school for fifteen years and graduated. Hardly a history mentions him; but one school history that I ever saw, and that only in a few lines. Few

children read the paper and from such meager bits as they get from school histories are they to be blamed for their ignorance on the subject? These things ought to be presented to their young minds in a favorable manner and an agreeable one. To do this a certain amount of excitement and romance must be connected with it, sticking always to facts, of course. If you could use this article or some other one, and sell it, say for ten cents, I believe it would do a great deal of good. It is a matter of love with me, and if you wish to use it you are welcome to it. I do not claim any credit for it, as I have simply compiled it from several different histories, pamphlets, etc.

"Also, while on this subject, couldn't D. A. R. undertake to mark the journey of General Washington during his trip to Georgia—say when he entered and left the State, the different towns he visited and the stops he made? The towns are but three and the stops only a few. All these places can be identified now, while perhaps later on it might not be so. If you would do this, you might mention it in your columns that I would gladly send you, if you haven't it already, all the information I have on the subject, which is copied from his diary, and is, therefore, correct. Please pardon this and my past intrusions and I assure you I will never bother you again, but I am so interested in these matters."

GEORGIA DAY—Georgia Day, February 12, was appropriately observed in both of the free kindergarten schools. Even such little children as we find in these schools can be taught history, so with this end in view, the life of Oglethorpe was told in the form of a story and illustrated by showing pictures of the Indians and of Oglethorpe himself. At one of the schools where the building is owned by the association a tree was planted and named "Georgia Day" tree. DIRECTRESS.

Columbus, Ga., February 12, 1902.

QUERIES.

295. GIBSON—In the answer 184, Gibson-Gorman-Black, by "I. H. E.," John Gibson is said to be the son of Gideon Gib-

son. I would like to know from what place in Virginia Gideon Gibson came; what the name of his father and mother was. Was Jonathan Gibson, of Orange county, Virginia, any relative of his? If so, what was the relationship? Jonathan Gibson was godfather to President James Madison. I see several James Madisons in the Gibson-Gorman-Black genealogy, which makes me think there must be some relationship between these Gibsons and Jonathan Gibson, of Virginia. Jonathan Gibson's daughter, Rachel, married Colonel George Taylor, and they had nine sons in the Revolutionary Army. Were the Madisons and Gibsons related? If not, where did the Gorman Gibsons get the name of James Madison? How are the Saunders, Murfrees, Pegues and Evans related to the Gibsons? I will be grateful to any who will reply to above questions.

S. G. H.

296. MASON—Can you make a connecting link of Masons of Virginia, of Revolutionary fame, and the Masons of South Carolina?

297. LAWSON—If "U. D. C. and registrar of her Chapter" will state if she is a granddaughter or relative of Sam Dent, of Alabama, also related to the Thomases of Alabama (1832 of Alabama, Huntsville), she can have her D. A. R. papers filled out by giving initials of her address, her street number and city.

298. PORTER—AN OLD PORTER RECORD—Reese Porter, born on February 26, 1744, d. on Thursday, 13th February, 1821, aged 77 years wanting 11 days. His wife, Jane Brown, b. August 16, 1755, d. Saturday, August 30, 1826, 61 years, 12 days. She was youngest child of William Brown, d. December 28, 1757, 100 years old; 2, Margaret Fleming, daughter of Joseph Fleming. She was born April 2, 1701, died September 19, 1801, 100 years, 5 months, 17 days. Children of Reese Porter and Jane Brown were:

1. William Porter, b. March 3, 1769, m. Jane Bradshaw.
2. Joseph Brown Porter, December 7, 1770.
3. John Porter, June 18, 1773.

4. Reese Porter, July 10, 1776.
5. James Brown Porter, February 26, 1779; Presbyterian preacher.
6. David W. Porter, March 4, 1782.
7. Elias Porter, born August 18, 1783.
8. Thomas C. Porter, born July 20, 1787; comptroller of mint in N. O. under the Polk administration.

Where are all these Porters?

M. F. E. L. C.

299. BALL-WASHINGTON—Can anyone familiar with the Washington ancestry give the parents of Martha Washington, b. 1741? She married Isaac Ball. What family of Ball can he belong to? Would like to get the names of Colonel John Washington's children. Did he have other children than Lawrence Washington, who married Mildred Warner? Would be very grateful for this "data."

"M."

300. CABANISS—I wish to know the ancestors of Judge Guerry Cabaniss. He had one sister, Sandal, who married Robert McGough. They lived in Monroe county, Georgia. Judge Cabaniss was a judge of the supreme court of Georgia at the time of his death. Had their ancestors any record in the War of the Revolution?

M. M. B.

301. BLAIR-LEE—Captain Hugh Blair served in the Revolutionary War. Married Jemima McCarty, a native of North Carolina. They moved to Columbia county, Georgia. Their only child, Colonel Hugh Blair, commanded the Second regiment of Georgia presumably in the war of 1812, as he died in 1816. He married Mary Lee, the only daughter of Grenberry and Elizabeth Lee. I have been told that they were from Virginia and related to Robert Lee. Wanted, the genealogy and war records of Grenberry (or Granberry) Lee.

M. M. B.

302. DAWSON—General Thomas Dawson and United States Senator William C. Dawson were brothers living in Greene coun-

ty, Georgia. Senator Dawson was in the senate 1849 to 1855. Thomas Dawson was in the Georgia legislature—I don't know what years—in the thirties, I think. I wish to learn something of their ancestors. Andrew Dawson, of New York, published a history of the Dawsons in America. Where can I procure the book? This branch of the Dawson family was prominent in Georgia in its early history.

M. M. B.

303. BORDEN—Will Rebecca Sasnett Green kindly answer some questions about Joseph Borden and his ancestry? We have been told that he was a captain in the Revolution; we would like proof of this. Did Richard Sasnett serve in the Revolution? Proof of this is also desired. The Joseph Borden of North Carolina could not have been the Joseph Borden of New Jersey in 1766 who assisted in colonial councils; is not this true? Who was that New Jersey Joseph Borden? The two have been confused with each other. What colonial services did Benjamin Borden, father of Joseph Borden, render? Was Benjamin Borden born in England, and who were his parents? If he belonged to the Rhode Island family please show the connection and please give the ancestry of Benjamin Borden.

A. W. M.

304. HURT—I have been told that Joel Hurt, of Atlanta, has a family record of the Hurts. Can you induce him to publish it for the benefit of many readers? We are particularly interested in the history of William Hurt, who settled in Hancock county, Georgia, and married Miss Bass. Was he a soldier in the Revolution? Who were the parents of Miss Bass?

A. W. M.

ANSWERS.

238. JOHNSTONE OF ANNANDALE—(No. 229, *Constitution*, February 9.)—I regret my inability to answer the questions more satisfactorily to the parties interested; but it is a fact that not one of the (five) sons of William Johnstone (first marquis of Annandale) ever married. This being true, it is evident I cannot

"give the names of the daughters" of the fourth son—"George III and last marquis."

Such misunderstandings of facts and records are not unusual. Histories of North Carolina (and McRee's "Life of Ire-dell") state in detail that Governor Samuel Johnstone (of Chowan) and his brother John Johnstone (of Bertie) were sons of "John Johnston the surveyor general," and yet (besides the family record) there are public records, wills and deeds showing these gentlemen to have been the only sons of "Samuel Johnstone, Sen'r, of Onslow county, North Carolina." There is no record of any "John Johnston, surveyor general."

Lancelot Johnstone (No. 223, same date), surgeon in North Carolina line in Revolution, was a man of character and importance. I have hitherto been unable to locate his descent or connection, and am gratified to find that he was of the Johnstones of Annandale.

Our legendary family history alludes to three other emigrations of Johnstones from Scotland to Ireland with Edward Bruce about 1312. To Armagh in 1640-5, and third, in 1715, when Gilbert Johnstone located in Ireland. It was the granddaughter of George Johnstone of Armagh (attained in 1689), who married Gilbert in 1724, as our records indicate.

Samuel Johnstone (of Chowan), as president of North Carolina congress, must have signed the commission of Lancelot, Gilbert, Jr., and Hugo Johnstone; but North Carolina was not then free—clear of England (1776). My grandfather, Huger Johnstone, asserted that the commissions for Gilbert, the exile, and Hugo (his father and grandfather) were signed in blank and given to Colonel Ebenezer Folsom to be filled out and delivered. Colonel Ebenezer Folsom was living in Georgia after 1830. I would be glad to know of any of his descendants. It was Colonel Folsom and his partisan command that captured Farquard Campbell and delivered him to the North Carolina congress at Hillsboro. Colonel Folsom must have been a very enterprising, daring partisan. History seems to have overlooked him, but he should not be forgotten.

Yours sincerely,

HUGER W. JOHNSTONE.

239. MOSELEY—In reply to 219, I will say that the name Moseley is found in Charlotte county, Virginia, in 1766. We find the name of George Moseley; also Edward Moseley and his wife, Amy, living in that county, 1757. Their daughter, Amy Moseley, born April 13, 1757, in Charlotte county, Virginia, m. Joseph Collier, son of John Collier, Jr., and Sarah Collier, of Hanover county, Virginia, December 15, 1772. They moved to Edgefield district, South Carolina, 1783.

Martha Moseley, daughter of Edward Moseley, m. Thomas Bouldin, Jr., January 12, 1768, from Charlotte county, Virginia, records.

Belsey Moseley, m. Richard Bouldin, brother to Thomas, and lived in Charlotte county, Virginia, and Hillary Moseley was appointed guardian February 8, 1814, to Susan and Richard, orphans of Richard Bouldin. Joseph Collier's oldest son was named Hillary Moseley. E. R. B.

240. RICHARDSON—The Richardsons landed in Massachusetts:

1. Aaron Richardson, 2nd lieutenant Gardner's Massachusetts regiment.

2. Abijah R., surgeon 3d Massachusetts 1st January, 1777, taken prisoner at Ft. Lafayette, 1779.

3. Addison R.; 4. Ephraim R.; 5. Caleb R., Massachusetts; 6. Isaac R., Virginia, 1st lieutenant, 1776; 7. Second Lieutenant, 1st Continental artillery 1778; 8. John R.—Jonas R.

This list was secured from Colonial Records at Washington City, D. C.

George Williams, Culpepper, Va., furnished family links for several D. A. R.'s. He might be able to distinguish fathers and brothers for those desiring information.

241. ALEXANDER—Leaf from an old Bible—Elijah Alexander, Sen., b. May 13, 1772. His wife, Sarah, b. 1770. Their children:

1. Fannie Alexander, b. March 12, 1792, m. John Price.

2. William Alexander, b. March 6, 1794, m. Hannah Watson.

3. Daniel Alexander, b. August 7, 1792, m. Nancy Roe.

4. Garland Alexander, b. January 20, 1799, m. — Swafford.

5. Fountain Alexander, b. June 12, 1801, m. — Watson.

6. Elizabeth Alexander, b. September 12, 1804, m. Harden Price.

7. Pleasant Alexander, b. February 29, 1807, m. Lycene Norton.

8. Elijah Alexander, b. August 1, 1809, m. Elizabeth Steele.

9. Sarah Alexander, b. February 28, 1812, m. Isaac Bannon.

Pleasant Alexander and Lycene Norton, d. of Jephtha Norton, had eight children:

1. Lucretia, m. Dr. J. N. Lawrence.

2. Emma, m. Sidney Bruce.

3. Sarah, m. J. H. Johnson.

4. Susan.

5. Laura, m. Thomas J. Steele (son James.)

6. Pleasant McDuffie, m. Mary Haygood.

7. Julia, m. Julius Folger.

8. Nettie, m. Whitner Symmes.

Ancestors from Virginia to Mecklenburg, N. C., thence to South Carolina.

242. THE PENN FAMILY—Admiral William Penn, of the English navy, married Margaret Jasper, daughter of John Jasper, of Rotterdam, Holland. Their son was—

William Penn, the Quaker, founder of Pennsylvania, b. 1644, d. 1718. He married (1) Gulielma Maria Springett (b. 1643, d. 1693); (2) Hannah Callowhill (d. 1726.)

Children of William Penn and Gulielma Maria Springett, his first wife:

Springett, b. 1675, d. 1696. No children.

Letitia, m. William Aubrey. No children; 2 daughters died young.

William Penn, Jr., m. Mary Jones. William, Jr., was born, died 1720. Had three children: Gulielma Maria, Springett, William (3d.)

The American branch of the family are descended from William.

Children of William Penn, Jr., and Mary Jones, his wife:

Gulielma Maria, m. (1) Aubrey Thomas; (2) Charles Fell. Issue not traced.

Springett, d. 1731, without children.

William (3d, b. 1703, d. 1746); m. (1) Christiana Forbes; (2) Ann Vaux.

Child of William Penn (3d) and Christiana Forbes, his wife (1st):

Christiana Gulielma, m. Peter Gaskell. Their descendants assumed the name of Penn-Gaskell.

The Penn-Gaskell family lived in lower Merion, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, until a recent period. A great many Penn-Gaskells are buried in lower Merion Baptist cemetery. Among the descendants of William Penn (3d) is Dr. Penn-Gaskell Skillern, of Philadelphia. His daughter, Miss Penn-Gaskell Skillern, is a member of Philadelphia Chapter, D. A. R.

Child of William Penn (3d) and Ann Vaux, his 2d wife:

Springett, b. 1741, d. 1762. No children.

Children of William Penn, the founder, and Hannah Callowhill, his second wife:

John, b. 1700, at Philadelphia. Called the "American." Died 1746, without children.

Thomas, b. 1702, d. 1775; m. Lady A. Fermor. Had eight children:

Hannah, b. 1703, d. young.

Margaret, m. Thomas Fraeme, 1 child.

Richard, d. 1771, m. Hannah Lardner; no children.

Dennis, died young, 1722.

Children of Thomas Penn and Lady J. Fermor, his wife (d. 1801):

John, b. 1760, d. 1834. No children.

Juliana, d. 1773, m. William Baker. Issue extinct.

4 children who died young.

Granville, b. 1761, d. 1844, m. Isabella Forbes. Eight children.

Sophia Margaretta, b. 1764, d. 1847. Married Archbishop William Stuart. Four children.

Child of Margaret Penn, and her husband, Thomas Fraeme: Philadelphia Hannah, b. 1746, d. 1826; m. Thomas Dawson,

Viscount Cremorne. Issue extinct.

Children of Richard Penn and Hannah Lardner, his wife: John, b. 1729, d. 1795, m. Anne Allen. No issue.

Hannah, m. James Clayton. No issue.

William, d. young.

Richard, b. 1735, d. 1811, m. Mary Masters, b. 1756, d. 1829; four children.

Children of Granville Penn and Isabella Forbes, his wife:

Granville John, d. 1837. No children.

William, d. 1848. No children.

Thomas Gordon, d. 1869. No children.

Sophia, m. Sir William Gomm. No children.

Children of Sophia Margaretta Penn and her husband, Archbishop William Stuart:

Mary Juliana, b. 1797, d. 1860, m. Earl of Ranfurly. Had issue:

William b. 1798, d. 1874; m. Henrietta Pole. Had issue:

Louise, b. 1801, d. 1823.

Henry, b. 1804, d. 1854.

Children of Richard Penn and Mary Masters, his wife:

William, b. 1776, d. 1845; m. Julia C. Balabrega. No issue.

Richard, d. 1865 without children.

Hannah, died without children.

Mary, b. 1785, d. 1863; m. Samuel Painter; No issue.

John Penn, son of Richard and Hannah Lardner, was governor of Pennsylvania from 1773 to 1776. He resided at "Lansdowne," in what is now West Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. He was quite popular, and was not an aggressive Tory. Although the American Revolution deprived him of office he continued to reside in Philadelphia.

John Penn, first cousin of Governor John Penn, and the son of Thomas and Lady Juliana Penn, resided for a time in Pennsylvania, and built "Solitude Mansion," in the West Park.

Richard Penn, brother of Governor John Penn, was governor of Pennsylvania, 1771-73.

Thomas Penn, son of William Penn, founder of Pennsylvania, bought Stoke Park, at Stoke Pogis, England, near the old church made famous by Gray's "Elegy." He bought the park in 1760, and it remained in possession of the Penns until 1848.

Following is an inscription copied from the church at Stoke Pogis:

In a vault
in this church are
deposited the remains of
THOMAS PENN,
of Stoke Park, In this Parish (son of William
Penn, founder of Pennsylvania).

Born 1701, married 1751, died 1775. And of his wife, the Rt. Hon. Lady Juliana Penn, third daughter of Thomas, 1st Earl of Pomfret, born 1729, married 1751, died 1801.

And the remains of their sons:

John Penn, of Stoke Park. Born 1760, died 1834. And Granville Penn, of Stoke Park, born 1761, married 1791, died 1844. Also Isabella, wife of the above Granville Penn, eldest daughter of General Gordon Forbes, Colonel 29th Regiment, born 1771, married 1791, died 1847.

And of their sons, Granville John, late of Stoke Park (born 1802, died 1867.

Thomas Gordon, in Holy Orders, born 1805, died 1869.

William, born 1811, died 1848. Also their daughters:

Sophia, first wife of F. M. Sir William Gomm, G. C. B. Coldstream Guards, born 1795, married 1818, died 1827. Louisa Emily, born 1795, died 1841. Isabella Mary, born 1796, died 1856. Henrietta Ann, born 1797, died 1855.

William Penn, the founder, is buried at Jordan Friends' meeting house, about nine miles from Stoke Pogis, in Bucks,

England. His first wife, Gulielma, and the younger children, are also buried there.

The Penn family are of Welsh origin, being descended from the same stock as the Tyder, or Tudor, family, of whom King Henry VIII and Queen Elizabeth were the best known representatives. The founder, William Penn's great-grandfather, was John Penn, or Pennuth, of Wales. He acquired his surname from the accidental circumstances of living near a hill—"Penn" being Welsh for hill. As the Welsh of two hundred years ago had no surnames, William Penn's Welsh name would have been William ap William ap Giles ap John Pennuth Tyder.

"Pennsylvania" literally means "wooded hills."

Very little of the original Penn property remains in Pennsylvania. About all is a small tract in Easton, Pa. The only heir is Captain William Dugald Stuart, son of Colonel William Stuart, of London, who died 1893, and who was the son of William Stuart and Henrietta Pole. William Stuart inherited the claims of his uncle, Granville Penn. All the other English lines are extinct.

It will thus be seen that Captain William Dugald Stuart, of England, is the only heir of the founder's second wife, Hannah Callowhill. The Pennsylvania family of Penn-Gaskell, descend from the first wife, Gulielma Springett, and the lower Merion property was part of their inheritance.

The only line not traced is that of Gulielma Penn, daughter of William, Jr., who m. (1) Aubrey Thomas, (2) Charles Fell.

See "Memorial History of Philadelphia," by Howard M. Jenkins, New York History Company, 1895, Vol. I, pp. 299-302.

There are Penns in New Jersey said to be descended from William Penn, an adopted son of the founder, believed to have been a relative. These are mentioned in the "History of Burlington County."

CHAPTER XLVII.

Our troublesome book, "Joseph Habersham Historical Collections, Volume I," which was given to the printers last May, has at last been received and delivered to our hundreds of paid up subscribers. Deeply mortified as we are at the delay, we assure all parties concerned that we are the heaviest losers and have been put to much greater inconvenience ourselves than anyone else could have experienced.

At the suggestion of Mrs. Aaron Burr Steele, chairman of the board of managers, a special copy was presented to President Roosevelt, as it contains his mother's lineage and also his own letter written to this chapter in March, 1900, when he was elected an honorary member. The flexible blue suede cover was beautifully decorated and bound in Roycroft style by Mrs. John Marion Graham and Mrs. A. O. Woodward, and was presented in person by the regent, Mrs. William Lawson Peel, who went to Washington for that purpose. It was deeply regretted by the chapter that Mrs. Steele was unable to perform this pleasant service, she having been appointed by the regent to make the presentation.

The president received the simple little gift with every appearance of extreme delight and appreciation. He said many nice things about the book, the ladies, and about old Joseph Habersham, "one of the noblest Romans of them all."

"We only ask in return, your excellency, that you should love us," he was told.

At this the president smiled broadly, his face beaming with pleasure, as with moist eyes and voice full of feeling, he exclaimed:

"Love Georgia! No need to tell me that; how could I help it?"

QUERIES.

305. ARMISTEAD—William Armistead, the emigrant, married a daughter of the first Hancock Lee and left descendants. Will some one please give additional information as to the descent of this line? General Armistead, of the Confederate Army, was of this line, but what the intervening links are I do not know, and the name is quite numerous throughout the country.

306. HOPE—Will some one inform me about the Hope family? I have gained much from the article on Baillie from Dr. J. G. B. Bulloch of the family of Hope, marrying into the Baillie family. Does the name Rebecca Hope appear on the line of those interested in this family?

307. POPE—The records of King and Queens show that Nathaniel Pope, grandson of the first Nathaniel, recorded a deed in that county in 1753; that he had an only son and heir, John Pope, then living, and that this John Pope had a son, Nathaniel, then living, with his wife, in Louisa county, Virginia. Did this John Pope, son of Nathaniel the third, and father of Nathaniel the fourth, have other sons? And if so, did he have a son Henry?

Will some of the Popes who are posted or anyone who is informed in regard to this family, please be so kind as to give this information?
M.

308. HUMPHRIES—May I ask your aid in tracing my father's family? My paternal grandfather, Richard Humphries, of English extraction, was a native of South Carolina, Chester district. He served as major in the war of 1812. I want the names of my great-grandfather Humphries and his sons. I suppose they lived in South Carolina. You see, I know very little about my father's family, but will be very grateful for any information I can get, as it may prove of very great importance to me.

309. TATE—A. C. M. W., I notice in your article, written about Judge Charles Tait you stated he once lived in Elbert county and was a very near relative to Mr. Overton Tate. Will

you tell me where you get the information? I am interested in the Tate family. If you will help me in any way you will do me a great service.

M. A. T.

310. BRUMMITT-SHEPHERD-TOMMEY—Can anyone give me any Revolutionary War information concerning the Brummitts, Shepherds and Tommeys?

311. CARTER CLARK—Any person having knowledge of the descendants of Carter Clark, who resided in either Goochland or Cumberland county, Virginia, about 1750 to 1760, will greatly oblige by furnishing this paper all information attainable.

Respectfully,

H. W. C.

312. MOSELEY—Have you any records from the Norfolk and Princess Anne counties; if not, could you recommend some reliable person who might examine these records for any data relating to Arthur Moseley, who came to America from Holland with his father, William, in 1649? Our line is traced to Arthur Moseley, who went to Henrico county about 1690, and I believe him to be the son of Arthur Moseley, of Norfolk.

313. TELFAIR—Will you please give information of the Telfair family of Georgia, who came to this country from Scotland several years before the Revolution, about 1760, I think.

The brothers, Edward and William, who settled in Georgia. Edward was governor and William at the time of the war left this country and went to Exuma and was there made governor. Are any of his descendants living, anywhere? When and where did William die? Alexander Telfair and his three brothers, John, Hugh and David, came over about the same time and settled in North Carolina, I think, were first cousins to the two brothers in Georgia. Can the family be traced farther than I have data, which is about 1695, to Rev. Alexander Telfair Kirkenbright, of Scotland? Can anyone give me information of David Telfair, of Burke county, Georgia; married in 1844 to Miss Ruth Carmalt, of Friendsville, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania; was

surgeon in the war of 1861, about Columbia, S. C.; after war went to France, leaving his young son, David, with his mother; went to Egypt. Was he a grandson of William Telfair, who was governor of Exuma?

Were Mary Telfair, and Mrs. Hodgson, who left their property to the city of Savannah, children or nieces of Governor Edward Telfair? Who were the Telfairs, of Telfairsville? I think old General Telfair and a daughter, Mary. Has Governor Edward Telfair now any descendants living? What connection are the Telfairs south with those of New York City?

Any information regarding the Telfair family or a tree of any of the family would be very much appreciated

T. B. A.

314. FRANKLIN-BERRY-GREEN—The undersigned wishes to know the address of Elias Franklin, John Berry and Samuel Green. Their father's name was David Green; his father's name was Ezekiel Green. I wish to correspond with them if living.

Yours very truly,

CHAS. KENNEDY.

315. TATE-TAIT—Will some one please tell us of any of this name who fought in the Revolutionary War?

ANSWERS.

243. RANDOLPH—Answer to 214, January 19: The following pedigree appeared in *The Critic*, Richmond, Va., in 1888:

THE RANDOLPH FAMILY.—ISHAM, BEVERLY, PEYTON, BOLLING, CHURCHILL, STITH, SKIPWITH, LIGHTFOOT, TURNER, HARRISON, GRYMES, BURWELL, PAGE, KEITH, JEFFERSON, CARY.

Issue of Thomas M. and Anne (Cary) Randolph: 1. Mary, born August 9, 1762; married David Meade Randolph, of Presque Isle, Chesterfield; 2. Henry Cary, born about 1769, died young; 3. Elizabeth, born about 1765, married Robert Pleasants, of Filmer; 4. Thomas Mann, of Edge Hill, Albemarle, born about 1767, died June 20, 1828, served in United States army and be-

came colonel of the Twentieth infantry, 1813; frequently delegate from Albemarle, member of congress, 1803-7; governor, 1819-22; married Martha, daughter of President Jefferson: 5. William, of Chitower, born about 1769; married Lucy Bolling, daughter of Colonel Peter Randolph, of Chatsworth. 6. Archibald Cary, died young. 7. Judith, married Richard Randolph, of Bizarre. 8. Anne Cary, married Gouveneur Morris, of Morrisana, N. Y., United States senator and minister to France. 9. Jane Cary, married Thomas Eston Randolph, of Bristol, England. 10. Doctor John, of Middle Quarter, Goochland, married Judith Lewis, of Amelia. 11. George Washington, died young. 12. Harriet, married Richard S. Hackley, of New York; one of their daughters married Captain Andrew Talcott, United States Army, and was mother of Colonel T. M. R. Talcott. 13. Virginia, born January 31, 1786, married Wilson Jefferson Cary, of Carysbrook, Fluvanna.

Issue of Thomas Mann and Martha (Jefferson) Randolph, of Edge Hill: 1. Anne Cary, born 1791, married Charles Bankhead. 2. Colonel Thomas Jefferson, of Edge Hill, born 1792, died 1875; frequently delegate from Albemarle; member of convention of 1851; presidential elector, 1845, and president of the Democratic National Convention in Baltimore, 1873; married Jane, daughter of Governor Wilson Cary Nicholas, of Warren, Albemarle. Ellen, died young. 4. Ellen Wayles, married Joseph Coolidge, of Boston, Mass. 5. James Madison, died unmarried. 6. Cornelia Jefferson, died unmarried. 7. Virginia, married N. P. Trist. 8. Benjamin Franklin, married Sarah, daughter of Robert Carter. 9. Meriwether L. was married to Eliza Wharton; no issue. 10. George Wythe, born 1801, died April 4, 1867; lieutenant United States army; brigadier general Confederate States army; secretary of war of the Confederate States; sent to France, 1863, as agent of Confederate government; married Mary, daughter of Richard Adams, of Richmond; no issue.

Issue of Thomas Jefferson and Jane (Nicholas) Randolph: 1. Margaret Smith, married William Lewis Randolph. 2. Martha Jefferson, married J. C. Randolph Taylor, of Albemarle. 3. Cary Anne Nicholas, married Colonel Frank G. Ruffin, now

state auditor. 4. Mary Buchanan, died young. 5. Mary Buchanan, of Edge Hill. 6. Ellen Wayles, married William B. Harrison, (t) of Upper Brandon (his second wife). Maria Jefferson Cary, married Charles Mason. 8. Caroline Ramsey. 9. Thomas Jefferson, of Edge Hill, born about 1830, died 1870; married first Mary Walker Meriwether; second, Charlotte N. Meriwether. 10. Doctor Wilson Cary Nicholas, of Charlottesville, married Mary Holliday. 11. Jane Nicholas, married R. G. H. Kean. 12. Meriwether Lewis, of Edge Hill; captain of artillery, Confederate States army; born about 1836, died 1870; married Anna T. Daniel, of Cumberland. 13. Sarah Nicholas, author of memoirs of Jefferson and other works.

Issue of Thomas J. Randolph, Jr., by his first marriage with Mary W. Meriwether: 1. Frank Meriwether, married Charlotte Macon. 2. Thomas J. 3. Margaret Douglas, died young. 4. Francis Nelson, died young. 5. George Geiger.

Issue of T. J. Randolph, Jr., by second marriage with C. N. Meriwether. 1. Mary Walker.

Issue of Doctor W. C. N. and Mary (Holliday) Randolph; 1. Virginia Rawlings. 2. Wilson C. N. 3. Mary Walker. 4. Julia Minor.

Issue of Benjamin F. and Sarah (Carter) Randolph: 1. Isetta, married James Hubbard. 2. Meriwether Lewis, married Lou Hubbard and had Robert, Lou, Sally and Susan. 3. Robert. 4. Septimia, married Doctor David Merkelham.

Issue of William and Lucy (Bolling) Randolph, of Chitower: 1. William Fitzhugh, married Jane, daughter of Randolph Harrison, of Clifton. 2. Beverley, married — Mayer, of Pennsylvania, and had one son, William Mayer, who removed to Saint Louis Mo.

Issue of William Fitzhugh and Jane (Harrison) Randolph: 1. —, daughter, married George Tabb, of Gloucester. 2. Eston, of Clarke county, married first, — Eppes; second, Sue Randolph. 3. Major Beverley, of Clarke, served in United States navy, and resigned as master in 1850; married Mary, daughter of G. (?) Randolph; his eldest son, Beverley, entered the Confeder-

ate States army at the age of 16 and was killed in action near Greenwood Ala., March 21, 1865. 4. Virginia. 5. Lucius.

Thomas Eston Randolph, of Bristol, afterwards marshal of Middle Florida, and his wife, Jane Cary Randolph, had issue: 1. Mann, captain United States navy. 2. Doctor James, of Tallahassee, Fla., married — Heywood. 3. Lucy, married — Parkhill, of Jacksonville. 4. Harriet, married 1831, Doctor L. Willis. 5. Elizabeth, married Francis Wayles Eppes, son of United States Senator John W. Eppes. 6. Doctor Arthur, of Tallahassee; married — Duval, and had issue.

Issue of Doctor John and Judith (Lewis) Randolph, with other issue: 1. William Lewis, married Margaret, daughter of Colonel Thomas J. Randolph, of Edge Hill, and had issue: 1. Margaret, married Edward C. Anderson, of Savannah, Ga. 2. William Lewis, of Albemarle, married Agnes Dillon, of Savannah, and had five children.

Issue of Isham and Jane (Rogers) Randolph, of Dungeness: 1. Jane, born in London, 1720, died 1776, married Peter Jefferson, (u) of Shadwell, Albemarle, and was the mother of President Thomas Jefferson. 2. Thomas Isham, of Dungeness, married Jane, daughter of Colonel Archibald Cary, of Amptill. 3. William, removed to Bristol; married — Little. 4. Mary, married Charles Lewis. 5. Elizabeth, married John Railey. 6. Dorothy, married John Woodson, of Goochland. 7. Anne, married first, Daniel Scott; second Jonathan Pleasants, of Fire Creek, and third, James Pleasants, of Contention, Goochland, and by last marriage was mother of James Pleasants, United States senator and governor of Virginia. 8. Susanna, married Carter Harrison, of Clifton.

NOTES.

(t) A full account is desired of the Harrisons of Brandon and of Wakefield, to complete for publication a genealogy of the family.

(u) It appears from the records of Henrico county that Thomas Jefferson was living in that county in 1677, on the south

side of the river. He married Mary, daughter of William Branch, and died 1697, leaving issue: 1. Captain Thomas, appointed justice of Henrico, 1706; sheriff, 1718-19; married Mary, daughter of Major Jeter Field, and his wife, Judith, daughter of Henry Soane, speaker of the house of burgesses, 1663-66), and died, 1731. 2. Martha, married — Wynne.

Issue of Thomas and Mary (Field) Jefferson: 1. Field moved to Lunenburg county, where he was a vestryman of Cumberland parish in 1750; has many descendants. 2. Colonel Peter, born February 29, 1708; removed to Shadwell, now in Albemarle; sheriff of Goochland, 1739; justice of Albemarle, 1744, county lieutenant, burgess, 1754 to 1755; assisted in running the boundary line of Virginia and North Carolina, and preparing a map of Virginia; vestryman of Northam parish; married Jane, daughter of Isham Randolph, of Dungeness, as above, and died August 15, 1757. 3. Judith, married — Farrar. 4. Mary, married Thomas Turpin. 5. Martha, married John Archer, of Henrico.

Issue of Peter and Jane (Randolph) Jefferson: 1. Jane, born June 27, 1740; died October 1, 1765. 2. Mary, born October 1, 1741; married Thomas Bolling. 3. Thomas, born April 2, 1743; president of the United States; married Martha, widow of Bathurst Skelton, and daughter of John Wayles, of The Forest, Charles City. 4. Martha, born May 29, 1746; married Dabney Carr. 5. Peter Field, born October 16, 1748; died in infancy. 6. Son, died in infancy. 7. Lucy, born October 10, 1752; married Colonel Charles Lewis, of Buckeyeland. 8. Anna Scott, born October 1, 1755; died 1788. 9. Randolph, born October 9, 1755.

Issue of Thomas and Martha (Wayles) Jefferson: 1. Martha, born September 27, 1772; married Governor Thomas Mann Randolph. 2. Jane Randolph, born April 3, 1774; died young. 3. Maria, born August 1, 1778; died April 17, 1804; married United States Senator John Wayles Eppes. 4. Lucy Elizabeth, born May 8, 1782; died young. 5. Son, died in infancy. 6. Daughter, died in infancy.

George Jefferson, nephew of the president, died July 20, 1812, while consul at Liverpool. Isham Randolph Jefferson

nephew of the president, died in Todd county, Kentucky, July 6, 1852, aged 71.

Thomas Jefferson was living in Yorktown in 1691.

244. REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS—The following is a statement showing, respectively, the names of all the invalid pensioners paid in the state of Georgia; the town or county in which they reside; the time when their pensions commenced; the annual amount of pension received by each, distinguishing each other according to grade; with a reference to the several acts of congress under which such pensions are allowed; prepared in conformity with the resolution of the house of representatives of March 3, 1849:

Austin, James G., private, Forsyth Co., May 5, 1849, \$96; under act of May 13, 1816.

Baxter, John, corporal, Murray county, March 23, 1834, \$32; under act of April 24, 1816.

Banks, John, private, unknown, November 15, 1847, \$48; military establishment.

Barker, Rufus, first lieutenant and quartermaster, Walton county, April 22, 1844, \$153; under act of April 24, 1816.

Bigbie, James N., private, Harris county, June 11, 1847, \$96; military establishment.

Buchanan, James, first lieutenant, Early county, October 3, 1847, \$204; under act of April 24, 1816.

Barnes, William, sergeant, Elbert county, January 26, 1847, \$96; military establishment.

Bentley, James, private, Walton county, December 9, 1837, \$96; under act of April 24, 1816. (Bentley's was increased from \$48 from July 13, 1841.)

Bennett, Micajah, sergeant, Muscogee county, June 20, 1843, \$96; under act of April 24, 1816.

Camp, Hosea, private, Fayette county, February 25, 1823, \$72; military establishment.

Chalfinch, Hiram, musician, Upson county, March 5, 1822, \$64; military establishment.

Cox, Zachariah, private, Murray county, December 9, 1847. \$64; military establishment.

Carroll, Thomas W., private, Marion county, December 16, 1847, \$72; under act of April 24, 1816.

Childers, John, private, Forsyth county, August 23, 1849, \$96; under act of April 24, 1816.

Cheek, John, private, unknown, February 2, 1847, \$96; under act of April 24, 1816.

Dabney, Austin, private, Burke county, unknown, \$96; unknown.

Doyle, Nimrod T., private, unknown, February 20, 1839, \$48; under act of April 25, 1808.

Dick, James, corporal, Newton county, March 30, 1836, \$72; under act of April 24, 1816.

Dunham, George, private, Chatham county, June 26, 1848, \$48; under act of April 24, 1816.

Green, John, private, Talbot county, October 24, 1814, \$72; under act of April 24, 1816.

Griffin, Edward, private, unknown, March 4, 1814, \$34.12; under act of March 3, 1804.

Gatlin, Stephen, private, Green county, January 1, 1834, \$96; under act of March 3, 1835.

Henderson, Richard, private, Chambers, Ala., November 18, 1816, \$96; military establishment.

Hannegan, James, private, unknown, July 19, 1816, \$96; military establishment.

Howard, George F., private, Washington county, April 27, 1838, \$96; under act of April 24, 1816.

Halcomb, Hampton, private, Habersham county, April 16, 1845, \$48; under act of April 24, 1816.

Holmes, Gideon V., private, Franklin county, October 3, 1849, \$96; under act of April 24, 1816. (Holmes' increased from \$72 from January 3, 1850.)

Jones, William, private, Monroe county, May 9, 1814, \$48; military establishment.

Knight, Joel, private, Fayette county, June 18, 1838, \$72; under act of April 24, 1816. (Knight's increased from \$52 from October 9, 1838.)

Kilgore, James M., private, Jackson county, January 20, 1845, \$48; under act of April 24, 1816.

McRight, William, private, Gwinnett county, September 23, 1837, \$96; under act of April 24, 1816.

Montgomery, Berkley, private, Floyd county, May 4, 1840, \$48; under act of April 24, 1816.

Masterson, John, sergeant, Chatham county, February 8, 1848, \$64; military establishment.

McLane, Wiley, private, Lumpkin county, July 3, 1849, \$96; under act of May 13, 1846.

Mabray, John, private, Newton county, December 13, 1847, \$64; under act of May 13, 1846.

McCurdy, David R., private, Walton county, November 16, 1847, \$72; under act of May 13, 1846.

Nichols, Isaac, B., first sergeant, Walker county, April 7, 1847, \$48; under act of May 13, 1846.

Odum, Seybert, private, Barnwell district, S. C., \$96.

Peters, William, private, Lowndes county, March 30, 1846, \$48.

Price, William T., private, Carroll county, December 28, 1844, \$64; under act of April 24, 1816.

Rickey, Charles, private, Habersham county, December 28, 1844, \$64; under act of April 24, 1816.

Roe, Joseph A., private, Burke county, May 4, 1848, \$96; military establishment.

Rideau, James, private, Union county, October 20, 1849, \$96; under act of April 24, 1816.

Swann Elijah, private, Newton county, September 7, 1839, \$96; under act of April 24, 1816.

Sullivan, Thomas, private, Chatham county, October 31, 1849, \$96; military establishment.

Stroud, William, private, Butler county, March 8, 1836, \$96; under act of April 24, 1816.

Tennille, William A., private, Baldwin county, January 1, 1814, \$96; under act of January 30, 1833.

Thornton, Pressley, corporal, Newton county, March 4, 1795, \$48; under act of June 7, 1785.

Terry, Joseph, private, Murray county, September 24, 1837, \$96; military establishment.

Taylor, George, private, Polk county, Tennessee, May 20, 1843, \$96; under act of April 24, 1816.

Terrill, Richmond J., corporal, Newton county, November 17, 1847, \$96; under act of May 13, 1846.

Thompson, William M., corporal, Cass county, April 8, 1848, \$96; under act of May 13, 1846.

Whatley, Samuel, private, Wilkes county, unknown, \$96; under act of September 29, 1789.

Wetzel, John, private, Cass county, May 10, 1838, \$64; military establishment.

Williams, Lewis, private, Stewart county, May 1, 1839, \$96; under act of April 24, 1816.

Warnock, John P., sergeant, Troup county, January 31, 1839, \$48; under act of April 24, 1816.

Walker, Thomas A., bugler, Newton county, July 6, 1847, \$96; under act of May 13, 1846.

Winters, Joseph T., private, Hall county, July 12, 1848, \$48; under act of May 13, 1846.

Wade, Henry, private, Franklin county, October 9, 1849, \$72; under act of April 24, 1816.

Zavadooski, Peter, private, Chatham county, April 19, 1839, \$48; military establishment.

From the Report on Invalid Pensioners (House Executive Documents, Thirty-first Congress, first session) Vol. X, by Secretary Thomas Ewing, June 2, 1850.

Compliments of Margaret B. Harvey.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

Some opinions of Volume I:

After reading "Historical Collections, Vol. I, I wish to express my appreciation of it. I value it very highly and feel fully repaid for having to wait so long for it. Please let me know when you are ready for subscriptions to Vol. 2.

MRS. C. C. HOLT.

Mr. Grant Wilkins: "I wouldn't take anything for my book and am glad to know you will get out Vol. II."

I am glad to know that the succeeding volumes will be issued in due time. I cannot say too much in praise of this noble work, and I wish the Joseph Habersham Chapter every possible success in the work of reanimating the people of Georgia toward the preservation of their genealogical and historical records.

THOMAS HART RAINES.

Am perfectly delighted with Vol. I and inclose \$2 for two copies of Vol. II.

J. CONRAD WILSON.

I think the whole South, and especially the State of Georgia, should rise up and thank you for the magnificent work you are doing for the cause of history.

S. H. HODGES.

I have received Vol. I of the Historical Collections of the Joseph Habersham Chapter, D. A. R., and was pleased to have it.

By the notice in it I see that Vol. II will soon be issued, so I enclose in this a postoffice order to your order for \$1, as I would like to have it also. I supposed the price would be the same as for Vol. I.

I received my book, for which accept my thanks. I consider it a very valuable addition to any library, and think it reflects great credit on its editors.

Truly,

GEO. G. SMITH.

Allow me to compliment you upon your invaluable Historical Collection—a great work for future generations.

J. G. B. BULLOCH.

What a glorious institution is that of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and what a noble work you are doing for your State! Men would have left all these honored names in obscurity had not the Daughters unearthed them and brought into light those who faithfully served their country and made it what it is today, the grandest republic in the world.

LOULA K. ROGERS.

I was the first woman ever elected on a library board in Cleveland, Ohio. And the first book I recommended was your "Historical Collections." So important do we consider your work that we keep two scrap books of clippings from your Sunday page.

MRS. ELROY M. AVERY,
Editor American Monthly.

I am proud of your work as an Atlanta enterprise, and hope you will sell a million books.

F. B. DANCY.

(Wouldn't that be nice!)

Here is some other historical work in which our readers will be especially interested:

BLOUNT.—The following from a distinguished member of this chapter will be read with interest:

I am preparing for Mr. H. F. Blount, of Washington, D. C., a chart of the Blount family, showing their descent from the Danish kings, their early settlement in England, and those

branches to which our American emigrants belonged, including several generations on this side of the water.

(A chart of all American descendants, to the present generation, would be unwieldy if not impossible.)

As Colonel Blount has paid out a considerable sum for this data, which I have gathered up in England in the last six months, he is not willing for me to give it away without some compensation for my labors, so I propose to have about fifty copies of this chart printed and sell for \$10 apiece. (This will help me to continue my investigations and sooner complete my Genealogy of the American Blounts.) It will be printed on good, strong paper, about 18 by 20 inches, and convenient to frame or roll up for ready reference.

Please let me know at your earliest convenience if you wish one of these charts. As I am only sending out a few of these circulars, will you kindly show this to any of your near relatives that you think might want one. Yours very truly,

HELEN BLOUNT PRESCOTT.

The Oaks, Georgetown, D. C.

The following book from the pen of the well known historian, Dr. Bulloch, who is a member of the Advisory Board of the Joseph Habersham Chapter, is a valuable addition to current literature:

Habersham and other Southern families. Has just been published.

Contains the history and genealogy of many families and mention of the following names:

Adams, Alexander, Anderson, Barrington, Bayard, Barnard, Bard, Baynard, Berrien, Bolton, Bowers, Bower, Bond, Bulloch, Bryan, Brewton, Boyle, Caperton, Calhoun, Clay, Clark, Crane, Curtiss, Cobb, Cumming, Cuthbert, Coleman, Colquitt, Darbye, Davis, Davies, DeTreville, Dennis, Dunster, Dunwody, Ellis, Elliott, Ellerbe, Fenwick, Flud, Gignilliat, Gray, Guerard, Habersham, Hardee, Haines, Heyward, Hayne, Harris, Houston. Irvine, Jackson, Johnston, Jones, King, Kollock, Langhorne, Lamar, Lewis, Lestargette, Lesesne, Manigault, Mackay, Max-

well, Milledge, Millen, McIntosh, McQueen, McLeod, Nephew, Newell, Nicoll, Neufville, Newton, Owens, Parker, Pendleton, Pinckney, Potter, Poullain, Pratt, Pyncheon, Reade, Rockwell, Rogers, Rounsaville, Savage, Screven, Simpkins, Stiles, Stan-yarne, Sullivan, Thiot, Tattnell, Turner, Verdery, Washburn, Washington, Wayne, West, Woolbridge, Woolsey, Williamson, Wright, Yonge and others.

By Dr. J. G. B. Bulloch, of Georgia, and of the United States Indian Service, Cherokee, N. C.

Price, \$5. For sale by Dr. Bulloch, Cherokee, Swain county, North Carolina.

QUERIES.

316. JENNINGS—Can any of our readers tell me anything about the Jennings of Virginia? My mother was a Jennings and her father was Joseph Billups Jennings. I wish to know who his parents were. I see in Vol. I where the Claibornes married into the Cook and Jennings families. Anything on this subject will be very much appreciated.

317. SAUNDERS—About the year 1735, according to Gregg's History, there arrived in South Carolina from England and Ireland the families of Crawford, Saunders, Murfee, Crosby, Heighly and Beny and settled at Sandy Bluff. Soon after they were joined by Gideon Gibson, his father and brothers, who came from Virginia.

The Saunders were John, George and William. They came from England. They became very wealthy. George was the father of Nathaniel Saunders, who became a man of some note, and was the father of the late Moses and Jordan Saunders, of Darlington. Hannah Murfee married Moses Saunders, of Darlington. Mary Murfee married Jordan Saunders.

George Saunders, father of Nathaniel, was killed by the falling of a tree. His widow married Malachi Murfee. Can any one tell me the maiden name of George Saunders' wife?

Was she a widow when she married George Saunders? If so, was she married in England? If so, what was the name of her

first husband? Did she have any children by her first husband?

Any information about this Mrs. Saunders will be gratefully received.

S. G. H.

318. HAGANS—I would take it as a very great favor for you to make inquiry through your Chapter of the family record of Hugh Hagans, who came from Ireland about the year 1780 and located at Philadelphia, Pa., living with his uncle, John Campbell, and working at the trade of silversmith. He left Pennsylvania about 1816 and went to South Carolina, and from there to Winchester, Ky., where he died about the year 1840.

319. PRINDLE-BAYLISS — Kindly ask for information through your Chapter, about the Prindle family and the Bayliss family, who lived in Halifax county, Virginia, about the years 1820 to 1840. I can't recall the first names, but some one of your readers may know of the families, and can give some information.

320. SANDERS—Will you please make inquiry through your Chapter about the Sanders family, who lived in Pittsylvania county, Virginia, about the year 1820. My grandfather was Jeremiah Sanders. His father came from England about the year 1780. Any information as to the history of this family will be appreciated.

321. COATS OF ARMS—On account of your knowledge of the history of different families, I would think you would know the address of some of the firms in New York or elsewhere which do nothing but get up coat of arms. If you do, please send me their address and I will thank you.

(Mr. D. G. Morgan, 180 Spring street, does beautiful work in this line. Bailey, Banks & Biddle, Philadelphia, make a specialty of such work.)

GENERAL HISTORY OF THE LANES, OF NORTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA.

"This old family," says Colonel J. B. Hathaway, of the Historical and Genealogical Register, of Edenton, N. C., "is one of the most distinguished and influential of the early settlers of Virginia and North Carolina."

It is said to be collaterally descended from Sir Raleigh Lane, who sailed from Plymouth, England, in a vessel fitted up by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1585, and who founded the Colony of Roanoke, then a part of Virginia.

Captain Lane was a brave and daring young cavalier, the son of Sir Ralph Lane, of Orlinbury, whose wife, nee Parr, was first cousin of Catherine Parr, the favored queen of Henry VIII. Lane was the first English governor in America and although the colony was broken up by the Croatan Indians, it is generally believed that some of them drifted into North Carolina and assisted greatly in building up the commonwealth of that State.

In 1618, two years before the Pilgrims and Puritans landed in America, Joseph Lane, supposed to be a descendant of Sir Ralph, came over from England to Jamestown, and from there his posterity moved southward to Halifax, N. C. There was born Joseph Lane, Jr., in 1710, the true lineal ancestor of a family of staunch American patriots, whose descendants are scattered throughout all the States from the storm-washed coast of the Atlantic to the milder Pacific and from the Great Lakes down to the Gulf of Mexico.

The old family records, handed down for many generations, are in my possession, and have grown larger with each passing year, but I cannot attempt to give in a few columns the names of all the different branches. They would fill a good sized volume, which I hope some one more competent may give to the world in the near future. At present I can only copy enough of the family history and its distinguished men to enable the younger members to become sons and daughters of that grand and worthy organization in commemoration of American independence. The numerous papers I have filled out for others were

cheerfully rendered as a labor of love, and I now hand this record to the Joseph Habersham Chapter for future reference and preservation by later generations.

The Patriarchs of Scripture faithfully kept their family archives, the nobility of the old world are proud to trace theirs to the beginning, then why should not Americans honor their forefathers with the same reverence?

Had I convenient access to "History of Old Families in Virginia," "The Revolutionary Soldiers of Kentucky," "Ramsey's Annals of Tennessee," and "Saffel's Revolutionary Records of North Carolina," I might paint with rainbow colors many other Revolutionary heroes of this noted family, who crossed the mountains and became pioneers of the Western States.

The old North Carolina line begins thus: Joseph Lane, Jr., born 1710, married Patience Quinney (or McKinne some of the records have it) in 1730, died at Halifax, N. C., 1774. His sons were Colonel Joel Lane, Joseph Lane, Jesse Lane. These three brothers are mentioned in published records by Governor David Swain, of North Carolina, and General Joseph Lane, of Oregon, but the "Pioneer and Patriot," by Marshall De Lancey Haywood, mentions two others (who must have been his nephews), James and Barnabas.

Colonel Joel Lane, the eldest of the three brothers, was the founder of Raleigh, and deeded for the site of the city 1,000 acres of land, April 4, 1792. He was a member of the first provisional congress, and the general assembly, amidst the darkest hours of the Revolution, met at his own house, a large brick structure, still standing in Raleigh, which was considered at that time a rare specimen of architectural elegance. He married (1) Martha Hinton, (2) Mary Hinton, daughters of the well known Revolutionary soldier and statesman, Colonel John Hinton, of Wake county, and his wife, Grizelle Kimbrough. Through the entire conflict with Great Britain he served his country with unswerving fidelity, being a member of the convention at Hillsboro in 1775, and his name appears as lieutenant-colonel on a roster as far back as 1772. He also represented his county as

senator fourteen years, up to his death in 1795. His children were:

I. Henry Lane, born March 6, 1764, married his cousin, Mary Hinton, and left descendants. Died 1797.

II. James Lane, October 7, 1766.

III. William Lane, October 15, 1768.

IV. Nancy Lane, July 22, 1773.

V. John Lane, March 6, 1775, married Sarah Elizabeth Jones.

VI. Martha Lane, February 19, 1778, married (1) Dugah McKethin, (2) Jonathan Brickell; died in Raleigh May 20, 1852.

VII. Elizabeth Lane, August 6, 1780; married Stephen Haywood; left several children.

VIII. Mary Lane, January 1, 1783.

IX. Thomas Lane, September 12, 1785; married Nancy Lane, daughter of Martin Lane; moved to Giles county, Tennessee, and died there March 29, 1832, leaving issue.

X. Dorothy Lane, December 13, 1787, second wife of Dr. Allen W. Gilchrist; married May, 1806, and moved from North Carolina; left descendants.

XI. Joel Hinton Lane, October 11, 1790; married Mary Freeman; moved to Giles county, Tennessee; served in War of 1812 with Volunteers from Wake county, North Carolina.

XII. Grizelle Lane, June 3, 1793; married George Lillington Ryan; died in Raleigh, 1868, leaving no descendants.

Colonel Joel Lane was not only a brave soldier of the Revolution, but a soldier of the Cross, and enforced strict religious observance upon all within his household. He always adhered to the religion of his ancestors, the Church of England, Parish of St. Margaret, and his descendants are still true to that church. His eldest son, Henry, died before his father died, leaving four daughters.

I. Peggy Lane, married Moses Mordecai, leaving three children, Henry, Ellen, Jacob.

II. Ann Lane, second wife of Moses Mordecai, one daughter, Margaret, married John Devereaux (grandson of Thomas Pol-

lock, governor of Albemarle in 1712), who was brother of Mrs. Bishop Leonidas Polk, descendant of the great metaphysician, Jonathan Edwards.

III. Harriet Lane.

IV. Temperance Lane.

Henry Lane Mordecai left three daughters. His widow now owns place settled by his grandfather, Henry Lane.

Ellen Mordecai married Mordecai, has two children, Colonel Samuel Mordecai, of Raleigh, and Mrs. Calhoun Morrell, of Savannah.

Margaret Devereaux has four children living:

1. Annie Lane Devereaux.
2. Colonel Thomas Pollock Devereaux, a prominent lawyer of Raleigh.
3. Ellen Devereaux, married J. W. Hinsdale, Raleigh.
4. Kathrine Devereaux, married J. J. Mackay, of Raleigh.
5. Margaret Devereaux, married S. T. Ashe, Wilmington.
6. Mary Devereaux, married Arthur Winslow, St. Louis Mo.

Joseph Lane, second of the three brothers, was a member of the first court, with his brother, Colonel Joel Lane. The court records of Wake county date this on June 4, 1771. He married Ferebee Hunter and died in Wake county in 1798. He left a son and grandson, both named Joseph. They should not be confused with General Joseph Lane, of Oregon, who was a grandson of Jesse Lane. In "Historical Collections of Georgia," in the same list and rank with Joseph Habersham, is the name of Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Lane, who received grants of land for services rendered his country. Can any one tell his history and of his descendants? Many of the Lanes moved to Kentucky and Indiana, but James Lane, the bitter Republican of Kansas, does not belong to this family.

James Lane, of Wake county, married Lydia Speight and died 1805.

Barnabas Lane had three children, Martin, Barnabas, Jean; died 1775.

Martin Lane, his son, served in the Revolution, was one of the earliest land owners and died in Giles county, Tennessee, leaving descendants.

Jesse Lane, the third brother, a grand old patriarch, and the ancestor of thousands in Georgia and other States, was born July 3, 1733. In Halifax county, North Carolina, married Winifred Aweck (Welch name, now pronounced Aycock), whose mother's maiden name was Rebecca Pace. Winifred Aweck Lane, a noble Christian woman, was born April 11, 1741, married Jesse Lane 1755, died 1794. Jesse Lane served in the Revolution, was an officer in Third North Carolina Continentals. See Army Accounts, Vol. 13, Section A.A., page 50, 1782; also page 175, 11-16, 1793; was with his son, John Lane (father of General Joseph Lane) in the battle of King's Mountain; moved to Georgia in 1784, first to Elbert and Oglethorpe counties, thence to Jackson, part of Clarke county, near Athens; visited his children in Kentucky and Illinois, and died there in 1806. Jesse Lane and his son Jonathan, and son-in-law, David Lowry, built one of the first Methodist churches in Georgia, in 1787, dedicated by Rev. Humphreys and Majors. He was the father of eight sons and eight daughters, as follows:

I. Charles Lane, October 2, 1756; married Elizabeth Mal-lory; served in the Revolution; descendants moved West or South.

II. Richard Lane, February 9, 1759, married Mary Flint; descendants lived in Oxford, Georgia, Texas, California and Florida.

III. Henry Lane, March 28, 1760, died in infancy.

IV. Caroline Lane, May 26, 1761, married (1) David Lowry, (2) George Swain.

V. Rhoda Lane, May 21, 1763, married John Rakestraw.

VI. Patience Lane, March 8, 1765, married John Hart, son of Nancy Hart, of Revolutionary fame; moved to Kentucky.

VII. Jonathan Lane, April 3, 1767; married (1) Patience Rogers, (2) Mary Colley.

VIII. John Lane, b. Sunday, Christmas Day, 1769; married Elizabeth Street; father of General Joseph Lane, of Oregon, and others.

IX. Simeon Lane, March 10, 1771; married Judith Humphreys.

X. Rebecca Lane, March 5, 1773; married James Luckie.

XI. Joseph Lane, March 28, 1775; married Elizabeth Hill.

XII. Mary Lane, and

XIII. Sarah Lane, January 18, 1777, twins, and married brothers, Thomas Kilpatrick and John Kirkpatrick; moved to Illinois.

XIV. Winifred Lane, October 11, 1780; married James Peleg Rogers.

XV. Jesse Lane, June 12, 1782; married Rhoda Jolley.

XVI. Elizabeth Lane, September 6, 1786; married William Montgomery; moved to Mississippi.

The descendants of these sixteen children are scattered throughout the United States, and I cannot give them all, only a few out of each line that their posterity may see where they belong.

I. Charles Lane, the first son, who married Elizabeth Malory, served through the Revolutionary War, moved from Wake county, North Carolina, farther South or West; can anyone give a correct list of his descendants?

II. Richard Lane married Mary Flint. He was the father of Rev. Samuel Lane and Henry Lane, of Oxford, Ga. Samuel Lane married Matilda Carter. Their children were: Mark Lane, Jefferson Lane, Mary Lane, Balsora Lane, Sarah Lane, Winifred Lane, Matilda Lane and Amanda Lane.

Sarah Lane, daughter of Rev. Samuel Lane, married John Trigg Leftwich, of Bedford, Va. Their daughter, America Walton Leftwich, married Fletcher Yarbrough, parents of Mrs. Annie Yarbrough Culbreath, Columbia, Ala., Mrs. Julian C. Philips, Opelika, and others.

Matilda Lane, daughter of Rev. Samuel Lane, married Rev. John D. Lewis; died in Paulding county, 1888.

Amanda Lane, daughter of Rev. Samuel Lane, married Rev. John Wesley Yarbrough, of the Georgia Conference. Their children were: (1) Rev. George W. Yarbrough, born March 10, 1838, married Mary Boyce Morris, of Marietta, Ga., (2) Samuel Lane Yarbrough married Ella Pace. (3) Walter Lane Yarbrough married Lura Morton. (4) Wilbur Fiske Yarbrough, killed at Front Royal, Confederate Army, 1864. (5) Dabney Penn Yarbrough died in Confederate Army. (6) Mary F. Yarbrough married Bishop Atticus G. Haygood. (7) Emma Harris Yarbrough married Dr. Evans. (8) Claudia Graves Yarbrough married Rev. Stephen Dimon. (9) Martha Yarbrough.

Rev. George W. Yarbrough and Boyce Morris Yarbrough's children are Pierce Yarbrough (dec.), Wilbur, Wayland, George, John, Haygood, Young, Harris and Annie (dec.). Dr. Wilbur Yarbrough married Miss Turnbull, of Florida (one child).

Mary Fletcher Yarbrough married Bishop Haygood, June 6, 1859. Children: (1) Wilbur Haygood, 1864, married Mary Rogers, 1887. (2) Mary Haygood, married Colonel J. H. Ardis, Downey, California. (3) Atticus Haygood, married Mattie Benjamin, of Montgomery, granddaughter of Colonel David Clopton. (4) Laura Haygood. (5) Paul, born 1860, died 1861. (6) Pauline. (7) Lipscomb. (8) George Pierce (deceased).

Henry Lane, second son of Richard Lane, lived in Oxford until later years, when he moved with his family to Texas, and on the way, being violently thrown from his buggy by an unmanageable horse, was killed. His children were: (1) Richard Lane, married Margaret Pope, of Washington, Ga. (2) Iverson Lane, married Martha Pope, Washington. (3) Daughter, married Finley, of Covington; moved to Texas.

III. Henry Lane, third son of Jesse and Winifred Aweck Lane, of March 28, 1760, died in childhood.

IV. Caroline, first daughter of Jesse and Winifred Lane, has given to her country many distinguished men. Born 1761. Married (1) David Lowry. Three children. (2) George Swain, Asheville, N. C. Her oldest child, James Lowry, married Esther Siler. The children were:

1. Caroline Lowry, married Rev. David B. Cumming; grandmother of Linton N. Robson, Ginn Book Co.

II. Margaret Lowry, married C. B. Weaver (1), P. Roberts (2).

III. Elizabeth Siler Lowry, married Dr. S. B. Gudyer, living in Candler, N. C.

IV. Matilda Lowry, married James Robinson, parents of Lieutenant-Governor Robinson; (2) married J. K. Gray.

V. Harriet Lowry, married B. K. Dickey, living near Murphy, N. C.

V. Harriet Lowry, married B. K. Dickey, living near Murphy, N. C.

VI. Louisa Lowry, married James Patton, Lafayette, Ga.

VII. Lorena Luckie Lowry, married Newman Henry, Candler, N. C.

VIII. James Lowry, lieutenant-colonel Thirty-ninth North Carolina Regiment, C. S. A., 5 sons, 2 daughters; James, the eldest, living in Prescott, Arizona; Charles and John in Nevada.

Her second child, Mary Lowry, married Hanson (no children).

Third child, Patience Lowry, married Erwin.

Caroline Lane Lowry, of 1761, daughter of Jesse Lane married second time George Swain, of Asheville, and moved from Elbert, Ga., back to North Carolina. Her Swain children are:

1. George Swain, Jr., father of Mrs. Dr. Crawford Long, of Georgia, and grandfather of Mrs. A. O. Harper, of Elberton, Ga., and others.

2. Governor David Swain, of North Carolina, afterwards president Chapel Hill University. Grandfather of Mrs. Grant, of Asheville.

3. Cynthia Swain, married William Coleman. Her son, David Coleman, was colonel Thirty-ninth Regiment, North Carolina (C. S. A.). Always wore the Confederate gray and asked to be buried in it.

4. Althea Swain, married William Siler.

5. Matilda Swain, married Jacob Siler.

6. Caroline Swain, married J. Hall.

I cannot give all, but will mention some of the descendants of the only Lowry son, Colonel James Lowry, of Sandy Mush, N. C. His daughter, Elizabeth Siler Lowry, who married Dr. Gudyer, of Candler, though advanced in years (being over ninety-three), is an accomplished woman and a fine writer. I value her correspondence above rubies, as she remembers when my mother traveled from Athens to Asheville in her girlhood, before any railroads were built in Georgia (in 1825). I have a diary that was kept during the visit and a sampler on which is embroidered the home of Governor Swain, which is still standing.

Mrs. Gudger's children are (1) Judge J. C. L. Gudger, Treasury Department, Washington City.

(2) Dr. D. M. Gudger, Candler, N. C.

(3) Mrs. Mary E. Moore.

(4) Mrs. E. G. Young, Candler, N. C.

(5) Mrs. L. A. E. Stickleather, the gifted poetess and song writer, Iredell, N. C.

Mrs. Mary E. Moore is mother of Colonel Walter Moore, speaker of the House, Raleigh.

Harriet Lowry, another daughter of James Lowry, married B. K. Dickey, July 25, 1845, and is still living at an advanced age near Murphy, N. C., and has a large circle of children and grandchildren to arise and call her blessed. To them were born eight children:

1. Caroline Matilda Dickey, married Daniel K. Moore, Brasstown, N. C.

2. Harriet Amelia Dickey, married J. Bruce Dickey.

3. Thomas Lowry Dickey, married Anna Funkhouser.

4. George Marion Dickey, died in youth.

5. Myra Lorena Dickey, married C. W. Slugle.

6. James Burton Dickey, died in infancy.

7. Althea T. Dickey, married J. H. Hyatt.

8. Jesse Siler Dickey, married Beulah Rice.

Their eldest daughter, Caroline Matilda Dickey, or "Callie," married Daniel K. Moore, October 23, 1868. Their children are:

1. Frederick Moore, September 10, 1869. Elected Superior Court judge at 29 years of age. Lives in Asheville.
2. Blanche Moore, married S. C. Allison.
3. Harriet Moore, married Rev. T. E. Wagg, North Carolina Conference.
4. Margaret A. Moore (unmarried).
5. Callie Eugenia Moore, married T. B. Allison.

Other descendants of Caroline Lane-Swain are Mrs. J. E. Tabor, of Ellijay; Mrs. Alfred Morgan, Murphy, N. C.; Mrs. K. Elias, Franklin, N. C. Mrs. (Governor) Robinson.

V. The fifth child of Jesse Lane and Winifred Aweek Lane was Rhoda Lane, married John Rakestraw. Descendants in Georgia and Alabama.

VI. Patience Lane, of 1765, who married John Hart, son of the famous Nancy Hart, 1787, moved with his family to Kentucky. Descendants not known. Henry Clay married Ben Hart's niece.

VII. Jonathan Lane, 1767, married (1) Patience Rogers, sister of James Peleg Rogers; (2) Mary Colley, grandfather of Rev. Richard and Sterling Harwell (twins) great-grandfather of Mrs. Minnie Parker and others. Father of the gifted young Theophilus Lane, who died in early manhood.

VIII. John Lane, eighth child of Jesse Lane, who married Elizabeth Street, was the father of General Joseph Lane, first governor of Oregon, and candidate for vice-president of the United States with John C. Breckinridge. Several letters of General Lane, written to his aunt, my grandmother, Winifred Rogers, while a senator in Washington, are valued relics, and will be published at another time. His son, John Lane, left West Point, N. Y., to join the Confederate Army. The first battle in which General Joe Lane fought was Buena Vista, under General Zachary Taylor, in Mexico. He was then transferred to Scott's line, and helped in as many, if not more, battles than any other officer during the Mexican War. After this war, was appointed by the president governor of Oregon and superintendent of Indian affairs, making the trip across the country in midwinter, a feat never before attempted. With an escort of twenty men, under

Lieutenant Hawkins, left Fort Leavenworth September 10, 1848, and after a hard struggle arrived at Oregon City, March 2, 1849. Brought to justice the wicked Indian chief, Tilokitee; was badly wounded, but placed friendly relations with all the tribes, and was elected delegate to congress four times; then Oregon's first senator, retiring when the war began, in 1861, from the United States Senate. His youngest son, Lafayette, represented Oregon in the Forty-fourth Congress. His children were:

1. Melissa Lane, married Barlow. Died at Jacksonville, Oregon.
2. Nathaniel Lane. Died at Portland, Oregon.
3. Joseph C. Lane, living at Ruckles, Oregon.
4. Simon R. Lane. Living at Roseburg, Oregon.
5. Colonel John Lane, C. S. A. Living in Lewiston, Idaho.
6. Colonel Lafayette F. Lane. Died 1896, Roseburg, Oregon.
7. Mrs. Mary V. Lane Shelby, San Jose, Cal.
8. Mrs. Emily Lane Floed, San Jose, Cal.
9. Simeon Lane, living at Roseburg, Oregon.
10. Mrs. Winifred Lane Mosher, Portland, Oregon.

General Lane was called in history "The Marion of the Mexican War," and in one of his letters he says he fought side by side with his cousin, General Alfred H. Colquitt, "the hero of Olustee."

IX. Simeon Lane, sixth son of Jesse Lane, born March 10, 1771, married Judith Humphreys. Father of William Lane, who married Miss Bailey, parents of Mrs. Permelia Lane Campbell, mother of Mrs. Quince Nolan, of McDonough, Ga., who is mother of the two gifted orators, Colonel T. and Jack Nolan. Other descendants are Rev. Lon Campbell (missionary to China); Rev. John Lane, of Mississippi, who married Miss Vick, for whom Vicksburg was named. Senator Joseph Bailey, of Texas, and Mrs. M. J. Miller also belong to this line.

X. Rebecca Lane, March 5, 1773, who married James Luckie, was mother of Mrs. General Williamson and Colonel Richard Luckie, father of Mrs. Oliver Jones, of Atlanta, and Mrs. Lizzie Moss, of Athens.

XI. Joseph Lane, March 28, 1775, seventh son of Jesse Lane, was born the year before the Declaration of Independence. Married Elizabeth Hill. Father of Anne Lane (or Nannie), who married the illustrious Georgian, Judge Walter T. Colquitt, father of General Alfred H. Colquitt, Peyton Colquitt, Emily Colquitt Carter, and Elizabeth Colquitt Ficklin (moved to Illinois). General Alfred Colquitt was governor of Georgia and senator at the time of his death. Colonel Peyton Colquitt, the "bravest of the brave," met his death at the front during the battle of Chickamauga. Left no descendants. Governor Colquitt's children are Mrs. Captain Newell, of Milledgeville; Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Preston Arkwright, of Atlanta; Miss Dorothy Colquitt, and Judge Walter T. Colquitt. Colonel I. W. Avery, in his "History of Georgia," says of General Colquitt: "Coming from a blood renowned in Georgia annals, the inheritor of eloquence and ability for the administration of public affairs, a gentleman of rare Christian character, with manners singularly simple and hearty, reflecting a temper uniformly genial, General Colquitt had such a hold upon the respect and affection of the masses as few men have enjoyed."

XII, XIII. Mary Lane, Sarah Lane (twins), January 18, 1777, married brothers, Thomas Kirkpatrick and John Kirkpatrick, of Illinois. Can any one tell of their descendants?

XIV. Winifred Lane, who married James P. Rogers, lived on the Oconee at Athens, Ga. Her father, Jesse Lane, moved to Georgia from Wake county, North Carolina, when she was four years of age, 1784, and settled in Elbert, which was a part of Wilkes and Oglethorpe. There she was a near neighbor to Nancy Hart, when her older sister, Patience Lane, married John Hart, son of the Revolutionary heroine. Having often to run from home to the forts and block-houses to escape the Indians, she knew much of the early history of Georgia, and was a remarkably gifted woman for her day. She it was who handed down to me (her granddaughter) these records of her family. Left a widow, she educated by her indomitable energy and determination, her eight children, giving them all the advantages of the university, then called Franklin College. Her children were:

I. Edwin G. Rogers. Born at Athens, 1800. Married Nancy Tuggle. Seven children. Died 1868, at Dangerfield, Texas.

II. Martin D. Rogers, August 15, 1802. Married Eliza Eli; 10 children. Died 1859. Member of Texas Conference. Two sons also in Texas Conference.

III. Louisa Hanson Rogers, October 11, 1804. Pupil of Professor Thomas Stanley, Dr. Waddell, Miss Wood and others of the early teachers of Athens. Married (1) Colonel James C. Steele, of Mississippi; (2) Dr. David Kendall, of Bellwood, Upson county, Georgia. Her children were:

1. Duncan Steele. Served his country during the war with Mexico. Died at Arrow Rock, Mo.

2. Julianna Steele. Died in infancy.

3. Dr. David Lane Kendall. Served in Confederate Army as surgeon. Died 1865 in Upson county, Georgia.

4. Loula Kendall Rogers (nee Louisa Winifred Kendall), Barnesville, Ga. Married Captain J. H. Rogers, Fifth Georgia Regiment, Thomaston, Ga. (dec.).

5. Julia Kendall Lockett (nee Julia Helen Kendall), Barnesville, Ga.

6. Dr. Thomas Rogers Kendall, formerly North Georgia Conference, now Owensboro, Ky. Served his country, 1861-1865. Youngest captain in C. S. A. at the time.

IV. Colonel Thomas Jefferson Rogers, third son of Winifred Lane Rogers, born near Athens, September 18, 1805. Married Caroline Ramey; 7 children. Moved to Texas. Sons all served their country in the C. S. A.

V. Charlotte Paulette Rogers, August 18, 1807. Married Dr. J. W. Jones, professor medical college, Atlanta, and United States Congress; 10 children. Dr. J. W. Jones, Birmingham; Judge H. C. Jones, Decatur; Frank, Lafayette, Crockett, Leon served their country, C. S. A. Daughters were Elizabeth, Tabitha, married Tilton, Mrs. Winifred Murphey, Kentucky; Mrs. B. O. Miller, Augusta.

VI. Eliza Rogers, 1809. Married Judge George D. Rice, Marietta, Ga. Children, Mary, married William Battle; Louisa

Charlotte, Annie, Lieutenant David Rice, C. S. A., killed at Sharpsburg; George Duffield Rice, killed at Petersburg.

VII. Dr. Augustine Rogers. Born 1811. Married Rebecca Lockett. Died in Barnesville, Ga., 1900. Children, Warren A. Rogers, C. S. A., living in Arkansas; Harry Rogers, Winifred Rogers, married Marion Jordan (1), Malone (2); Mrs. W. E. H. Searcy, Griffin, Ga.; Mrs. Eugene Speer, Washington, D. C.; E. L. Rogers, Barnesville, Ga.

VIII. James Harry Rogers, 1813. Judge supreme court Texas. Married (1) Barbara Hoge, (2) King Ochiltree, daughter of the far-famed Judge Ochiltree, sister of Senator Ochiltree, of Texas. Sons served their country, C. S. A.

XV. Jesse Lane, Jr., son of Jesse and Winnie Aweck Lane, born 1782, who married Rhoda Jolly, was father of Mrs. Judge William Ezzard (Sophia). Descendants living in Atlanta. Grandsons served their country, C. S. A.

XVI. Elizabeth Lane, youngest of the sixteen children of Jesse Lane, born 1786, married Rev. William Montgomery, moved to Mississippi, only had one child.

There are many other noble Lanes in North Carolina and Georgia, but cannot trace their ancestry back to this old English line. The more I know of them the more I honor them, and would be glad to know them better, for God has wonderfully blessed their generations. To this same family of Virginia Lanes belongs Governor Henry S. Lane, of Indiana, also a United States Senator, whose father was James H. Lane, from Loudon county, Virginia, who moved to Kentucky at an early day and settled near Mt. Sterling, Bath county, afterwards in Montgomery county. Governor Lane married Joanna Elston in 1845, sister of Mrs. Wallace, wife of General Lew Wallace (author of "Ben Hur."). She still resides at the old "Lane Place," in Crawfordville, Ind., adjoining lot to Mrs. Wallace. Senator George Lane, of Alabama, is also another member of the same family. A prominent family in South Georgia will soon add their record to the wide-spreading tree, and may trace up the Colonel Joseph Lane mentioned in Historical Collections of the State.

MRS. LOULA KENDALL ROGERS.

CHAPTER XLIX.

NOTICE.

Volume I Joseph Habersham Collections now ready for delivery. Sold only by subscription. Price \$1.00 .

Every time I read your book over I appreciate more deeply the value and interest.

JAMES BAILLIE.

This is a compliment from a distinguished D. A. R. formerly the belle of Georgia, now residing in another state:

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 17, 1902.

The Historical Collections of the Joseph Habersham Chapter came safely a day or two ago, and are all I anticipated, more interesting to me than the most thrilling romance. I beg you will accept my deepest gratitude for the work you are doing for our state's great past. I would be so glad to know when the next volume comes out.

HATTIE NISBET LATTA.

NOTICE.

All descendants of these men are requested to communicate at once with Thomas Savage Clay, 107 Wall street, New York, who, with others, is going to reorganize the Georgia Society of the Cincinnati:

LIST OF ORIGINAL MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY OF
THE CINCINNATI OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA:

1787—Armstrong, Major James; Berrien, Major John; Brice, Major Jacob; Burnett, Major Ichabod (Repn. in N. J. Soc.); Burroughs, Major John; Baldwin, Brig. Chap. Abraham; Brown, Major William (Stewart, 1793); Call, Major Richard; Cuthbert, Major Alexander Daniel; Cowan, Capt. Edward; Collins, 1st Lt. Cornelius; De la Plaigne, Major Emmanuël Pierre;

Du Coins, Capt. John; D'Angely, 2d Lt. Paul de la Baune, Baron de Malves; Elbert, Brig. Genl. Samuel; Eustace, Major John Skey; Fishbourne, Major Benjamin; Forsyth, Major Robert; Field, 1st Lt. James; Fayssoux, Surg. Peter.

1787—Fuhrer, Capt. Charles F. (Transf. from Va.); Gunn, Capt. James; Habersham, Lt. Col. Joseph; Habersham, Major John; Hayes, 2d Lt. Arthur; Hillary, 2d Lt. Christopher; Holmes, Brig. Chap. John; Hunter, Surg. John; Handley, Capt. George.

1876—Howell, Capt.

1784—Houston, James; Jackson, 2d Lt. Ebenezer; Jackson, Ens. Charles; Jordan, 2d Lt. William (succeeded by Jas. Jordan, Esq., Asst. Secy. and steward, 1793); Kerloquen, Denis L. Cot-tineau de "Gautier, de Kerbeguen" (Heitman); Lowe, Major Phillip; Lucas, Major John; Lloyd, 1st Lt. Benjamin; Lloyd, 1st Lt. Edward; McIntosh, Brig. Genl. Lachlan; McIntosh, Lt. Col. John; McIntosh, Major William; Matthews, Genl. George; Martin, Capt. John; Meanly, Capt. John; Milton, Capt. John.

1787—Meriwether, Capt. James.

1784—Miller, Capt. Elisha.

1784—Munfort, Robert; O'Neal, Capt. Ferdinand; Pearre, 1st Lt. Nathaniel; Pendleton, Major Nathaniel.

1784—Pierce, Major William.

1786—Pray, Job; Smith, Major John Carroway; Shick, 2d Lt. Frederick; Sharpe, Surg. James B.

1787—Sullivan, Capt. John; Tennill, Capt. Francis; Tetard, Surg. Benjamin; Wayne, Brig. Genl. Anthony; Wylly, Col. Richard; White, Capt. Edward; Ward, 1st Lt. John Peter; Wagnon, 2d Lt. John Peter; Wilson, Surg. Goodwin, Jr.

Honorary Members—Anciaux, Lt. Col. Nicholas; Bulloch, Capt. James; Duplessis, Chevalier; Jackson, General James; Lucas, Genl. John.

THE INVENTOR OF THE COTTON GIN.

Having published to the world in Volume I that Eli Whitney was the inventor of the cotton gin; and having been informed

by Mr. Frederick Pope, of Augusta, and others, that Holmes was the real discoverer; and having then read a statement from Mrs. McNabb that Watkins was the man, we have secured from Mrs. McNabb the following interesting details. We hope that every lover of justice and every lover of history will assist us to place this immortal crown upon the brow of the man who deserves it, so that in Volume III we may be able to say to the world, after hearing all the evidence, "Ecce Homo!"

I have taken great pleasure in giving to the Joseph Habersham Chapter the facts concerning the invention of the cotton gin as I have heard them from my father and grandmother.

About the year 1875, when I was a little girl my grandmother, who had lived forty years in Washington, Wilkes county, came to live with my father, Dr. Joseph Jones, at Kirkwood, Ga. One day my father asked my grandmother where "the patent right to Uncle Watkins' cotton gin was?" She replied, "Why, Joseph, I burnt those papers with other things I had kept so long." I remember well his exclamation of surprise and regret, and his saying, "That was the proof that Uncle Watkins invented the gin." Then he told me the following history of it: He said his mother spoke of it frequently and he wrote an article on it, published either in *The Constitution* or "*The Southern Cultivator*."

Mr. Joseph Watkins was a wealthy planter, living on his plantation on the Savannah river. He invented the cotton gin and had his model at his home when Mrs. Nathaniel Greene visited the family, accompanied by her protege, Eli Whitney. Mrs. Greene spoke of the wonderful mechanical genius of Mr. Whitney and that she had suggested his inventing a machine for cleaning cotton, whereupon Mr. Watkins showed his guests his invention. His guest, Whitney, went back to Mrs. Greene's, where he had a shop, and reproduced Mr. Watkins' cotton gin. The Watkins family and neighbors were very indignant and insisted on Mr. Watkins appealing to the court, but he, exercising his inventive genius for amusement, and not for money, never took any steps to recover his invention. He also, my father said, invented a machine for making cut nails.

That is the story as I got it from my father. I wrote these facts to Mr. Smith (Bill Arp) about seven years ago, asking him to induce the Georgia Historical Society to investigate it. He had my letter published in *The Atlanta Constitution*, and I received many communications about it. One from a Mr. Watkins who sent me a paper containing an article which was in substance the same as my own. He requested me to return the paper, which I did, but being very ill at the time I do not remember where the old gentleman lived or what the paper was.

Somewhere I gathered the information, not from my father, so I do not vouch for its authenticity, that the people were so enraged at Whitney's stealing the invention that they broke into his shop and broke up his gin. And that South Carolina refused to pay him the royalty offered for a cotton gin on the ground that he was not the inventor.

We know that Whitney was involved in many law suits. The *Columbian Cyclopedia* says North and South Carolina paid him the royalty after various lawsuits, but Tennessee repudiated it. And "that the influence of southern congressmen against renewal of patent left the invention without any reward," etc. It does not say why southern congressmen used influence against Whitney, but might not The Congressional Records throw some light on the subject unless they were destroyed in 1812?

The patent office, too, must have some record of Mr. Watkins' invention, for he evidently had taken out a patent of some kind from the conversation between my father, Dr. Joseph Jones, and his mother, Mrs. Martha P. Jones. My father evidently had seen the papers which my grandmother burned.

My grandmother was the daughter of Joseph Moseley, who moved from Virginia to South Carolina in 1800. They lived on the Savannah river and Mary Moseley, my grandmother's sister, married Mr. John Watkins, a brother, I think, of the inventor. She afterwards married Judge Harris and died in La-Grange, Ga. Some of her property being left to my grandmother I suppose accounts for her having the cotton gin papers in her possession.

I hope I have not made my account too long. It is a subject in which I am intensely interested. I hope the Joseph Habersham Chapter will have the honor of establishing the fact that a Georgian invented the cotton gin, beyond controversy. And if, as Macaulay said, the inventor did more for the United States than Peter the Great did for Russia let the world render honor to whom honor is due.

LAURA JONES McNABB.

QUERIES.

322. JONES—Wanted information as to the heirs of Captain Daniel Jones, 1776, Third regiment, North Carolina Continental Army.

V. I. D.

323. WALTON—No. 274 is desirous of a good deal of information if, for the purpose of compiling a Walton record, would like to correspond with them. My father, J. P. Walton, now deceased, published a "Walton Family Record" of the New England Waltons back to Sir William Walton, a graduate in 1621 of Cambridge College, England, and a resident of Hingham, Mass., in 1635, but could go no further back. If they have a record of Isaac Walton family of England would like to see it. When and how often does your Historical and Genealogical articles appear in *The Constitution*?

Yours truly,

(Mrs.) LILLIE WALTON HOPKINS.

(Historical department appears every Sunday. Full Walton sketches and pedigrees in Volume I.)

324. HART-BARNETT-STANLEY—Information of the "Hart," "Barnett" and "Stanley" families of the following line is desired: Miss Stanley married a Barnett; their daughter Anne Barnett married Thomas Hart. Children of Thomas and Anne Barnett Hart: James Hart; Thomas Hart; Albert Hart; Lucius Hart; Abram Hart; Mary Hart; Emeline T. Hart; George A. Hart.

A. C. M. W.

325. BOOTH-WALKER—Can you find out something about the ancestry of Sarah Booth Walker? She was a sister of Zach

and Jim Booth, all of whom once lived on the Red Bone road, between Columbus and Buena Vista, Ga. I think she was a daughter of John Booth, and was originally from North or South Carolina. Respectfully, C. E. W.

326. DOUGHTRY-HILLMAN—I desire to learn the address of my half sister, Mrs. Louisa, or “Babe” Doughtry, formerly Hillman. She married and moved from Marion county, near Rome, Ga., and from thence to Texas, years ago, when I was a child.

C. E. W.

327. LANE—Perhaps you can help me trace up the Joseph Lane who received grants of land for services. There is a Mrs. Patterson at Millen for whom the Emma Lane railroad was named, who still owns the land given to her grandfather, Lane, but his name was Abram, and her father Ben, names that do not come in direct lines, but they may be collateral branches. I find in the Register, Abraham Lane, son of Christian Lane, and will try to trace him up. The Denmarks and other noted families of south Georgia come from this branch, all wealthy, prominent people.

328. CLARKE—In the issue of February 13, 1898 (Sunday), of *The Constitution* appeared an article concerning Governors John Clarke and George M. Troup, signed “R. B. C.,” containing some account of the personal history of General John Clarke, and of his tomb and that of his wife, Nancy, and some grandchildren, Campbells, etc. etc.

I am trying to ascertain something—indeed, all possible—of the parentage of General Elijah Clarke, John’s father, where they came from, and when they arrived in America, whether from Scotland, Ireland or England, etc., and it has occurred to me that *The Constitution* might help me, at least to the extent of giving name and address of the person who contributed the above mentioned article, which is extremely interesting.

My mother was a Miss Clarke, born and reared in North Carolina, and I think from family traditions that General Elijah

Clarke was "kin" to my mother's father, which is the reason I am interested in this inquiry. The likeness of General John Clarke accompanying that article much resembles some of my mother's brothers, and her father, which tends to increase belief in the tradition.

I wish to know the names of the parents of General Elijah Clarke, where they or their ancestors came from to America, whether Elijah had any brothers and sisters, their names, etc.

In "Historical Collections of Georgia," it is stated that Elijah (as well as his son, John) was born in North Carolina, emigrated thence to Georgia in 1774—to Wilkes county. I have also heard that Elijah came when quite young from Virginia to North Carolina, and that he settled on the Pacolet river.

I have seen something of his personal history, but nothing of his early life, parentage, or whence his ancestors came, and that is what I wish to know at present.

I have watched the genealogical column of *The Constitution* for some time for something concerning these matters, but nothing has appeared, although, inquiries have there been made.

Please have the kindness to assist me in any way you can, and oblige,
Yours very sincerely,

BAXTER MCFARLAND.

(There are 21 different references to Clark and Clarke families in Volume I.)

ANSWERS.

246. WILLIAMS—I can tell you all about Theophilus Williams, who wed, September 21, 1822, Raleigh, N. C., Elizabeth Lane, daughter of James Lane and Irene Kinchen (sister to wives of his brothers, John C. and Sam Williams, afterwards Mrs. Dave Boyland.

He was born 1799, North Carolina, and was the son of Isaac Williams and Rachael Smythe. Isaac was son of Joel Williams, who came to North Carolina 1750, son of Isaac Williams of Mecklenburg, Va., brother Colonel John Colben and Colonel Joseph, of Daplin, father of Daniel Williams. Rachael Smythe

was descended from General Thomas Smythe, of Virginia Co. John B. Williams, Finchburg, Ala., is his son.

247. TELFAIR—"GOV. EDWARD TELFAIR"—Edward Telfair was born in Scotland in 1735 on the farm of Toron Head, the ancestral estate of the family. He received an English education at the grammar school of Kirkcaldy. At the age of 23 he came to America as an agent of a mercantile house and resided some time in Virginia. Afterwards removed to Halifax, N. C., and subsequently to Georgia, and in 1766 settled in Savannah. Died at Savannah 17 September, 1807, in the 72nd year of his age. Thomas Telfair, one of his sons, was member of congress from 1813 to 1817. Mary Telfair and Mrs. Hodgson were daughters or granddaughters of Governor Telfair. The only descendants of this line are a family of Wetter, descended from a daughter, I think, of Thomas Telfair. The family of Gibbons were closely related to this line. William Telfair, brother of Governor Edward Telfair, married 1769 Elizabeth Bellinger, daughter of Edmond Bellinger, 3d Landgrave, and had: Mary Lucia Telfair, married Scarborough. William Telfair died at Surinam, 1812. Mary Lucia Telfair went to England in 1817, returned to Charleston in 1819. I think there are Scarborough descendants. Another branch of Telfair has been given, see former issue of *Constitution*. More can be found out of this family by further search. I think Governor Telfair married a sister of May Gibbons, who married Dr. George Jones. J. B.

248. BALL-WASHINGTON—Replying to question No. 299, will say that in 1657 the two brothers, John and Andrew Washington, came to America from England. John Washington married Anne Pope, of Westmoreland county, Virginia, and was the father of three children, Lawrence, John and Anne. Lawrence married Mildred Warner, and was the father of Augustine, John and Mildred. Augustine was the father of George Washington. John Washington, son of Lawrence Washington and Mildred Warner, married Catherine Whitney, of Gloucester, Va., and was the father of Warner, Henry, Mildred, Elizabeth and Catherine.

Elizabeth, daughter of John Washington, and Catherine Whitney, married Thomas Lanier, and had the following children: Richard, Thomas, James, Elizabeth and Sampson. Sampson Lanier married Elizabeth Chamberlain, and was the father of Lewis, Buckner, Burwell, Winnifred (who married Colonel Drewry Ledbetter, of Virginia), Nancy (who married May Vaughan, of Roanoke, N. C.), and Rebecca (who married Walton Harris, Brunswick county, Virginia). Walton and Rebecca Harris were the parents of Hon. Sampson Harris (U. S. representative from Alabama), and General Jephtha Harris, of Georgia. L.

249. BALL—Robert Green married Patty Ball, of Northumberland.

Ellen Green married Aaron Lane, of Culpepper. Issue:

1. Robert.

2. James.

John.

Peggy married William Bell. Issue, Fontaine Bell.

Polly married H. Latham.

Ellen married Mr. Crenshaw.

Nancy married Mr. Whitney. Issue: John, Ellen, Catherine.

William married Elizabeth, daughter John Green.

I 85. Robert Slaughter married Francis Anne Jones.

Francis married daughter Robert Coleman.

Cadwalladar married I Miss Ramsdell.

Francis R. married Fanny Latham (St. M., Part I, p. 65.)

I 112. Philip Latham, one of the first trustees of Stevensburg.

II, p. 61. Thomas Latham, March 6, 1778, w. Caroline; ch. Henry; Anne w. of James Gaines and Turkey, January 18, 1796.

Frances Latham, October 28, 1789, ch. Susannah, w of —

250. HOPSON—The following Virginia record may prove of assistance to those interested in the Hopson line:

Register of marriage from September 15, 1753:

March 21, 1765.—Jacob Michau and Sally Nevils, in Cumberland.

May 1, 1758.—Edward Mathews, of this parish, and Tabitha Hopson, in Henrico.

Register of Births and Christenings for Goochland:

June 24, 1759.—Edward Mathews, and Tabitha Hopson, a son named William, born April 11, 1759.

March 15, 1761.—Edward Mathews and Tabitha Hopson, a daughter named Betty, born December 2, 1760.

July 4, 1762.—Edward Mathews and Tabitha Hopson, a son named Edward, February 14, 1762.

March 15, 1765.—Henry Hopson, a married man, was christened this day himself.

March 15, 1765.—Henry Hopson and Martha Nevils, a son named Henry, born September 13, 1756.

A son named Joseph, born February 25, 1758.

A son named William, born December 2, 1759.

A daughter named Elizabeth, born October 19, 1761.

A son named Samuel, born November 5, 1762.

A daughter named Lucy, born May 16, 1764.

March 18, 1770.—Edward Mathews and Tabitha Hopson, a son named Ben Hopson, born October 19, 1769.

January 15, 1767.—John Hughes and Judith Nevil, a daughter, born April 3, 1758, named Judith. A daughter, born September 25, 1759, named Elizabeth. A daughter, born May 24, 1761, named Sally. A son, born August 11, 1763, named John. A daughter, born November 13, 1765, named Nancy.

March 11, 1768.—John and Judith Nevil, a daughter, named Judith, born February 15, 1768.

January 22, 1772.—John Hughes and Judith Nevil, a daughter named Mary, born July 17, 1770.

The above are exhaustive abstracts of the names "Neville" and "Hopson" in the 137 page folio of the Goochland Parish Register, kept by Rev. William Douglas, of the church of England.

251. WOOTTON—The first of the family known to be in Maryland was Thomas W. Wootton, of Gloucester county, who came from Virginia in 1669.

The second was John Wootton, who settled in Somerset county. He was in Annapolis in 1671 and also came from Virginia.

In 1678 the third of the family appears in the records. He was Edward Wootton, of Somerset county, who was voted that year 800 pounds of tobacco by the legislature for taking part in an expedition against the Nanticoke Indians.

In 1704 Rev. James Wootton was the rector of St. Anne church, Annapolis.

In 1725 appears the name of Turner W. Wootton as administrator of William W. Wootton, of Prince George county.

In this year he deeded a lot in London town, Anne Arundel county, to William Clapman. This town, intended to be a city of importance, was situated on South river, about four miles from Annapolis, in a most commanding position. There the river is nearly a mile wide, on which great ships could float. The Woottons were largely interested in the projected city.

This has been a well known Maryland family for many generations. The records show that in 1713 William Turner Wootton was appointed high sheriff for Prince George county. His son, William Turner Wootton, was a large land owner and his son, Turner Wootton, was a prominent man during the Revolutionary period. After the war he served several times in the legislature. He is said to have been a man of talents and of large means. In 1794 he married Mackall Bowie, a daughter of Robert Bowie, governor, and died in 1796, leaving one child, William Turner Wootton, born in 1795. He graduated at St. John college, Annapolis, before he reached his majority. He early entered the political arena, and was repeatedly elected to the legislature by the Whigs. We find him in the lower house in 1821, 1822, 1823 and 1824.

In the latter year he was commissioned by the governor a major of militia. In 1830 to 1840 he was in the state senate. In 1839, was chairman of the committee, and becoming disgusted at

the corruption of his party refused to further act with the committee. Colonel Wootton was later secretary of state under Governor Pratt and was nominated for congress, though defeated. He was also a candidate for governor, but this uncle, Robert W. Bowie, and his half brother, General Thomas F. Bowie, both aspired to the nomination at the same time and the rivalry of the three relatives insured the defeat of all. In the will of Governor Robert Bowie, he devised "50 guineas and a lock of my hair with love to my grandson, William T. Wootton." Colonel Wootton married in 1819, Margaret Hall, daughter of Francis Hall, and died in 1850. Issue:

Mary Wootton, married Benjamin Muelikin. Issue:

Oden Muelikin, died single, and Francis Hall Wootton, the latter a young man of brilliant promise; was appointed governor of Utah territory, entered the Confederate Army and was killed at the battle of Fredericksburg.

Elizabeth, died single.

William Wootton entered the Confederate Army and fell at the battle of Winchester, Va. Single.

Colonel Richard Wootton married Elsie Contee, daughter of Captain Contee, U. S. navy, residence in Baltimore. Issue: William H., Richard, Caro and Elsie.

The above notes were sent by W. W. Bowie.

252. WOOTTON—Dr. Thomas Wootton was one of the first members of this family known in America. He came to Jamestown with the earliest settlers; shared in all the privations and dangers to which they were subjected and was spoken of in the early chronicles as ministering to the suffering ones. When at one period the colonists scattered he came to Maryland and established himself in Frederick county, which at that time comprehended several others. W. T. WOOTTON, M. D.

Extract from a paper written for the Frederic Historical Society.

SERGEANT JOHN NEWTON—It is well for Newton that to be a hero it is not necessary to have one's name in an encyclopedia.

And well is it that appreciation of a hero is not confined to the state or county of his nativity. For though John Newton was born in South Carolina it has been Georgia's pride to honor him by naming for him one of her best counties. The best of states cannot make great men, but it is great men that make good states. Georgia has been indebted to Carolina for much. Was it not Carolina's governor, Robert Johnson, who first welcomed Oglethorpe as a neighbor? Did he not send Colonel Bull as a guide and intercessor to aid Oglethorpe in treaties with the red men in Georgia? Of course we all grant that Carolina knew that Oglethorpe's new colony would be for her a bulwark against her wily Spanish foe. But due credit must be given to Carolina for her hospitality and assistance. And the first gift sent to the weary, homesick settlers of Georgia came from Carolina in the form of rice, swine and herds of cattle. Mutual sympathy and interdependence were thus beautifully expressed.

Sergeant John Newton was the son of Rev. John Newton, pastor of the Baptist church in Charleston, S. C. John was one of the many thousands whose manliness, usefulness and bravery explodes the theory that preachers' children are the worst in the world. So true a man must have had a godly mother and a pure, sweet home influence. If we take the best standard of valuation, that of his genuine merit, his usefulness, courage, native nobility and strict adherence to duty, then Newton was indeed a hero. He loved good company, else he had never been the companion and helper of William Jasper, the brave and gallant sergeant and true patriot of the American Revolution. We all recall that intensely interesting incident where these two dauntless men, Jasper and Newton, upon hearing the outspoken and pitiable grief of the wife of an American prisoner (one of a number of men being taken into Savannah, then occupied by the British) resolved upon and carried into effect the capture of the escort and prisoners. This was effected by the two sergeants alone, at a spring near Savannah. When the guards stopped and stacked arms (all save two) to refresh themselves at this spring, the two sergeants' springing from their hiding place, seized the guns, killed the two sentinels and forced the rest across the Savannah river to the

American camp. This act showed the bravery of a Garibaldi, the enterprise of a Napoleon, the executive hand of a Stonewall Jackson. It will cause their names to be remembered as long as there are hearts capable of appreciating true courage. In the capitulation of Charleston in 1780 the brave Newton was one of those who succumbed to smallpox.

Surely, one who loved and fought so gloriously for his country, loved and honored his God. He now rests in that state upon the everlasting hills where all battles are won and where God is Sergeant Eternal.

MRS. SAM D. JONES.

CHAPTER L.

From Alabama:

The Department of Archives and History of Alabama is in receipt of Volume I of the Historical Collections of the Joseph Habersham Chapter, D. A. R. I beg to congratulate you on the work, and to express the hope that Volume II will come from the press promptly. Very respectfully,

THOMAS M. OWEN, Director.

I have greatly enjoyed my copy of Volume I, and I hope that Volume II will soon be issued and that you will not have the annoyance that attended upon the publication of Volume I. We owe the Joseph Habersham Chapter and you, as its regent, a debt of gratitude for beginning this unique and valuable collection of historical and genealogical data. I trust that you may long be able to conduct it. I inclose a reply to a query published.

Yours truly,

A. W. MELL.

From Texas:

I send \$1 for the next Volume. It is doing a valuable work which the historians of the south will thank the D. A. R. for.

Yours truly,

WOODSON T. WHITE.

From Massachusetts:

I am in receipt of the "Historical Collections of the Joseph Habersham Chapter, D. A. R." I am amazed at the work accomplished in compiling and editing it. Surely Georgia and Massachusetts are alive with enthusiasm over historic events, even after all these years. I shall take great pleasure in reading in detail, that which, of necessity, I have hastily glanced at. The book will form a valuable addition to our chapter library. If days were twice or thrice as long, they would be all too short for needed research and study. Such a wealth of "Real" Daughters!

LAURA WENTWORTH FOWLER.

GENERAL WASHINGTON IN GEORGIA.

Inclosed, I take pleasure in sending the information at my hand in regard to General Washington's trip to Georgia. It is copied word for word and gives points, places, time and distance very clearly. The notes I have interspersed myself merely as explanatory. I do hope that this matter of making his journey will be taken up and something done with it by the proper persons. Whenever it is done I am ready with my mite to help accomplish it. Mulberry grove is still on the Savannah. Savannah and Augusta are large cities today; Waynesboro will soon be a large one; the road from Savannah to Augusta has survived all these years and is today a fine public road; the old bridge across the Savannah at Augusta has long since been washed away, but a new one was built in the same place, and though the bridge is gone, yet the spot he mentions is still there, and whenever occasion takes me over this bridge I stop and picture to myself George Washington bidding his adieu and taking his farewell departure forever from Georgia. It might be, that dead, our ancestors of a hundred years ago envy us today, but I think we have a right to envy them for having had the pleasure of knowing and seeing this most beloved of all Americans.

Copied from the diary of George Washington, from 1789 to 1791, edited by Benson J. Lossing and published in Richmond, Va., in 1861.

In his preface the editor remarks:

It has been truthfully said that posterity loves details. When we contemplate the men who have lived before us, and left impressions of their acts upon the social aspect of the generation in which they moved, we feel a great desire to become acquainted with the details of their daily lives—how they spent their time not devoted to those public duties which have given them a title to a place in history, what were their recreations in times of leisure, and who were their family associates and their chosen companions in private. Of all the records of men's doings, none possess so lively an interest, because so evidently truthful, as diaries—the current history of the common every-day life of the men who made the chronicles of moving events, even while the majestic procession of the hours was passing by. In these, posterity finds those details it so much loves. The general historian must necessarily omit many of them, and the biographer too often leaves them unnoticed while unfolding to view the public acts of his subjects. And so the world loses the best elements of history, by which one age may judge philosophically of the character of another, as revealed by the knowledge of their common life. There is a continual and rapid growing desire in the hearts of Americans to know more and more of the life and character of Washington in all its minute details. Fortunately for posterity Washington was eminently a man of method. He was careful about small things as well as great, and it was his custom from early years to make a record of the events of his daily life, for future reference. This habit he continued until the close of his life, and these notes, kept in books of convenient size for carrying in his pocket, furnish some of the most interesting pictures of the habits and modes of thinking of the beloved hero and sage that have come down to us. Many of them have disappeared and are doubtless lost forever. Like the Sibylline leaves, they are becoming more precious as their numbers decrease. The diaries printed in the following pages constitute some of the most important of Washington's private records, being made while he and his compatriots were arranging and putting in motion the machinery of our Federal government. They are comprised in two little vol-

umes, numbered respectively 13 and 14. They are oblong in form, about four inches in width and six inches in length, and contain from sixty to eighty leaves. All of Washington's earlier diaries were kept on the blank leaves of the "Virginia Almanac," printed and sold by Purdie & Dixon, Williamsburg. Later ones were kept in other pocket almanacs. The greater portion of his diaries are in the office of the rolls, state department, Washington City. Those printed in this volume are in private hands.

March 21st, 1791, Monday.—Left Philadelphia about 11 o'clock to make a tour through the southern states. In this tour I was accompanied by Major Jackson—my equipage and attendants consisted of a chariot and four horses drove in hand, a light baggage wagon and two horses, four saddle horses, besides a led one for myself, and five, to-wit: My valet de chambre, two footmen, coachman and postillion."

(NOTE—He and his family left his residence in Market street, Philadelphia, on this day. The family consisted of himself, Mrs. Washington and the children, as he always called them. They were accompanied as far as Delaware by Mr. Jefferson and General Knox, two of the heads of the departments. Major Jackson, his aid, accompanied him on his entire journey through the southern states. At Mount Vernon, Va., he left Mrs. Washington and the children, and after passing through North Carolina, he took up his trip along the coast of South Carolina and through Georgia.) This took him from March 21 to April 26, a little over a month.

Tuesday, 26th.—Having sent my carriage across the day before, I left Wilmington about 6 o'clock, accompanied by most of the gentlemen of the town, and breakfasting at Mr. Ben Smith's, lodged at one Russ', twenty-five miles from Wilmington, an indifferent house.

Wednesday, 27th.—Breakfasted at William Ganse's, a little out of the direct road fourteen miles—crossed the boundary line between North and South Carolina about half past 12 o'clock, which is ten miles from Ganse's; dined at a private house (one Cochran's) about two miles farther, and lodged at Mr. Varen's, fourteen miles more and two miles short of the long bay. To this

house we were directed as a tavern, but the proprietor of it either did not keep one or would not acknowledge it. We were therefore entertained (and very kindly) without being able to make compensation.

Thursday, 28th.—Mr. Vareen piloted us across the Swash (which at high water is impassable, and at times, by the shifting of the sands, is dangerous) on the long beach of the ocean; and it being at a proper time of the tide we passed along it with ease and celerity to the place of quitting it, which is estimated sixteen miles. Five miles further we got dinner and fed our horses at a Mr. Pauley's, a private house, no public one being on the road; and being met on the road and kindly invited by a Doctor Flagg to his house we lodged there, it being about ten miles from Pauley's and thirty-three from Vareen's.

Friday, 29th.—We left Doctor Flagg's about 6 o'clock and arrived at Captain William Alston's for breakfast. Captain Alston is a gentleman of large fortune and esteemed one of the neatest rice planters in the state of South Carolina, and a proprietor of the most valuable ground for the culture of this article. His home, which is large, new, and elegantly furnished, stands on a sand hill, high for the country, with his rice fields below; the contrast of which with the land back of it and the sand and piney barrens through which we had passed is scarcely to be conceived. At Captain Alston's we were met by General Moultrie, Colonel Washington and Mr. Rutledge (son of the present chief justice of South Carolina), who had come out that far to escort me to town (NOTE—Charleston). We dined and lodged at this gentleman's, and boots being provided me the next morning.

Saturday, 30th.—Crossed the Waggaman (NOTE—Waccaman) to Georgetown by descending the river, three miles—at this place we were received under a salute of cannon, and a company of infantry handsomely uniformed. I dined with the citizens in public and in the afternoon was introduced to upwards of fifty ladies, who had assembled (at a tea party) on the occasion. Georgetown seems to be in the shade of Charleston. It suffered during the war by the British, having had many of its

houses burned. It is situated on a peninsular between the river Waccamaw and Sampson creek, about fifteen miles from the sea. A bar is to be passed over which not more than twelve feet of water can be brought, except at spring tides, which, though the inhabitants are willing to entertain different ideas, must ever be a considerable bit to its importance (he was right), especially if the cut between the Santee and Cooper rivers should ever be accomplished. The inhabitants of this place, either unwilling or unable, could give no account of the number of souls in it, but should not compute them at more than 500 or 600. Its chief export is rice.

Sunday, May 1st.—Left Georgetown about six o'clock, and crossing the Santee creek at the town, and the Santee river twelve miles from it, at Lynch's island, we breakfasted and dined at Mrs. Horry's, about fifteen miles from Georgetown and lodged at the plantation of Mr. Manigold, about nineteen miles farther. (NOTE—Should be Manigault.) It is related of one of this family, who were descendants of French Protestant refugees who settled in South Carolina, that while the siege of Charleston by the British in 1780 was progressing, a lighted bomb fell near him within the breast works. He caught it up instantly, and throwing it into a wet ditch on the outside, exclaimed: "What for you smoke your pipe here!"

Monday, 2d.—Breakfasted at the country seat of Governor Pinckney. (NOTE—Charles Pinckney, one of the delegates in the convention that framed the federal constitution. He was governor of his state at three different terms: a senator of the United States and minister to Spain.) About eighteen miles from our lodging place we came to the ferry at Haddrell's point, six miles farther, when I was met by the recorder of the city, General Pinckney, and Edward Rutledge, esquire, in a 12-oared barge, rowed by twelve American captains of ships, most elegantly dressed. There were a great number of other boats with gentlemen and ladies in them, and two boats with music, all of whom attended me across and on the passage were met by a number of others. As we approached the town a salute with the artillery commenced, and at the wharf I was met by the gov-

ernor, the lieutenant governor, the intendant of the city, the two senators of the state (not Tillman and McLaurin) wardens of the city, Cincinnati, etc., etc., and conducted to the exchange when they passed by in procession, after which I dined at the governor's in what he called a private way, with fifteen or eighteen gentlemen. The lodgings provided for me in this place were very good, being the furnished house of a gentleman present in the country, but occupied by a person placed there on purpose to accommodate me, and who was paid in the same manner as any other lodgings would have been paid.

Tuesday, 3d.—Breakfasted with Mrs. Rutledge (the lady of the chief justice of the state, who was on the circuit) and dined with the citizens at a public dinner given by them at the exchange. Was visited about two o'clock by a large number of the most respectable ladies of Charleston—the first honor of the kind I had ever experienced—and it was as flattering as it was singular.

Wednesday, 4th.—Dined with members of the Cincinnati, and in the evening went to a very elegant dancing assembly at the exchange—at which were 256 elegantly dressed and handsome ladies. (NOTE—In all of Washington's travels, his tours over the country, at all public assemblages at home, at Mrs. Washington's levees he always counted the exact number of ladies present. On one occasion at their home in New York City it rained on the date of one of these levees, and he notes that on this account "there were about thirty gentlemen present and seven ladies. Levee not much of a success." At other times when a large number of women were present he called them "delightful.") In the forenoon (indeed before breakfast today) I visited and examined the lines of attack and defense of the city, and was satisfied that the defense was noble and honorable, although the measure was undertaken upon wrong principles and impolitic.

Thursday, 5th.—Visited the works of Fort Johnson, James island, and Fort Moultrie on Sullivan's island—both of which are in ruins, and scarcely a trace of the latter left—the former quite fallen. Dined with a very large company at the governor's and in the evening went to a concert at the exchange at which

there were 400 ladies, the number and appearance of which excelled anything of the kind I had ever seen.

Friday, 6th.—Viewed the town on horseback by riding through most of the principal streets. Dined at Major Butler's and went to a ball in the evening at the governor's where there was a select company of ladies.

Saturday, 7th.—Before break (fast) I visited the Orphan Home, at which there were 107 boys and girls. I also viewed the city from the balcony of — church, from which the whole is seen in one view and to advantage, the gardens and green trees which are interspersed adding much to the beauty of the prospect. Charleston stands on a peninsular between the Ashley and Cooper rivers and contains about 1,600 dwelling houses and nearly 16,000 souls, of which about 8,000 are whites. It lies low with unpaved streets (except the footways) of sand. The inhabitants are wealthy—gay and hospitable; appear happy and satisfied with the gen'l government.

Sunday, 8th.—Went to crowded churches in the morning and afternoon, to — in the morning and — in the afternoon. Dined with Gen'l Moultrie.

Monday, 9th.—At six o'clock I recommenced my Journey for Savannah attended by a corps of the Cincinnati and most of the principal gentlemen of the city as far as the bridge over Ashley river, when we breakfasted and proceeded to Colo. W. Washington's at Sandy Hill with a select party of particular friends—distant from Charleston twenty-eight miles.

Tuesday, 10th.—Took leave of all my friends and attendants at this place, except Genl. Moultrie and Major Butler, the last of whom intended to accompany me to Savanna, and the other to Purisburg (should be Puryburg). It is on the Savannah river between Savannah and Augusta, on the South Carolina side, and was General Lincoln's headquarters for a while early in 1779, at which I was to be met by boats, and breakfasted at Judge Bee's, twelve miles from Sandy Hill; lodged at Mr. Obrian Smith's, eighteen or twenty miles further on.

Wednesday, 11th.—After an early breakfast at Mr. Smith's we rode twenty miles to a place called Pokitellieo (should be

Pocotaligo. It is on the Corubokee river, Beaufort district, South Carolina), where a dinner was provided by the parishioners of Prince William for my reception, and an address from them was presented and answered. After dinner we proceeded sixteen miles farther to Judge Heyward's, where we lodged, and as also at Mr. Smith's, were kindly and hospitably entertained. My going to Colo. Washington's is to be ascribed to motive of friendship and relationship; but to Mr. Smith's and Judge Hayward's to those of necessity, there being no public houses on the road, and my distance to get to these private ones increased at least ten or twelve miles between Charleston and Savanna. (NOTE—Colonel William Washington was an eminent cavalry officer in the southern campaign. He had invited the president, several months before he commenced his journey, to accept the hospitality of his home in Charleston. "I cannot," replied the president, "without involving myself in inconsistency; as I have determined to pursue the same plan in my southern as I did in my eastern visit, which was not to incommode any private family by taking up my quarters with them during my journey. It leaves me unincumbered by engagements, and by a uniform adherence to it I shall avoid giving umbrage to any by declining all such invitations.")

Thursday, 12th.—By five o'clock we set out from Judge Hayward's and rode to Purisburg, twenty-two miles, to breakfast. (What would we think of riding twenty-two miles before breakfast?) At that place I was met by Messrs Jones, Colonel Habersham, Mr. John Houston, General McIntosh, and Mr. Clay, a committee from the city of Savanna, to conduct me thither. (NOTE—Noble Wimberly Jones, Joseph Habersham, John Houston, Lachlan McIntosh and Joseph Clay, all eminent patriots during the Revolution.) Boats also were ordered there by them for my accommodation; among which a handsome 8-oared barge rowed by eight American captains attended. In my way down the river I called upon Mrs. Green, the widow of the deceased Genl. Green, at a place called Mulberry Grove (where he first put foot on Georgia soil), and asked her how she did. (NOTE—Mrs. Green frequently visited General Washington, both at his New York and Philadelphia homes, and often in his diary he

mentions her as being on a visit at his home. The state of Georgia gave General Nathaniel Green a tract of 25,000 acres of land in testimony of appreciation for his services in the southern campaigns of the Revolution. He came to Georgia in 1785 to look after his estate. While walking one day in June, 1786, without an umbrella, he was "sun struck," and died on the 19th of that month, at the age of 46 years. His widow occupied the property until her death. There under the roof of that hospitable lady in 1792 or '93, Eli Whitney, the inventor of the cotton gin, planned and constructed his first machine; and at that home in 1807 the daughter of General Green received the brass cannon captured at Eutaw Springs, which congress voted to her gallant father.) At this place, two miles from Purisburg, my horses and carriages were landed and had twelve miles farther by land to Savanna. The wind and tide being both agst. us, it was six o'clock before we reached the city, where we were received under every demonstration that could be given of joy and respect. We were seven hours making the passage which is often performed in four, tho' the computed distance is twenty-five miles. Illumns. at night. I was conducted by the mayor and wardens to very good lodging which had been provided for the occasion, and partook of a public dinner given by the citizens at the Coffee Room. At Purisburg I parted with Genl. Moultrie.

Friday, 13th.—Dined with the members of the Cincinnati at a public dinner given at the same place, and in the evening went to a dancing assembly, at which there were 100 well dressed and handsome ladies.

Saturday, 14th.—A little after six o'clock, in company with Genl. McIntosh, Genl. Wayne, the Major, and many others, principal gentlemen of the city, I visited the city, and the attack and defense of it in the year 1779, under the combined forces of France and the United States, commanded by the Count de Estang and Genl. Lincoln. (NOTE—Lossing, in his "Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution," vol. 2, page 5351, second edition, says parts of the defense were still to be seen as late as 1848.) To form an opinion of the attack at this distance of time, and the change which has taken place in the appearance of the ground

by the cutting away of the woods, etc., is hardly to be done with justice to the subject; especially as there is remaining scarcely any of the defenses. Dined today with a number of the citizens, not less than 200, in an elegant bower erected for the occasion on the bank of the river below the town. In the evening there was a tolerable good display of fireworks.

Sunday, 15th.—After morning service and receiving a number of visits from the most respectable ladies of the place (as was the case yesterday) I set out for Augusta, escorted beyond the limits of the city by most of the gentlemen in it, and dining at Mulberry Grove, the seat of Mrs. Green; lodged at one Spences's, distance fifteen miles.

Savannah stands upon what may be called high ground for this country. It is extremely sandy, which makes the walking very disagreeable, and the houses uncomfortable in warm and windy weather, as they are filled with dust whenever this happens. The town on three sides is surrounded with cultivated rice fields, which have a rich and luxurious appearance. On the fourth, or back side, it is a fine sand. The harbor is said to be very good, and often filled with square-rigged vessels, but there is a bar below over which not more than twelve feet of water can be brought, except at spring tide. The tide does not flow above twelve or fourteen miles above the city, though the river is swelled by it and is more than double that distance. Rice and tobacco, the last of which is greatly increasing, are the principal exports. Lumber and indigo are also exported, but the cotton is on the decline, and it is supposed by hemp cotton. Ship timber, viz.: live oak and cedar, is, and may be more so, valuable in the export.

Monday, 16th.—Breakfasted at Russell's, fifteen miles from Spencer's; dined at Garnet's nineteen miles farther, and lodged at Pierce's, eight miles more—in all, forty-two miles today.

Tuesday, 17th.—Breakfasted at Skinner's, seventeen miles; dined at Lambert's, thirteen miles, and lodged at Waynesboro, which was coming six miles out of our way 14 miles—in all, forty-three miles today. Waynesboro is a small place, but the seat of the courts of Burkes county. Six or eight houses are all it

contains. An attempt is making (without much apparent effect) to establish an academy at this place, as is the case in all the counties, so I am told.

Wednesday, 18th.—Breakfasted at Treicher's, fifteen miles from Waynesboro. (NOTE—This habit of leaving his lodging place before breakfast and riding fifteen or twenty miles to it, seems to have been his favorite plan, as in all his tours he did it. Why, he never explains.) And within four miles of Augusta met the governor (Telfair), Judge Walton (George Walton), the attorney general, and most of the principal gentlemen of the place, by whom I was escorted into the town and received under a discharge of artillery. The distance I came today was about thirty-two miles. Dined with a large company of the governor's and drank tea there with many well-dressed ladies.

The road from Savannah to Augusta is, for the most part, through pine barrens, but more uneven than I had been accustomed to since leaving Petersburg, in Virginia, especially after riding about thirty miles from the city of that name, here and there, indeed, a piece of oak land is passed on this road, but of small extent and by no means of the first quality.

Thursday, 19th.—Received and answered an address from the citizens of Augusta; dined with a large company of them at their court house, and went to an assembly in the evening at the academy, at which there were between sixty and seventy well-dressed ladies.

Friday, 20th.—Viewed the ruins, or rather small remains of the works which had been erected by the British during the war and taken by the Americans; also the falls, which are about two miles above the town, and the town itself.

These falls, as they are called, are nothing more than rapids. They are passable in their present state by boats with skillful hands, but may at a very small expense be improved by removing a few rocks only to straighten the passage. Above them there is good boat navigation for many miles by which the produce may be, and in some measure, is transported. At this place, i. e., the falls, the good lands begin, and increase in quality to the westward and northward. All below them, except the interval of

lands on the rivers and rice swamps which extend from them, the whole country is a pine barren. The town of Augusta is well laid out with wide and spacious streets. It stands on a large area of a perfect plain, but is not yet thickly built, though surprisingly so for the time, for in 1783 there were not more than half a dozen dwelling houses; now there are not less than —, containing about — souls, of which — are blacks. It bids fair to be a large town, being at the head of the present navigation and a fine country back of it for support, which is settling very fast by tobacco planters. The culture of this article is increasing very fast and bids fair to be the principal export from the state, from this part of it, and will certainly be so.

Augusta, though it covers more ground than Savannah, does not contain as many inhabitants, the latter having by the last census between 1,400 and 1,500 whites and about 800 blacks.

Dined at a private dinner with Governor Telfair today, and gave him dispatches for the Spanish governor at East Florida, respecting the countenance given by that government to the fugitive slaves of the union, which dispatches were to be forwarded to Mr. Seagrove, collector at St. Marys, who was requested to be the bearer of them and instructed to make arrangements for the prevention of these evils, and, if possible, for the restoration of the property, especially of those slaves who had gone off since the orders of the Spanish court to discountenance this practice recognizing them.

Saturday, 21st.—Left Augusta about six o'clock, and taking leave of the governor and principal gentlemen of the place at the bridge over the Savannah river, where they had assembled for the purpose. I proceeded in company with Colonels Hampton (Wade Hampton) and Taylor and Mr. Littlegrove, a committee from Columbia, who had come on to meet me and conduct me to that place.

He then continues his tour through upper South Carolina and North Carolina, reaching his home, Mount Vernon, on the 12th of June, having had a most satisfactory journey of more than 1,900 miles from his seat on the Potomac, in sixty-six days and with the same team of horses. "My return to this place is

sooner than I expected," he wrote to Hamilton, "owing to the uninterruptedness of my journey by sickness, from bad weather, or accidents of any kind whatsoever," for which he made an allowance of eight days.

BULLOCH, OF SCOTLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA.

As several articles have appeared in regard to this family of a more or less conflicting nature, and as it is well to preserve a record which can be relied upon, the following authentic history of this line is hereby contributed, which shows all descended from it, and which has no other connection with any family of Bullock or Bulloch in America, unless from a brother or relation of the first James Bulloch, whose name originally was spelled with a final h.

As a name in Scotland it extends, at least so records tell us, 400 years back, and a family originally from the same locality as this one, traces its descent from Donald Balloch Macdonald, a brother of Donald, Lord of the Isles. As the name "Bulloch" from the Gaelic Balloch, "bealach," meaning the outlet of a lake or glen, is a rare one in Scotland, the presumption is that all the Scotch family is of the same stock, and, therefore, descended from the Macdonalds, Lords of the Isles. The records of Glasgow and other sources show the name extending back in Parish of Baldernoch at least 400 years, the name being spelled, Bolloch, Balloch, Balloche and Bulloch, and in the fifteenth century one of these families, direct descendants of Donald Balloch Macdonald, is found in Sterlingshire.

In Glasgow we find the following: William Balloch and Jane Reid were married in 1687. James Bulloch and Margaret Deckie, 1690. James Balloch and Christian Macgie, who were married in 1671. Two of these couples were probably the parents and grandparents of James Bulloch, born in 1701, who died October 25, 1780, and was buried at Wormsloe, Ga., the estate of the Noble Jones family, near Savannah, Ga.

This James Bulloch was in South Carolina in 1728 and married, first, Jean, daughter of Rev. Archibald Stobo, of South Car-

olina. He married, second, Anne Ferguson, born probably Barker. Married, third, Mary, daughter of Hon. Noble Jones. Married, 1758, fourth, Annie, widow of Governor Patrick Graham, who died 1755, and sister of John Cuthbert, of Castle Hill, Scotland, and by last three marriages had no issue. By Jean Stobo he had:

1. Archibald Bulloch, president of Georgia 1776-77; married Mary De Veaux.

2. Jane Bulloch, married Josiah Perry, from whom descended a branch of Perry, Bedon, Heyward, Izard and many others in South Carolina.

3. Christiana Bulloch, married Hon. Henry Yonge, one of His Majesty's Honorable Council, and Surveyor General of the Colony. They were married September 14, 1774. Left no issue.

The family has contributed the following services to the country: James Bulloch, the first in this country, was a scholar, reading Greek and Latin fluently. He was educated in Glasgow and went to South Carolina, where in 1735 he became Justice of the Peace for Colleton county, South Carolina, and entertained General Oglethorpe at his plantation of Pon Pon, near Walterboro, S. C. In 1741 he received the appointment of special agent to Creek Indians under Great Seal, and in 1754 was member of South Carolina Colonial Legislature, from St. Paul's parish. In 1760 Justice for Christ church Parish in Georgia, and in 1775 a member of the Provincial Congress from Sea Island district. His son, Archibald Bulloch, unquestionably the main one to steer the province to the goal of freedom, was, besides many other positions, speaker of Royal Assembly 1770, president of Provincial Congress 1775, delegate to Continental Congress 1775-76, and president and commander-in-chief of Georgia 1776-77.

His eldest son, James Bulloch, Jr., captain in Virginia State Garrison Troops, raised for state defense, Colonel Geo. Mister, 1778-81, honorably retired and returned to Georgia, clerk of Superior and Inferior Courts and captain in Georgia State Troops 1790. Honorary member of Georgia State Society of the Cincinnati. Governor Bulloch had two other sons also,

Hon. Archibald Stobo Bulloch, one of justices of inferior court, collector of port, etc., and Hon. William Bellinger Bulloch, captain of artillery in 1812. United States district attorney, solicitor general of Georgia, mayor of Savannah and United States senator.

Besides these there were: John Irvine Bulloch, attorney at law, clerk federal court; Major James Stephens Bulloch, a member of company under whose auspices the first steamship, "Savannah," crossed the Atlantic; major of Chatham battalion, vice-president of Union Society, and deputy collector of port; Captain James Dunwody Bulloch, C. S. naval agent abroad. Irvine Stephens Bulloch, sailing master of Alabama when she fought Kearsarge; Dr. William Gaston Bulloch, a distinguished physician, surgeon and oculist, surgeon major in Confederate States Army, professor Savannah Medical College, alderman of Savannah, etc. William H. Bulloch, editor of Georgian, clerk superior court, member of Georgia legislature and a lieutenant volunteer in Indian war. Jefferson Bulloch, first lieutenant Savannah Volunteer Guards, and other representatives of the name who have done honor to this ancient line of the south.

Archibald Bulloch, president of Georgia, only son of Hon. James Bulloch, the first of the name in America, married Tuesday, October 9, 1764, on Argyll Island, in Georgia, Mary De Veaux, daughter of Hon. Colonel James DeVeaux, of Shaftsbury, Esquire, who married Ann, daughter of Richard Fairschild and Ann, daughter of Landgrave Edmund Bellinger, of South Carolina. Hon. Archibald Bulloch was born about 1730 in Charleston, S. C.; died February, 1777, and buried Colonial Park in Savannah, Ga. He came to Georgia between 1750 and 1760.

Archibald Bulloch and Mary De Veaux had four children.

1. James Bulloch, Jr., captain, married, April 13, 1786, Ann Irvine.

2. Archibald Stobo Bulloch (Hon.), married, November 11, 1793, Sarah Glen.

3. Jane Bulloch, married, February 23, 1786, James B. Maxwell.

4. William Bellinger Bulloch (Hon.), married, first, Harriet De Veaux, April 27, 1798, daughter of Jacob De Veaux and Elizabeth Barnwell. He married, second, February 5, 1807, by Rev. Henry Kollock, Mary Young, daughter of Benjamin Young and Martha Allston, daughter of John Allston and Esther Marion, sister of General Francis Marion, and by both marriages left issue, one daughter marrying a Randolph, another a Neufville and another Major Joseph L. Locke, who left issue to live: 1. Florence Locke, of Washington, D. C., Miss Louisa Bulloch and William James Bulloch. This line is extinct except Miss Florence Locke. As the line of Hon. Archibald Stobo Bulloch is extinct in male line and represented by a family of Gould, of Morristown, N. J., formerly of Augusta, Ga., we will now pass to the eldest line: Captain James Bulloch, Jr., eldest son of Hon. Archibald Bulloch and Mary De Veaux, was born about 1765, and died February 9, 1806; buried in Savannah, Ga. He married, April 13, 1786, Anne Irvine, third child and eldest daughter to live of Dr. John Irvine and Ann Elizabeth Baillie (see Irvine and Baillie families) and by this marriage had:

(a) John Irvine Bulloch, married, January 1, 1814, Charlotte Glen.

(b) James Stephens Bulloch, married, first, December 31, 1817, Esther or Hester Amarinthia Elliott, born December, 1797, daughter of Hon. John Elliot, who married, first, October, 1795, Esther Dunwody. Hon. John Elliott born October 24, 1773, married, second, Martha Stewart, daughter General Daniel Stewart, January 6, 1818, and she married second, Major James S. Bulloch, his second wife.

(c) Jane Bulloch, married, at Sunbury, Liberty county, June 7, 1808, John Dunwody. Issue:

(d) Ann Bulloch never married.

*John Irvine Bulloch and Charlotte Glen, daughter of Judge John Glen and Sarah Jones, daughter of Dr. Noble Wymberly Jones, had the following:

*They were married by Rev. Henry Kollock.

(a) William Gaston Bulloch, M. D., born August 3, 1715; married by Rev. Nathaniel Pratt, November 6, 1851, Mary Eliza

Adams Lewis, daughter of John Lewis and Margaret Adams, daughter of Nathaniel Adams and Anne Bolton. (See Baillie family in *Atlanta Constitution*.)

(b) James Powell Bulloch, died young and two other sons dead.

(c) Jane D. Bulloch, married Charleston, April 28, 1851, John Henry Colburn, of Colburn and Prince families of the north. (*See Constitution.*)

(B) Major James Stephens Bulloch, married, first, Esther Elliott, and had:

(a) Captain James Dunwody Bulloch; married, second, Harriett Cross, daughter of Brigadier General Osborne Cross, U. S. Army, and left issue; only one son living, Stewart Bulloch, of Australia.

Major James S. Bulloch married the second time the widow and second wife of Senator John Elliott, Martha Stewart, daughter of the distinguished General Daniel Stewart, and had:

(a) Charles Irvine Bulloch, died young.

(b) Irvine Stephens Bulloch (lieutenant) in Alabama Sears. No issue.

(c) Martha Bulloch, married by Rev. James Dunwody, Theodore Roosevelt.

(d) Anna Bulloch, married James K. Gracie. (See Baillie family.)

Theodore Roosevelt and Martha Bulloch left issue (four children):

(1) Theodore Roosevelt (the president), married, first, Alice Lee, and had: 1. Alice Lee Roosevelt. He married, second, Edith Kermit Carow and had:

1. Theodore Roosevelt.
2. Kermit Roosevelt.
3. Ethel Roosevelt.
4. Archibald Bulloch Roosevelt.
5. Quentin Roosevelt.

(II) Elliott Roosevelt, married Anna Hall and had:

1. Ella Roosevelt.
2. Elliott Roosevelt.

3. Gracie Roosevelt.

(III) Anna Roosevelt, married Commander W. S. Cowles, of navy, and had:

1. William Sheffield Cowles, Jr.

(IV) Corinne Roosevelt, married Douglas Robinson, Jr., and had:

1. Theodore Douglas Robinson.

2. Corinne Douglas Robinson.

3. Monroe Douglas Robinson.

4. Stuart Douglas Robinson.

Dr. William Gaston Bulloch, (eldest son of John Irvine Bulloch, eldest son of Captain James Bulloch and Ann Irvine, eldest son of President Archibald Bulloch and Mary De Veaux, married Mary Eliza Adams Lewis, and had:

(I) Dr. J. G. B. Bulloch, married Eunice H. Bailey and had:

(a) Archibald Irvine De Veaux Bulloch.

(b) William Gaston Glen Bulloch.

(c) Douglass Eugene St. Cloud Bulloch.

(II) R. H. Bulloch.

(III) Margaret Hardee Bulloch, died young.

(IV) Mary Bulloch, died young.

(V) Johanna Bulloch, died young.

(VI) Cinnia Hamilton Bulloch.

From the Bulloch family descend a branch of Roosevelt, Dunwody, Cowles, Robinson, Locke and others. See history.

CHAPTER LI.

From Georgia: Mrs. William Lawson Peel, Honorary State Regent of Georgia: Volume I Joseph Habersham Chapter, D. A. R., received, and I feel fully repaid for the long delay. This book will prove of great value to all in search of early

Georgia history and is worth twenty times its selling price. I am proud of the honorable work of the noble women of the Joseph Habersham Chapter.

WILLIAM BERRIEN BURROUGHS.

From Tennessee: I have enjoyed this book greatly. Think your work is marvelous. I feel impelled to send some items, which interest me, but if you do not find them of value, throw them in the waste basket. My writing is nervous; I am rarely able to write at all, so will ask you to revise what I have written if you use any of it, and put it in your own way. Will I not owe you for the next volume? If so, let me know and I will send the amount promptly.

(Volume II is not yet ready for delivery.)

CORRECTIONS.

On page 200 Joseph Habersham publication it is stated that Howell Lewis, son of Colonel Charles Lewis, of "The Byrd," married Mary Willis, daughter of Colonel Harry Willis. Colonel Willis was married three times. His first wife was the widow Smith, who was Ann Alexander, widow of John Smith, of Purton. Her daughter, the above named Mary Willis, was born 1716, and married Hancock Lee 1733. Howell Lewis was born 1731, and married Isabel Willis, born 1733. Her obituary, published in the Virginia Magazine, volume III, p. 323, refers to her as the "consort of Mr. Howell Lewis." Howell Lewis died 1814. Mrs. Lewis was "about eighty years old" when she died, which would make death occur in 1813. (See W. & M. Quarterly, Vol. VI, pp. 206 to 214.)

On the same page is a statement about the children of William Kennon and Elizabeth Lewis. It is an error to say that there was a son named Richard Charles Kennon. There was Richard and Charles, William and John named in the will of William Kennon. Also Mary and Elizabeth.

To Joseph Habersham Chapter, D. A. R., Atlanta, Ga.: If the above correction has not already been made, will you kindly give it space in your Historical and Genealogical column? There are a great many people in Georgia interested in the

Lewis and Willis line, and although I am not personally concerned, it occurred to me that an error should never be allowed to go unchallenged, if only for the sake of historical truth. I apprehend this is what your publication is after. These errors will sometimes get by the most careful and painstaking worker in this line of work. Hence I do not wish to be understood as criticising any one, because the accuracy of any genealogy depends on the correctness of the various items composing it.

W. T. W.

GEORGIA SOCIETY CINCINNATI—SOME CORRECTIONS.

In your column of March 30 you ask the descendants of members of the Cincinnati to write Mr. T. S. Clay, of New York, who with others, will reorganize the society. By reference to Vol. I, Historical Collections, Joseph Habersham Chapter, D. A. R., page 60, you will see that the society was reorganized in Savannah, Ga., in 1898. The meeting took place on March 17. The following were elected members:

William N. Habersham, in the right of Colonel Joseph Habersham.

McQueen McIntosh, in right of Lieutenant Colonel John McIntosh.

L. C. Berrien, in the right of Major John Berrien.

W. H. Habersham, in right of Major John Habersham.

S. C. Smith, in right of Major John Carroway Smith.

W. H. Milton, in right of Captain John Milton.

W. G. Charlton, in right of Lieutenant Frederick Shick.

They elected the following state officers: W. N. Habersham, president; W. G. Charlton, secretary and treasurer; T. A. Foster, attorney and assistant secretary, and William Harden was elected an honorary member.

I hope that Mr. Clay's second revivment will make this society a permanent organization, and trust that all the descendants of these grand officers of the continental army organized in May, 1783, on the Hudson will give all the information that they possess of this historic and honorable order. By reference to Vol. I, page 60, Historical Collections, it will be seen that the Georgia society was organized in 1783, only a few

months after the general society. Major John Berrien was its first secretary and held that office for many years. Their anniversary meetings were held on July 4 (unless that day came on Sunday). A banquet was served, an election of officers, and report of same sent to secretary general. I inclose you a copy for a call taken from *The Georgia Gazette*, Thursday, February 13, 1800: "Cincinnati Society: The members of the State Society of the Cincinnati of Georgia are informed that a meeting of the Society is particularly requested at Major Brown's coffee house in Savannah on Thursday, the 20th of this month, at 11 o'clock, when business extremely interesting will be laid before them. It is hoped and expected that the members will avail themselves of this notification, and give their attendance.

"JOHN BERRIEN, President.

"February 8, 1800."

Major Berrien at this time was the state treasurer and was living at Louisville, which was the capital of Georgia, and it required three days to reach Savannah by private conveyance. He and his son, John MacPherson, would make it convenient to spend the night at Statesboro, Bulloch county, with his old companion in arms, Major Nicholas Anceaux, who was a friend of Lafayette and came with him to America. He was commissioned by Louis XVI as quartermaster treasurer De Deuxpont's Royal regiment, and his commission is still preserved by his descendants. He was with the army at Cornwallis' surrender. While the old soldiers were talking over the battles fought for freedom young Mr. Berrien wooed and won the only child and accomplished and beautiful daughter of this gallant Frenchman.

Copying again from *The Georgian*, Tuesday, March 5, 1822: "At a meeting of the Cincinnati Society on the 2d instant the following gentlemen were chosen officers for the ensuing year: General John T. McIntosh, president; John MacPherson Berrien, vice-president; John T. Lord, treasurer; Joseph C. Habersham, secretary."

In your notice of the 30th you publish Anthony Wayne, a brigadier general. On his monument erected by the Pennsylvania State Society of Cincinnati, he is denominated "com-

mander-in-chief of the army of the United States." You publish Lachlan McIntosh as a brigadier. He was a major general. James Jackson, history tells us, was a major general.

Among the honored members omitted in your list was General John Sevier, one of the heroes of Kings mountain. Another was the dashing and brilliant Conte de Rochambeau, who distinguished himself in many battles and was chiefly instrumental in the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. After America was free he returned to his native shore and again commanded an army and was honored by the great Napoleon with the grand cross of the Legion of Honor and a pension. America owes a debt of gratitude to France for her brave Frenchmen that she can never pay.

I have addressed two communications to our ambassador at France, General Horace Porter. I was anxious to get from the French secretary of war historical data. General Horace Porter is the president of the S. A. R. in France. Colonel Charlie Long is the registrar of the society in France. He writes that the ministry of foreign affairs will publish a list of the French defenders of American independence. It is estimated that it will contain names of ten or twelve thousand on the marine list and a large number on the army rolls. The ministry has been at work over a year and it is said that the character of the work will most assuredly draw the bonds of friendship closer between France and America and we will stand closer together as two great sister republics.

With great respect I am your obedient servant,

WILLIAM BERRIEN BURROUGHS.

WASHINGTON—In regard to answer 248 (in Sunday's column, March 30, 1902), to question 299 let me make a few corrections.

I believe that it is the object of this chapter in publishing the Genealogical column to have everything as nearly correct as it can be in genealogy, and of course as we all know genealogies with errors are useless to every one, therefore, as one interested in the welfare of your department and in having everything accurate in genealogy, I therefore take the liberty of correcting

this error for the third time within the last ten or eleven months.

As I am a descendant of Mildred Washington, aunt of John W., who married Catherine Whiting, not Whitney, and her first husband, Roger Gregory, I have collected a vast amount of information not only in connection with my Washington line, but of all the lineal descendants of Lawrence Washington and Mildred Warner. My authorities for making these corrections are as follows: "Writings of Washington," by Jared Sparks, Vol. I, pp. 457-551, being a copy of the letter of George Washington, who immortalized the name, to Mr. Isaac Heard, the garter principal king at arms, dated Philadelphia, May 2, 1792; the tombstone inscription of Elizabeth Washington, in Gloucester county, the reputed wife of Thomas Lanier; the William and Mary Quarterly, American Ancestry, Vols. 3 and 8, and "Willis Family Genealogy."

"L," who answered the question, makes his first mistake when he says that the first two Washingtons who came to Virginia were John and Andrew. They were John and Lawrence Washington. Colonel John Washington settled in Virginia and married Anne Pope, daughter of Colonel Nathaniel Pope I, of Westmoreland county, Virginia, and had three children, viz:

1. Lawrence Washington, married Mildred Warner.
2. John Washington.
3. Anne Washington, married Major Francis Wright.

Lawrence Washington, born 1660-1, died 1697, son of John and Anne Washington, married in 1690 Mildred, born 1690, died —, daughter of Hon. Augustine Warner II, of Gloucester county, Virginia, and had three children, viz:

1. John Washington (of whom hereafter).

2. Augustine Washington, born Bridges Creek, 1694, died April 12, 1743, married April 20, 1713, first, Jane Butler; married March 6, 1731, second, Mary Ball, of "Epping Forest."

III Mildred, born 1696, died September 5, 1747; married I Roger Gregory; married II, January 5, 1733, Henry Willis, founder of Fredericksburg, in Spottsylvania, W. Va.

Now Major John Washington (son of Lawrence and Mildred Warner Washington and grandson of John and Anne Pope

Washington), born 1692, died —, married Catherine Whiting, daughter of Colonel Henry Whiting, of Gloucester county, Virginia, (not Whitney, as stated in answer 248), and had issue, viz.:

I. Warner Washington; married, first Eliz. Macon; second, Hannah Fairfax.

II. Henry Washington, married Mrs. Thacher, of Middlesex county.

III. Mildred Waashington, married Brann; II Willis.

IV. Elizabeth Washington.

V. Catherine Washington; born —; died —; married, 1746, as his first wife Colonel Fielding Lewis, a grandson of Elizabeth Warner, sister of Mildred Warner, the wife of Lawrence Washington.

Now "L" goes on in answer 248 to state that Elizabeth Washington, daughter of John and Catherine Whiting Washington, married Thomas Lanier.

I say that Thomas Lanier may have married an Elizabeth Washington, but we have positive proofs that he, Thomas Lanier, did not marry the Elizabeth Washington, daughter of John Washington and Catherine Whiting.

Elizabeth Washington, daughter of John and Catherine Whiting Washington, died unmarried (see "Whitings of Washington," Vol. I, p. 548), and her tombstone states: "Elizabeth, daughter of John and Catherine Washington, who died a maiden," etc., etc.

Therefore, we see that this Elizabeth Washington never married Thomas Lanier; in fact, never married any one.

If any persons desire further proof of this let them see Vol. I of the "Joseph Habersham Historical and Genealogical Collections," in which there is published an article by me setting forth all facts, as well as fiction, in this case.

W. CLAYTON TORRENCE.

QUERIES.

329. KENNON—William Kennon, of Henrico county, Virginia, married Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel Charles Lewis of (The Byrd), 1744. They had issue:

Richard Kennon, of whom I have no account, excepting that he married Celia Ragland. I wish to learn something about him.

William Kennon married Priscilla Willis, and left descendants. She married (2) David Flower, of Wilmington, N. C.

Charles Kennon, who, I am informed, is that Charles Kennon who married Mary Lewis, daughter of Howell Lewis and Isabella Willis, which, if so, would make them first cousins.

John Kennon married, 1779, Elizabeth Woodson, daughter of John Woodson and Elizabeth Hughes (daughter of Samuel Hughes). This John Kennon is my ancestor, and I am seeking his place of death and where he was buried, his family Bible,

or a copy of the record contained in it.

Elizabeth Kennon, who married a Mr. Lewis, of whom I would like some information that would identify his line.

Mary Kennon, married Thomas Harrison, 1768 (see W. and M. Quarterly, Vol. VII, p. 104). I would like to hear from some of her descendants.

I will be very much obliged for any information that will lead to the discovery of the family Bible of the above William Kennon, of Henrico county, Virginia.

WOODSON T. WHITE

330. SMYTHE—Will the writer of answer 246 kindly tell us who was General Thomas Smythe, from whom Rachael Smythe was descended? Did he serve in the Revolution, and where can his services be found? If he was of colonial fame please tell us about him. I have been looking for Smythes of Virginia in Colonial and Revolutionary times. The Joseph Habersham Chapter has aided me in the past, and I hope to obtain replies to these questions also.

A. W. M.

331. MOSELEY—Wanted, grandparents and remote ancestors of any member of the Moseley and Walke families.

Will Mrs. Laura Jones McNabb give her Moseley descent as far back as she remembers, and any other Moseley records she may have? Any Moseley notes will be highly appreciated.

332. LIGHTFOOT—Did the Lightfoots marry into the Jefferson or Randolph family, and how? Information thankfully received.

333. WILLIAMS—Wanted, information about John Williams and his wife, Sarah Lane Williams, who were born about 1755 to 1760, and lived in Greene county, North Carolina. They had children, William and West, who lived and died in North Carolina, and Theophilus, who died near Griffin, Ga., and Amelia, who married Josiah Holmes and died in Barnesville, Ga., and others. Who were the parents of John Williams and how was Sarah Lane Williams related to the Lanes of Raleigh, N. C.? John Williams probably died early in the nineteenth century, his widow Sarah lived many years, having died in 1855 in Barnesville, Ga.

334. RANDOLPH—I notice in *The Atlanta Constitution* the genealogy of the Randolph family. I would like to know something of the descendants of Anne Randolph, the seventh child of Isham Randolph and Jane Rogers.

I have gleaned the following from another paper, but it is incomplete, as it does not give her descendants: "Anne Randolph, daughter of Isham and Jane Rogers Randolph, of 'Dungeness,' married, first, Daniel Scott, by whom she had no issue; second, Jonathan Pleasants, of 'Pine Creek,' issue: Samuel and Jane. Third, James Pleasants, of Goochland. Issue: James, governor of Virginia, and Susan, who married Carter Harrison, of Clifton. (See Slaughter's Bristol Parish, page 217.)" In the genealogy in *The Atlanta Constitution* it puts Susanna, who married Carter Harrison, as eighth child of Isham Randolph. Which is correct? Wanted, information of Anne Randolph's daughters and granddaughters. Did Thomas Jefferson's Aunt Judith marry Farrar? Please give information in regard to their descendants.

335. WARREN— Can any reader of *The Constitution* give the ancestry of James Warren, of Warren's Ferry, Hancock county, Georgia? How was he related to Benjamin H. War-

ren, who came from Virginia to Augusta, Ga., in the early settling of Georgia? Where can his descendants be found? Any information will be very acceptable. James Warren's daughter Elizabeth married William Smith. Where did the Augusta Warrens come from in Virginia to Georgia? "M."

336. LANIER—I have been given the life of the poet, Sidney Lanier, to prepare for our club. In looking over my own family history I find that my great-great-grandfather, William Clarke, married, September 19, 1814, Louisa Pearce Lanier. Then my great-great-grandfather on some side—I know so little about the genealogy of my family—was Robert Lanier, of North Carolina. Now I want to ask this favor of you. Some time back I saw in *The Constitution* a great deal about the Lanier family, and I am very anxious to know if I am of the same branch as was our great poet. In writing of his life and writings the fact that I am studying the life of a kinsman will greatly add to the interest. It is only of very recent date that I have known of my Lanier ancestry and that Robert Lanier—my kinsman—was, I believe, member of the fourth provincial congress of North Carolina in 1774. Record Wheeler's History of North Carolina. Could you give me any help in this, and also give me an idea of some one of whom I could gain personal knowledge of Sidney Lanier, not written in his biography? I wish to make my paper of great interest and while doing so am very anxious to find if there is any relation between the poet and my Laniers. I would like to subscribe to your Sunday paper. What is the price for six months? If you will give me any plan to work on by which I can learn of the Lanier family I will greatly appreciate the kindness and trouble.

(The *Sunday Constitution* is \$2 per annum.)

337. WALTON—Will some one tell me the name of Martha Hughes Walton's husband, who lived in Prince Edward county, Virginia, on Bush river? Her parents were Jesse Hughes and Sallie Tarlton and her children were:

1. Nancy Walton, who married Thomas Moore.

2. Temperance Walton, who married George Yarbrough.
3. Susan Walton, who married William Moreton.
4. Eudocia Walton, who married John Walton.
5. Robert Walton, who married Miss B. Glascock.

Her grandchildren of her daughter, Nancy Walton and Thomas Moore:

1. Mollie Moore, who married Edward Booker Jenkins.
2. Matilda Moore, who married Joseph Benning.
3. Nancy Hughes Moore, who married Gazaway Davis.
4. Eudocia Walton Moore, who married Jude Moses Fort.
5. George Walton Moore, who married, first, Miss Grimage; second, Miss Cowan; third, Miss Martha Stephens.
6. Jesse Moore, who married Miss Martha Winn.
7. Thomas Moore, who married, first, Miss Moon; second, Miss Martha Benning; third, Miss Martha Jackson.
8. John Moore, who married Miss Hendon.
9. William Moore, who married Miss Sallie Tarlton Moreton.
10. Frances Flanders Moore, who married Dr. James Thweatt.

Dr. and Mrs. Thweatt had one child, Miss Camilla Thweatt, who married Dr. Daniel Bartlet Searcy. Dr. and Mrs. Searcy had four children:

1. James Thweatt Searcy, who married Miss Sarah V. Green.
2. Fannie Moore Searcy, who married Abner Thurman Holt.
3. Caroline Searcy, who married (1) Baldwin Davis; (2) L. O. Hollis.
4. William Everard Hamilton Searcy, who married Miss Gussie Rogers.

Any information received through this column will be highly appreciated.

A. T. HOLT.

(Full pedigree and sketch of Walton and Thweatt in Vol.

ANSWERS.

253. BREEDLOVE—Answering the inquiry in regard to Bolling and Antoinette Breedlove, who at one time lived in Milledgeville: Bolling Breedlove's children were Watkins and Charlie, who now live in Ocala, Fla.; Samuel (Valdosta, Ga.); Julia (Mrs. Wahl), Gainesville, Fla.; Lucy (Mrs. John Pratt), Bartow, Fla.; Belle, Gainesville.

Antoinette Breedlove married General Samuel D. Watson, Talladega; their children were Hugh Park Watson, Mobile, Ala.; Samuel Breedlove Watson, Talladega; Kate (Mrs. H. W. Stamps), Rome, Ga.; Lundie (Mrs. W. H. Adkins), Atlanta; Ione (Mrs. H. F. Batchelor), Helena, Mont.—a sister of Antoinette Breedlove was the mother of Bolling Whitfield (Brunswick), and Robert Whitfield, the silver-tongued orator of Milledgeville, now dead. There are other members of the Breedloves in Tuskegee whom the writer does not know.

254. WHITEHEAD-DISMUKES-GIDDENS—The sister of my father (Daniel Dismukes) married Whitehead and lived in Cedartown, Ga., and had a son named Ellis Whitehead.

There was a William Dismukes, a son of Paul Dismukes, brother to my father, who lived at Hendersonville, Davison county, Tennessee.

Beverly Coats died at the home of Whitehead in Cedartown, Ga. He was the son of an old Revolutionary soldier (William Coats), who married my father's sister. Beverly Coats was a cripple, and was educated by President Jackson.

If you wish any further information address through this paper William Towns Dismukes.

WILLIAM TOWNS DISMUKES.

255. ARMISTEAD—For accounts of the Armistead family see Keith's "Ancestry of Benjamin Harrison," and "William and Mary Quarterly," Vol. VI. Also "Lee of Virginia," by Edmund Jennings Lee, M. D., Philadelphia.

I write this in answer to a query in your Genealogical column.

256. TAIT-TATE—There were several families who came to Georgia: William Tait, W. H. Tait, R. L. Tait, Eleshaba Tait, James Tait, Zunri Tate, David Tate, Caleb Tate, Edward Brewer Tate, Judge Charles Tait, Daniel Tait, Enos Tait and Thomas Tait.

These Taites and Tates all come from Louisa county, Virginia, and are evidently the same family. The Tates of Cherokee county came from the valley of Virginia, through Rowan county, North Carolina. The family was a prominent one in England, and some Tates were in the British army and navy as captains during the Revolution. The Elbert Taites and Tates came to Georgia, bought large bodies of fine land on the Savannah river, which lands are still in the family.

GEORGE G. SMITH.

257. BORDEN—THE BORDENS AND BARDENS—In the spring of 1736 Benjamin Borden, the agent of Lord Fairfax, came on a visit to John Lewis, in Augusta county, Virginia. He took with him on his return to Williamsburg a buffalo calf and succeeded in getting a large grant of land south of where is now Staunton. He died before 1743, and left as sons Benjamin and Joseph (see Waddell's "History of Augusta County, Virginia.")

GEORGE G. SMITH.

258. HEARD—The will of Stephen Heard, recorded in Morgan, may be the will of Governor Stephens. The names of his children as given me by Colonel Heard in Elberton were: Barnard, George, John, Thomas, Bridget, Sarah, Jane—(the names of the children of Stephen in Morgan were Stephen, Francis, Jesse, Sallie, Lucy, Nancy, Permily, Thomas, John, George, Gincy and Luck.) It will be seen that George, John, Thomas, Sarah and Jane were in both records, but there is no Barnard or Bridget in the Morgan list, and no Stephen, Jesse, Francis, Luck, Permily—in the list given me in Elbert. The Morgan record I copied from the book, the other was given me orally in Elbert by, I think, Colonel Heard. I cannot say as to the relationship of the two Stephens, but think Miss Wall is probably

right. I am sure my old friend, Rev. Peter Heard, descended from George, son of Stephen of the Morgan record.

G. G. SMITH.

259. FEW—William Few came to Georgia about 1760. His sons were Senator William, Captain Ignatius and Benjamin. Captain Ignatius married Mary Candler and had only one child by her—Dr. Ignatius A. Few. Dr. Few married Selma, daughter of Colonel Thomas Carr, and died without children.

G. G. SMITH.

260. HEARD-HARMAN—In *The Constitution* of Sunday, December 29, I note the history of the Heard family by Mrs. Wootten, and also the foot note requesting additional information. I therefore inclose what I have been able to get from the records of the branch through Lucy Wilkinson Heard (daughter of Jesse Heard and Judith Wilkinson Heard), who married William Neave Harman. They were the grandparents of the writer. I know very little of the history of the Harman family further back than given. I have been informed that he and his brother Jacob ran away from their parents when quite young—came from Pennsylvania to Savannah, Ga. They were of Dutch origin, and very likely a part of the Penn colony by being included in his grant of territory. I would be glad if possible to get some further information. I should like also to get the history of the Polhill-Hamilton or Hambleton family ancestors of my mother. I have heard that it is being written.

J. C. HARMAN.

THE HARMAN BRANCH OF THE HEARD FAMILY—William Neave Harman, born in Pennsylvania, May 3, 1780; ran away from his parents and came to Georgia at 12 years of age. First came to Savannah, finally Washington county. April 13, 1806, he married Lucy Wilkinson Heard, daughter of Jesse and Judith Wilkinson Heard. They had nine children—six sons and three daughters, viz.:

1. Sarah Seaborn Jones Harman, born January 9, 1807. Married Aaron A. Kemble in Mobile, Ala., in 1835. She died

about the year 1847, leaving four daughters, one an infant, who soon followed her mother.

(a) Sarah Harman Kemble; married Robert Schafer, of Pennsylvania, in 1867; they had three children: Lila, May and Harry. Mrs. Schafer died in Macomb, Ills., in 1893.

(b) Eliza K. Kemble; married Mr. Wells McNeil in 1868; they had two sons, Harman and Robert.

(c) Lizzie A. Kemble; married a Mr. Hillary, of Frederick City, Md., in 1869. Early left a widow and without children. She was living in Frederick City in 1899.

2. Mary Ann Harman (second daughter); born July 1, 1808; married at Jackson church, near Snow Hill, in Washington county, to Mr. Frederick Kicklighter, July 27, 1840. Most of the married life of this couple was at their home in Atlanta, Ga., where both are buried. Their children:

(a) Lucy Heard Kicklighter; born May 30, 1841; living in Atlanta, Ga. (1902.)

(b) Frederick Kicklighter; born November 12, 1842; married Mary A. Alexander, of Jefferson county, Georgia, January 26, 1870; they had one son, John Alexander, born January 11, 1874, died January 30, 1884. Mrs. Kicklighter died January 22, 1874. Mr. Kicklighter was a Confederate veteran, member of company F. Eighth Georgia infantry, A. N. V.

Frederick's second wife was Miss Ola King, of Milledgeville, Ga. Married December 31, 1879. She died November 12, 1895; and Frederick died July 13, 1897. They had two children; both now living (1902.)

1. Mary Lou; born July 1, 1881; residence, Milledgeville, Ga.

2. Harman King; born December 6, 1883; residence, Atlanta, Ga.

(c) William Harman Kicklighter; born August 27, 1844; Confederate veteran, company F, Twentieth Georgia regiment, A. N. V.; killed at battle Chickamauga, September 19, 1863.

(d) Charles Jenkins Kicklighter; born March 6, 1846; Confederate veteran, company F, Twentieth Georgia regiment, army of Virginia; married Cornelia M. Caldwell in Atlanta,

May 23, 1867; residence, Atlanta, Ga. They had three children:

(1) Thomas C.; born March 10, 1868; died July 17, 1888.

(2) Charles Harman; born June 24, 1880.

(3) Fannie; born October 25, 1881.

(e) Spencer Currell Kicklighter, born September 10, 1847. Married Mary Eva Jean, January 30, 1873. She died May 14, 1900. Spencer being too young to enlist was in the militia in Atlanta. This family reside in Atlanta. They had five daughters:

(1) Clara Jean; born January 18, 1874; married Dr. S. L. Rivers, May 3, 1900; one child, Bessie Sue; residence, Arkadelphia, Ark.

(2) Martha Phoebe; born April 8, 1875; married October 19, 1898, to Samuel James Bradford, Atlanta, Ga.

(3) Mary Lucy; born November 11, 1879.

(4) Susan Hutchins; born October 1, 1883; married John M. Shannon, November 29, 1900. One child, John Currell, died in infancy.

(5) Spencer Currell; born October 1, 1885.

(f) Hannah Dick Kicklighter; born Atlanta, Ga., December 18, 1849; died July 16, 1871.

John Cumming Harman (first son of W. N. and Lucy W.), born November 19, 1809; died April 22, 1852, near Ferns Bridge, Jefferson county, Georgia; buried with his wives and daughters at Louisville, Ga. Was twice married. First wife, Sarah A. Foreman, of Jefferson county, June 24, 1834. She died September 13, 1838. They had one daughter, Mary Ann, born May 13, 1838; died April 13, 1857.

Second wife, Henrietta Adeline Polhill, daughter of Nathaniel Polhill and Jane Marrienne (Hamilton) Polhill, April 9, 1840. She died February 18, 1847. They had three sons and one daughter:

(a) William Neave Harman; born May 8, 1841, in Jefferson county; died January 31, 1899, at Tennille, Ga. Married Roberta H. Jordan, August 25, 1870. He was a Confederate

veteran, member of Howell's battery; served through the War in Johnston's army. They had two children, one a son, died in infancy, unnamed; one daughter.

(2) Charilla Harman; born June 29, 1871. Married David R. Thomas, June 29, 1893. Reside at Tennille, Ga. Have had two children:

(1) William Harman; born June 11, 1896; died June 25, 1897.

(2) Willie Neave (daughter); born November 26, 1898; died June 2, 1900.

(b) Charilla Jane Harman (daughter of J. C. and H. A.); born April 30, 1843, in Jefferson county, Georgia. Married Dr. Henry B. Kemme (of Wilkes county, Georgia), at Louisville, Ga., and died there, October 19, 1869, with infant child.

(c) Nathaniel Thomas Polhill Harman (second son); born March 23, 1845, in Jefferson county, Georgia; Confederate veteran; member company F (Jeff Davis Blues), Sixty-second Georgia and Eighth Confederate cavalry, A. N. V., Captain S. B. Jones, Colonel Joel R. Griffin. Married Miss M. E. Evans, daughter of Hon. Marcus Evans, Bartow, Ga., in 1873. They reside at Bartow, Ga. Had one son, Marcus Evans; born 1878; died 1879.

(d) John Cumming Harman (third son); born February 9, 1847; Confederate veteran, private, company F, Sixty-second Georgia or Eighth Confederate cavalry. Married in Washington county, Georgia, December 20, 1874, to Nannie M. Sessions, daughter of Joseph W. and Francis Smith Sessions. They have had six children: (1) Mary Adeline, December 3, 1875; (2) John Cumming, February 1, 1878, died October 21, 1899; (3) Nannie Sessions, August 15, 1880; (4) Nathaniel Joseph, July 26, 1884, died June 7, 1886; (5) Marion Hamilton, March 26, 1888; (6) William Benjamin, August 1, 1892. Family residence, Tennille, Ga.

Hannah Dick Harman (third daughter of W. N. and Lucy W.); born April 11, 1816; died May 10, 1880. Married August 30, 1858, to Joseph Caldwell, near Atlanta, Ga.

Jacob Harman (second son W. N. and Lucy W.), September 16, 1814; died in infancy.

William Battey (third son W. N. and Lucy W.); born May 9, 1818; died in 1876. Married in 1845, to Mary Francis Brown, daughter of Morgan Brown. She died in 1882; buried near Sandersville, Ga. They had seven children: (1) Harriet Rawls, February 9, 1846; (2) Lucy Heard, January, 1850; both now reside at Tennille, Ga (1902); (3) Fannie, 1848; (4) Morgan Brown, 1854; (5) Susan Robbins, 1858; (6) William, and (7) one infant, unnamed; all died in infancy.

Stewart Brown Harman (fourth son of W. N. and Lucy W.), April 12, 1820; died August 19, 1839.

Robert Powell Harman (fifth son of W. N. and Lucy W.), January 29, 1823. Was captain of Johnson Grays, from Johnson county, Georgia, Fourteenth Georgia regiment. Killed at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863; body burned; woods fired by bursting shells.

James Jackson Harman (sixth son of W. N. and Lucy W.); born May 14, 1826; died ——. Married Miss Carrie or Clara Stone.

Further information of this family I am unable to give, but may be had from some of the descendants in Thomas county, Georgia.

William Neave Harman and Lucy Wilkinson Heard Harman are buried at Jackson's church, near their old homestead, Snow Hill, Washington county, Georgia; also one son, Stewart B. The writer does not know where Jacob died or was buried.

J. C. HARMAN.

262. LANE—I notice a history of our family, written in *The Constitution*, dated March 23, 1902, and am deeply interested in it, but I see, unfortunately, that the branch to which I belong is not included, and by giving you a little information which my father gave me you may be able to locate the records of the Kentucky families. My father tells me that we had a relative, a Dr. Newton Lane, who was sergeant-at-arms of the congress at Washington during 1845 and 1846, who, together

with a representative of the Virginia Lanes, traced back the Virginia and Kentucky families and had a family tree made, and it is possible that Dr. Newton Lane's relatives or descendants may have it. This Dr. Lane was a son of Joe Lane, of Kentucky. If you should at any time come across a record of the Kentucky family, I hope you will publish it, as I am much interested.

R. N. LANE, JR.

CHAPTER LII.

QUERIES.

338. GIBSON-SAUNDERS—Will some one give father of Gideon Gibson, and names of his brothers who came from Virginia. My grandmother was Hannah Gideon. Her father was Francis Gideon, was born the 31st of July, 1753, on the passag of his ancestors from Newry, Ireland, to Charlestown, in Maryland, in the United States. In latitude 45:62 N. and longitude 45:51 W. Certified to by the commander of the Good Brigantine, John and James, of the Raid Charleston, Moses Rankin, captain commanding. This is an original copy. I have watched the columns of *The Constitution* for some time for something concerning my ancestors—Francis Gideon, William Dismukes and William Whitehead—but nothing has appeared, although inquiries have been made. Please have the kindness to assist in any way you can and oblige.

Yours very sincerely,

I. E. R.

339. GRANTHAM—I wish information of the Grantham family. Mary Ann Grantham married Steeling Ammons and reared a family in Morgan county, Georgia; removed to Meriwether county 1825, or near that time. She was quite a patriot and her brothers were in the Revolutionary War. She lived to be very old, and her daughter, Rebecca Greer, of Henry county,

lived a century. Among the papers that passed into my grandfather's hands at her death were a bundle of letters from her brother, Ned Grantham, of Florida. I believe he has descendants living in this State. I think my ancestors came from North Carolina, but am not sure.

M. Q.

340. PERRY-BROOKS—Wanted: Ancestry of Frances Armstead Brooks Perry. Her father, George Brooks, was born in Rockingham county, North Carolina, about 1791. Three generations prior to his birth, his father's ancestors emigrated from England and settled in Virginia. His father, Jonathan Brooks, married Miss Annie Lewis, of Spottsylvania county, Virginia, a lady whose ancestry were French Huguenots, who, at the revocation of the edict of Nantes, 1685, fled from France (with four hundred thousand of their brethren in faith) finding refuge in Brennochshire, Wales, and removing subsequently to Virginia, where many of their descendants still reside. I have been informed (but I want to be sure of it) that at 16 years of age Jonathan Brooks entered the Revolutionary Army, and that it was not until after the Revolutionary War that he married Miss Lewis, moved to North Carolina, and settled in Rockingham county. Rev. Iverson Lewis Brooks was eldest son of Jonathan Brooks and was a noted Baptist minister. My grandfather George was one of the younger sons.

341. BAYLESS-LAKE-NODDING—Daniel Bayless (also Bayliss) and wife, Johanna Lake, emigrated to Tennessee, then Washington county, North Carolina, just before or shortly after the close of the Revolution. He and his family were members of the Cherokee Baptist meeting-house in 1783. Samuel Bayless, son of Daniel, married after coming to Tennessee, Mary, daughter of William and Mary Nodding (spelled also Noddings and Noddy), granddaughter of John and Priscilla Nodding. The Nodding family came to Tennessee about the same time as the Bayless family and were also members of Cherokee Church in 1783. In 1781 William Nodding bought lot No. 10 in Jonesboro. Information is desired concerning the ancestry of Daniel Bayless,

his wife, Johanna Lake, John Nodding, his wife Priscilla, and daughter-in-law, Mary, wife of William Nodding. I also wish to know from what State they emigrated to Tennessee and whether they took any part in the Revolutionary War. It is thought they came from New Jersey or Pennsylvania, but nothing positive is known.

342. CRAIGHEAD-BROWN-DICKERSON—Rev. Thomas Craighead, born 1750, died 1825, was of North Carolina and Tennessee; married between 1780-85, Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. John Brown, of Frankfort, Kentucky. Information is desired concerning the ancestry of Rev. John Brown. I also wish the name of his wife and her parentage, and the name of the State from which he emigrated to Kentucky. John Brown Craighead, son of Rev. Thomas and Elizabeth Brown Craighead, married Jane Dickerson. Information is desired concerning the parentage of Jane Dickerson.

343. LEE-STEPHENS—Wanted: Information of the intermarriage of these two families, which occurred either in Virginia or North Carolina, some time about 1765; or kindly direct me to where I might be so informed. I thank you for the great privilege of turning to you.

(The North Carolina Historical Register, published at Edenton, quarterly, is filled with such records as you wish, and a search might reward you. Price, \$3 per annum.)

344. MEADOWS-STEVENS—James Meadows, of Putnam county, Georgia, was married to Ruth Stevens, of a Maryland family, which was of French descent. Born, 1750 or 1760. His son, Miles R. Meadows, represented Upson county in Georgia Legislature at one time. Wanted information of these families before or prior to this union.

345. PARKER-WHITE—Daniel Parker was a Revolutionary soldier. He enlisted in Wilkes county, Georgia. His home originally was Albemarle county, Virginia. He removed, how-

ever, to North Carolina prior to going to Georgia. He married, perhaps, in Georgia, Lucy Anne White, whose family were Virginians. He died 1844 in his eighty-eighth year. She died 1845 in her seventy-ninth year. Their graves are marked by tombs. They were buried on their old homestead place in Upson county, Georgia. Wanted information of both his and of her parents, their names or anything of either or both families prior to the time mentioned herein.

346. MCADOO-CLARKE—Catharine Clarke, of Logan county, Kentucky, married in 1800 the Rev. Samuel McAdoo, one of the founders of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. She died May 17, 1804. Information is desired concerning her ancestry.

347. LAND GRANTS—Will you kindly publish what Georgia records should be examined to ascertain if an ancestor took up a grant of land? My grandfather certainly owned a farm in Greene county. There seems no record of a purchase, and it may be that he took up a grant of land on coming into the State in 1785.

R. R. E.

(Send us name of your grandfather and maybe we can help you, or send to State Department, Atlanta. Also read our fine article on "Land Grants," in Volume I, written by the Secretary of State.)

348. LANE—Major Joseph Lane was the son of Benjamin Lane (1), who had a brother Henry (1). There were two other brothers, names not known. Benjamin (1) had sons: Major Joseph (2), Benjamin (2) and James (2). The latter was the father of Rev. Westly Lane (3). Benjamin (2) was the father of Elizabeth Lane (3), who married William Alexander. The children of Joseph Lane (2), of Georgia, were: Nancy (3), who married Abner Flewellen; Joseph Lane (3), the father of Mrs. Betty Mason; Patsy Lane (3) married Jethro Battle; William (3); Tabitha Lane (3), married Beufort Pittman. Benjamin Lane, Jr., (2) married Miss Perry, a sister of Commodore Oliver Perry's grandfather, Judge Freeman Perry. This data

was given me by Mrs. Betty Lane, the wife of John Mason. Children of Benjamin Lane, Jr., (2) and Silvia Perry were: Elizabeth Lane (3), who married Major William Alexander; Martha (3), married Sheek, 2d Evans; Eusan (3), married William Boswell Stanfort; Anne Battle Lane (3) married Luke Pryor; Benjamin (3); Edward (3), married Miss Ward; William (3), and Lucy Lane (3) married Edwin Foster.

Am anxious to get the ancestry of Benjamin (1) and Henry (1) Lane, and the name of the other two brothers. The tradition is that the four brothers came to America. They might have been brothers of the Joseph, of the old North Carolina line, as the name Jesse Lane is prominent in some branches of this line.

349. BALL—Can J. G. B. Bulloch locate the branch of Washington and Ball family to whom Martha Washington, who married Isaac Ball, belonged? They were the parents of John Ball, who married a Miss Jenkins. "M."

350. NAPIER—Can any of the readers of this department tell whom Betty Napier married? She had brothers, Reni, Champion and Thomas, and a sister Chloe, who married her cousin, Thomas Napier.

(Full Napier pedigree in Vol. I, including answer to this question.)

351. MOORE—I write to correct an error made by me in my first letter to you with reference to the genealogy of Lewis D. Morris, in which I stated that he married a Miss Roe. In this I was wrong. He married Miss Martha Roe Moore before he moved to Alabama from South Carolina.

ANSWERS.

262. BALL—Noticing your inquiry under head of Ball-Washington, in Constitution of March 9, 1902, as my name is Ball, and knowing by history as well as tradition that I belong to the family of Balls, the same as Mary, the mother of Wash-

ington, and that my grandfather and great-grandfather were named Isaac Ball, I decided if this data would serve you any good, to let you have it. I have investigated the history of the Ball family as far back as obtainable. My object was to be made party to the suit to recover the estate of Joseph Ball in Philadelphia. I am at your service. Yours truly, T. I. BALL.

263. MOSELEY—In reply to a query several weeks ago as to the descendants of Arthur (2) Moseley, son of William (1), the emigrant, I can give a partial answer. Arthur (2), son of William (1), married Joan Hancock and had issue: Joseph (3), Benjamin (3), William (3), Arthur (3), Edward (3), Amos (3), Luke (3), Anthony (3), Susan (3), and Mary (3). Of these ten children I have the descendants of two only. Arthur and Edward. Arthur (3) had two children, Hancock (4) and Blandinah (4). Blandinah (4) married first, Rev. John William Braidfoot, and had issue: William Braidfoot (5), who married Sophia Herbert. From this marriage descend the family of Collins, of Portsmouth, Va. Blandinah (4) married, secondly, Captain Willis Wilkins, of Norfolk county, Virginia, and had one daughter, Ann (5), who married, first, Henry Smith, and secondly Henry Garrett. From this second marriage are descended the Garretts and Stewarts, of Norfolk county, Virginia. Edward (3), son of Arthur (2), had sons, Edward (4) and Tully (4). Tully (4) had sons, Edward, Jr. (5), Palmer (5) and Tully (5).

Tully (4), son of Edward (3), had issue: Hillary (5), who had Christopher (6), Tully (6), married Amy Tharowgood; Blanny (6), Hillary (6), Francis (6), John (6), Molly (6).

The above is all I can at present give of the descendants of Arthur (2), son of the emigrant. Not all the Moseleys of Virginia are descendants of William and Susan Moseley. Several other Moseleys are known to have come to Virginia in the first years of the colony, John Moseley, age 18, came in the "Bonaventure," January 2, 1634; George Moseley, age 20, came in the "Assurance," July 24, 1635. Joseph Moseley was living at Elizabeth City, February 16, 1623. Joseph Moseley, age 21,

came in the "Providence" in 1623, and in 1624 was residing on the plantation of Daniel Gookines, at Newport News.

Hoping the above will be of some service to the writer of the query, I am very truly,

ROBERT A. STEWART.

264. DOWNS-NAPIER—I chance to have some historical data about some old Georgia families which you may find of interest. William Downs, son of Henry Downs, was colonel of a South Carolina regiment in the Revolutionary war. He received 5,000 acres of land for his services as colonel and a similar amount for surveying the "Great Bend" in the Tennessee river. He located land in Warren county, Mississippi, and his son, Henry Douglas Downs, lived upon that land (in 1812) many years. This Henry Douglas Downs married Miss Napier, of Savannah, Ga. The exact dates I cannot give; they are far in the past, but I cannot approach them by a sketch of the Napier family of this line. Patrick Napier, of Virginia, married Martha Claiborne. Their son Richard married Mary Wills, of Virginia, and their son, John Wills Napier, born Washington Ga., married Cassandra Williams, born North Carolina 1799. Their third daughter, Araminta Claiborne Napier, born 1817 in Dickson, Tenn., married Dr. Hudson, 1835, lives now (1902) in Nashville, 84 years of age, long a widow. Mary Napier, Mrs. Hudson's aunt, her father's youngest sister, married Henry Douglas Downs and they moved to Mississippi and settled upon the lands of his father in Warren county. Their eldest son was Alfred Claiborne Downs, born May 16, 1802, died 1857; his wife, Mary Jane Robinson, born 1809, died July 14, 1879.

Their son, James Robinson Downs, born September, 1832, died 1862, married Letitia Vick, daughter of J. W. Vick, granddaughter of Hewitt Vick, founder of Vicksburg, Miss. Their descendants live in Tennessee.

I have an old letter, dated "Camp Cut Off," Mississippi Territory, October, 1814, from S. H. Downs to his brother, Henry Douglas Downs. An extract from it says: "About 8 miles west of Ft. Montgomery troops massing, preparatory to a descent upon Pensacola, commanded by Col. Benton, 39th in-

fantry; passed the remains of Fort Mims, many bones yet to be seen; saw the fallen pickets that afforded a retreat to the gallant Chambliss, and the spot where the deluded and unfortunate Beasley fell." November 24th.

"We march tomorrow morning for Pensacola, 7,000 strong, eager for the fight. My next will be from within the walls of Pensacola, should I escape the Spanish bulldogs."

Did he escape? No mention is found in all our later family histories of S. H. Downs. Does any one know?

In an old history of Mississippi, by Claiborne, we see that Henry Douglas Downs was mentioned as delegate from Warren county, 1817, and it is said of him: "He was an accomplished gentleman of a family whose influence long swayed that county."

Ambrose Downs, uncle of Mrs. H. D. D. married Miss Ezbel Perkins, of Charleston, S. C. Their eldest son was also Henry Douglas Downs, who married in Mississippi, Miss Elizabeth Davis—these were connected with the families of Joseph E. and Jefferson Davis. Ambrose Downs, who was a surgeon in the Revolutionary War, died at the advanced age of 97 years, in 1813, and is buried at Snyders Bluff, in Louisiana. William Downs, of whom mention has been made, is buried near Clarks-ville, Tenn., in 1803.

Napier—Another branch of the Napier family is given below:

Of John Smith Napier's ancestry I have no positive knowledge beyond his father, John C. Napier, who married Sarah Smith. Their children were:

James Champion Napier, who married Sallie Hay, of Kentucky.

John Smith, who married Mary C. Myatt, of Alabama.

Mary Ward, who married Mr. Nichols, of Mississippi.

One Rene Napier died in Goochland county, Virginia, 1751. He mentioned in his will sons, John, Rene and Champion.

Long ago I heard John Smith Napier speak of his kinsman, Rene, but do not remember the relationship. This circumstance, his brother's middle name Champion, the E. in his father's name

makes me think Rene, Sr., was grandfather of John S. N. He had' brothers and cousins named Patrick Francis, Robert Napier, Booth Woodson, etc. This John Smith Napier moved from Alabama to Texas and died there about 1898. His family and descendants are there still.

CHAPTER LIII.

THE "REAL DAUGHTERS" OF THE JOSEPH HABERSHAM CHAPTER.

Sketches of some of our "Real Daughters" appear on page 172, but we here append some additional ones, which have been



*Mrs. Rebekah Packard,
Covington, Pa.
Aged 106.
(Deceased.)*



*Mrs. Mary McNeely,
Sugar Valley, Ga.
Aged 105.
(Deceased.)*



*Mrs. Ann Mariah Redding,
Brown's Crossing, Ga.
Aged 77.*



*Mrs. Lucy Ann Gibson,
Milledgeville, Ga.
Aged 97.*

received since. We regret that we have not more of their interesting pictures.

Many of these pictures were taken years ago, and, of course, bear little resemblance to the dear old ladies now.



*Mrs. Clarissa Heffner,
Atlanta, Ga.
Aged 93.
(Deceased.)*



*Mrs. Olivia Tuckerman
Way,
Liberty County, Ga.
Aged 81.*



*Mrs. Nancy A. Messick,
Kentopia, Ala.
Aged 97.*

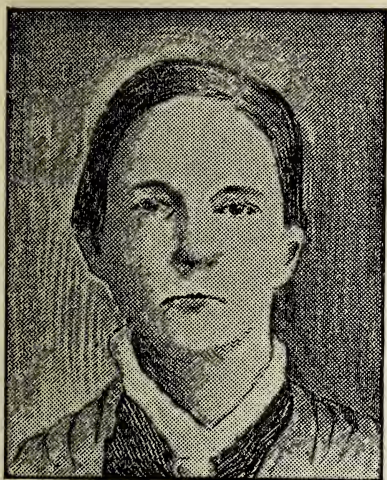


*Mrs. Sallie J. Covington,
Meadville, Va.
Aged 98.*

Mrs. McNeely had a photographer to come twenty-five miles over the mountains to take her picture for the Joseph Habersham Chapter.

Among our most interesting daughters are several pairs of sisters. We only have pictures of two of these pairs of sisters, Mrs. Redding and Mrs. Gibson.

Mrs. Ann Mariah Redding was born on the 19th of May, 1825, and was married to Thomas Parham Redding by William H. Scott, J. P., of Milledgeville, Ga., on the 11th of August, 1857. She claims the distinction of a real daughter of the Revolution, her father having served under General Nathaniel Green. He was born in the state of Virginia on the 8th of January, 1763, and was married to Sarah Finch, of Wilkes county, Georgia, when quite a young man. Six children were the issue of his first marriage, five sons and one daughter. About the latter part of the eighteenth century his wife died, and he then moved to Baldwin county and married Mary Hunnicutt in 1806. Fifteen children were the issue of his second marriage, seven daughters and eight sons, only two having died in infancy. Nineteen were



*Mrs. Martha Penn Rodgers,
Monticello, Ga.
Aged 96.*



*Mrs. Elizabeth Bass,
Clay County, Ga.
Aged 78.*



*Mrs. Eliza Carlton,
Senoia, Ga.
Aged 97.*



*Mrs. Mary Story,
Newnan, Ga.
Aged 95.*



*Mrs. Regina Daniels,
Grandview, Tex.
Aged 98.*



*Mrs. Tamron F. Jordan,
Milton, N. C.
Aged 95.*

raised to maturity. He died on the 6th of May, 1844, and was buried in Baldwin county, Georgia. He was a pensioner of the war of 1776, as was also his wife, Mary Anderson. He was of Irish descent, and was a blacksmith, gunsmith and cooper. He was an honest man, one of the noblest works of God. D. A. R.

Mrs. R. H. Hardaway, of Newnan, Ga., a member of this Chapter, has dubbed these old ladies the "Dames of the Golden Spoon."

Some of these daughters could not be verified until they had passed beyond the river.

Wherever it is possible we endeavor to have the spoon presented with great ceremony. A short time ago Mrs. Carlton was presented with her spoon, and the following account was furnished us:

Senoia, Ga., April 5.—On last Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Eliza Majors Carlton, of Senoia, was the recipient of an unusual honor, conferred upon her by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, by which she becomes one of the "dames of the golden spoon," a title given her by this society in consideration of the valiant services of her father, Lieutenant Samuel D. Majors, who resided in Halifax county, Virginia, in 1776, and at the age of 16 was a volunteer soldier in the Wars of the Revolution and afterwards an officer in the War of 1812.



*Mrs. Frances Monroe,
Barkesdale, S. C.
Aged 85.*

During the past week Mrs. R. H. Hardaway, of Newnan, received from the Joseph Habersham Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution a gold spoon with the name of the society and the monogram of Mrs. Carlton engraved thereon. A committee composed of Dr. F. M. Brantley, Rev. J. M. Long, Dr. W. R. McCrary, Dr. W. F. Culpepper, of Senoia, and Miss Corille Hardaway, of Newnan, as the representatives of the Daughters of the American Revolution, were named by Mrs.

Hardaway to deliver the token of esteem and confer upon Mrs. Carlton the richly merited title. The committee was met in the parlor at East Highlands by a large number of friends and relatives of the Carlton family, who listened with much pride to the presentation speech of Dr. F. M. Brantley and the appropriate remarks of Rev. J. M. Long.

Mrs. Carlton is the mother of thirteen children, seven of whom are living. The youngest, W. L. Carlton, is now 50 years

of age. There are eighty grand-children and great-grandchildren residing in different sections of Georgia and the South, many of whom have held prominent positions in church and state and reflected credit upon the historic family name.

Mrs. Carlton is the oldest inhabitant of Coweta county, being 97 years old on her last birthday. She removed with her husband, Thomas Watts Carlton, from Virginia to Oglethorpe county, Georgia, in 1826, and to Coweta county in 1845. Since her husband's death, in 1862, she has resided with her son, William L. Carlton, at his home on East Highlands, near Senoia, Ga.

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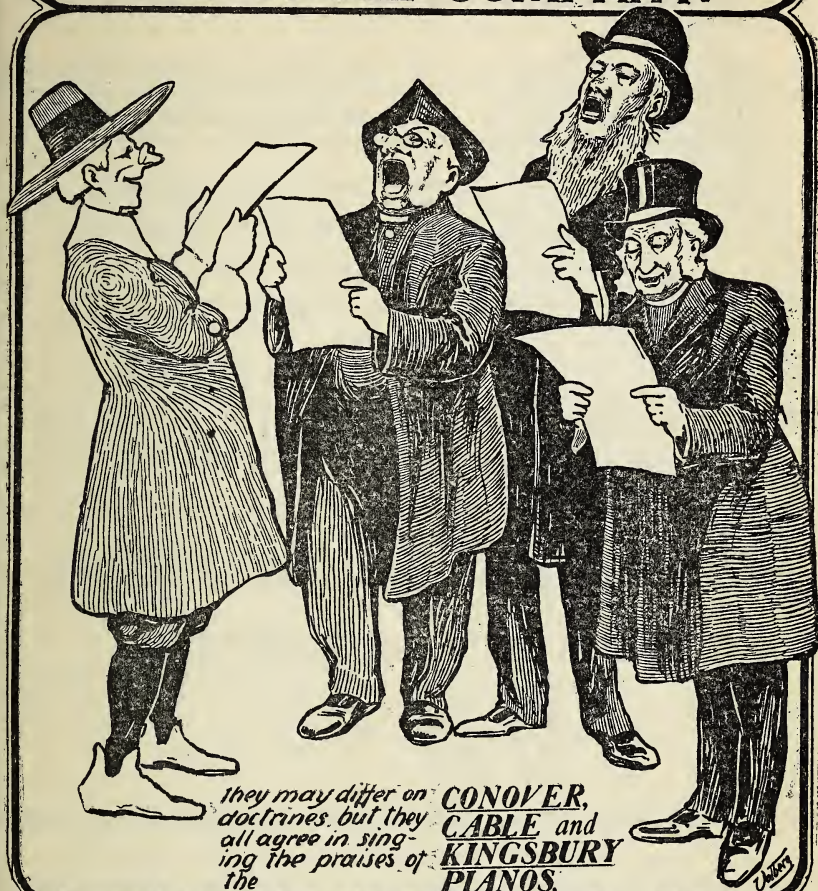
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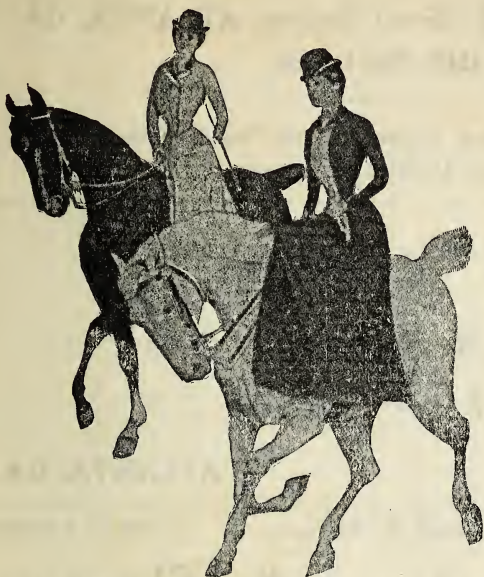
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